bondage.

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IN THE STEEL STRIKE FIELD.

The Correspondent of The Worker Sketches Conditions and Events in Wellsville and in McKeesport.

ing developments in the steel strike. There is renewed talk of settlement but there is as yet little to indicate that the trust is inclined to grant more than at the start.

What is, from the standpoint of the capitalist newspapers, the most sensational feature of the week, and from our standpoint, the most instructive, is the contrasted actions of the mayors of Wellsville and McKeesport. As told by our correspondent, the mayor of by our correspondent, the mayor of Wellsville, in his eagerness to belp the Trust, has sworn in and armoid the Ju-ported scabs; the mayor of McKeesort, in sympathy with the working mas, to which he belongs, has sworn a strikers as deputies. What makes the contrast instructive is, that in Wellsville considerable disorder re-sults, while in McKeesport there is no bint of violence or lawlessness. siderable disorder

CAUSE OF DISORDER.

Wellsville's Capitalistic Mayor Arms Imported Scabs and Invests Them with Police Power.

(Special correspondence to The Worker.) several days the daily papers had been publishing lurid dispatches from Wellsville, and I came over here to investigate. After a stay of forty-eight hours I can truthfully say that the only desperate looking characters visi-ble to me are the misuamed "guardians of the peace," and the non-unionists who go to work through the streets with big revolvers in their pockets. Wellsville stands on the banks of the

Ohio River, and has about 8,000 in-habitants. Four miles further up the river is East Liverpool the center of pottery industry, and a strongly or ganized city. At one point on the trol-ley route between the two places one catches a view of the Ohio valley which can hardly be surpassed for ex quisite beauty. Across the winding river is West Virginia, where the un-dulating hills, covered with green folinge, blend into the blue distance. It is saddening to turn from the contem-plation of such a scene to the consid-eration of the conditions which obtain among the human beings who labor

story of the Wellsville strike is The story of the weavening a long one, but its very length necessitates its relation, so replete is it with examples of capitalist cupidity, politiexamples of capitalist cupidity, cal perfidy and working class he and suffering. I trust that those and suffering. I trust that those who read it will take the lessen it conveys

well home and make good use of it.

The Wellsville sheet mill of the
American Sheet Steel Company emdoys, in ordinary times, from 450 to 00 men, of whom 155 were skilled and of 55 men are trying to run the plant The plant has been established twenty-four years, and became, with the other works of the company, a part of the steel trust early this year. It was Keesport, and his son-in-law, Persifer F. Smith is now the district manager.

F. Smith is now the district manager.
During the twenty-four years of its
existence efforts were made by the
Annalgamated Association to unionize
the plant, but only failure resulted.
Up to three years ago the mill was list: ed as an "open mill," where both union and non-union men could work. Three years ago, however, a union was form-ed with forty-two members, some of whom were immediately discharged. A then the mill has been on the black-list as a "blacksheep" plant.

It was a cardinal rule with W. De

ed two cla his mills should never enter the trust, the other that they should never be un-der the jurisdiction of a union. The company was forced into the trust and ver that the other clause will be was broken. The strikers

Persifer F. Smith, the district mill manager, has always been opposed to organized labor. He is known as an arbitrary and stubborn man. He it was who represented the trust at the first conference held between the Amal-gamated Association and the Steel Trust. His conduct at that conference was so meanifactory and irritating was so unsatisfactory and irritating that the Amalgamated officials became disgusted and distrustful. Of all men, he was the one who should not have represented the trust if it desired s, settlement of the pending question and settlement of the pending question and it was probably because the trust did not desire such a settlement that Mr. Smith was selected. At that conference he claimed that the Association was coercing the Wellsville mill men to join the union, which they did not

WHERE COERCION COMES IN.

At this very time George Evans, Jr., district organizer, was in Wellsville at-tempting to form a lodge of the Asso-ciation. He succeeded in doing so, ciation. He succeeded in doing so, starting a lodge on Friday, July 15, with thirteen members. Next day twelve of these members were discharged with their pay to date. On the following Tuesday another conference between the Trust and the Asset the following Tuesday another conference between the Trust and the Association was to be held. Evans wired to President Shafter notifying him of the union men's discharge. Shafter notified the Trust that the Association would not hold any further conferences until the Wellsville men were reinstated in the mill. The company valied that the men would be given

The week has passed with no starting developments in the steel strike.

there is renewed talk of settlement,

there is renewed talk of settlemen the Trust preferred to be out that amount of money rather than have the men return to the mill as union men. The offer was accepted and the con

erence was held.

During the negotiations between the Association and the Trust, open meetings were held by the Association in Wellsville and new members were taken in, the number running as high as forty-seven at one meeting-plain evidence that the millmen did want to organize despite Smith's assertions. When negotiations ceased and the strike order came on July 15 all but twelve men belonged to the Associa-

ion, and every member came ont.

The day following Smith called an open meeting of the mill, employees, and, though strong efforts were used to get the union men to attend, only four did so. At this meeting Smith "joilled" the men, giving each a quarter's worth of cigars, mingling his blandishments with threats to move the mill. Of the four union men, two yielded to the

manager's wiles.

That is the history of the preliminaries leading up to the strike. We come now to she history of the strike itself. which is more interesting still.

MIDDLE CLASS SYMPATHY.

It did not take long after the strug-gle had begun to discover in what di-rection the sympathies of the local business men lay. It is the same direc-tion their sympathies have always taken, except when the strength of working class organization has coved them either into slience or forced them to side with labor. The same direction in which the sympathies of all exploiters of labor, large or small, have always tended—with the capitalist class. To-day, among all the business-men in Wellsville, the strikers have great diffi-culty in naming a real friend.

As soon as the strike started, thes As soon as the strike started, these business men, who have lived off the wages of the millmen, called open meetings to denounce the strike and to arouse public opinion to the danger of having the mill moved out of town. They have coaxed the men to return to work, and labored with them to show the injury and wrongfulness of unions. And, lastly, they have refused credit to strikers who have traded with them for years, and always paid their bills. Only two business houses in town have not done this. So much for the identity of interests of the middie class and the working class.

But the blackest record of all lies to

credit of the town authorities.

CAPITALISTS' USE OF POLITICAL POWER.

For a week or so after the strike began the strikers were unmolested and all went well. Then imported men be-gan to come in. The strikers met them at the trains and by persuasion and ar ent tried to get the non-unionists onists were allowed to pass in peace But their success was embarrassing to the trust officials. Detectives employed by the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad, a branch of the Pennsylania system, appeared and warned the strikers from gathering at the depot. This forced the men to meet

the non-unionists upon the streets.

Now the mayor of Wellsville is named Dennis. He is a Democrat and is serving his second term. He was re s ago, however, a union was formith forty-two members, some of
a were immediately discharged. A
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was a cadinal role with W. De
Wood that none of his mills
d be unionized. When he died
ill contained two clauses, one that

One day there arrived in Wellsville One day there arrived in Wellsville a clerk from the New York office of the American Sheet Steel Company. He is a relative of Mayor Dennis, and he sta-tioned himself at the latter's home. From that time, Dennis has stopped at nothing too mean and dishonorable to break the strike. He and the local police have harrassed the strikers al-most beyond the point of human en-

First, he announced that he furnish special protection to the trust property, and see that non-unionists were allowed to work. He has exert-ed himself to put that ukase into efed himself to put that ukase into effect. A few specific acts are in order. There lives near the mill a man named Phillips. He took non-unionists in as boarders, and his wife carried meals to those who slept in the mill. This became widely known, and one day a band of strike sympathisers from a neighboring town visited the place find getting at some of the non-unionists argued with them not to return to work. Mr. Phillips stopped the good work by appearing with a revolver and threatening to shoot the missionaries. The latter dispersed without violating the law in any manner. Then under instructions from the local trust offi-The latter dispersed without violating the law in any manner. Then, under instructious from the local trust officials, the two Phillips swore out warrants for seventeen of the strikers on a charge of riot, naming these best known to them by reputation. One of these was District Organiser Evans, who was asleep when the "riot" oc curred. The "rioters" were brought before Mayor Dennis on August 13. They walved the hearing to another court, as they had had good reason already to distruct him. They were placed under a \$500 bond each and their trial will come up at Lisbon on September 30. During this hearing the mayor, in a passion, ordered the court room cleared because the strikers present applieded their lawyer for mak-

"ORGANIZED SCABBERY."

The Machine Trades and Professions Association Is One of Its Forms.

loaked Under the Deceptive Phrase of "Harmony of Capital and Labor," a Systematic Attack on Labor Organizatiods is Under Way-Radical and Aggressive Policy of Unionism Needed to Meet the Danger.

We referred last week to the longing of the Rochester "Post-Express" for a "new labor organization, whose plat-for should be: "Freedom of Contract: for should be: "Freedom of Contract No Dictation; the Right to Work!" Which, as we remarked, being inter-preted, means: "Servility to the Capi-talist; No Independent Thinking; the Duty of Starving for the Masters' Pro What the "Post-Express" wan is an American Federation of Scabs, to fight and cripple the trade unions in the interest of the possessing class.

The class line is now too clearly drawn and both capitalists and workingmen are too class-conscious for such a plan to succeed in more than a very limited degree. But something of the sort is being tried and workingmen who care anything for the rights and welfare of their class should be on their guard. The special correspon-dence of the New York "Evening Post" gives an account of an organization formed in Columbus, Ohio, under the title of "the Machine Trades and Pro-fessions Association." Some extracts may interest the readers of The Worker:

"The skilled mechanics and the man ufacturers of Columbus are banded to-gether under the solemn promise that there shall be no lockouts and no strikes at the plants which they con-trel or at which they work. They are pledged to submit every difference which cannot be settled by informal. friendly discussion to arbitrate resentatives of the two classes, and to abide by the decision. The member-ship of the organization, which is known as the Machine Trades and Pro fessions Association, includes as hor orary members the superintendents all the important manufacturing plants of Columbus, and, as active m two hundred men whose hands ac-skilled in the actual work of manufac-turing or maintaining machinery of various sorts. Associate and in inembers, younger men, double the to tal membership. To give the men commercial rating, all of the activ members are workmen who can ear from \$5 to \$25 a day at the bench

UNION MEN EXCLUDED.

. "It is the aim of the members TO MAKE THE ORGANIZATION A NA-TIONAL ONE, and branches are now being formed in Pittsburg, Clevelands Cincinnati, and other cities. NO MAN WHO IS A MEMBER OF ANY OR-GANIZATION WHICH SANCTIONS STRIKES, LOCKOUTS, OR BOY-COTTS, UNDER ANY CIRCUM-STANCES, IS ELIGIBLE TO MEM-BERSHIP IN THE MACHINE TRADES AND PROFESSIONS ASonce been implicated in such trouble is not barred, provided he is thoroughly convinced of the error of his ways.

"The agreement signed in Columbu in last September is PERPETUAL AND BINDING between thirty manufacturing establishments and the work men, who are members of the Machin Trades and Professions Association Trades and Professions Association. The agreement provides that every reasonable effort shall be made by employer and employee to effect a satisfactory adjustment of disputes. It is only after these efforts fall that either party shall have the right to ask its reference to a committee of arbitration, which shall consist of the presidents of the Metal Manufacturers' Association and the Machine Trades and Professions Association, or their representatives, and two other representatives of their respective associations, appointed by their presidents. The finding of the committee by a majority vote shall b final as regards the case at issue."

ATTACK ON UNIONS It is significant that this organize tion takes its rise in the state of Ohic and in the machine industry, and that it was formed just a few months be fore the opening, particularly in the state and in that trade, of a fierce ap

state and in that trade, of a fierce and well organised attack upon the trade unions by the associated employers. We are not informed by what methods the agreement to arbitrate all difficulties is made binding upon the menwhether by the witholding of a part of their wages, to be forfeited in case of non-compliance, or by some other means. As for the other side, it is easy to see that no such agreement can be made binding upon the employers. It is quite feasible, by a forfeit of back wages, for instance, to compel workrages, for instance, to compel wor ngmen to give thirty days' notice eir intention to quitfficient to forestall a strike. But ob-ously no agreement can prevent a anufacturer from shutting down "for "Tor lack of orders"—the etexts which are commonly given

for a lockout.

While, according to the statement quoted, all trade union members are excluded from this organization, it appears that firms belonging to the Metal Manufacturers' Association are not barred—at least, that association is recognized as one of the powers in arbitration proceedings.

DECEPTIVE "HARMONY."

Thus, under the deceptive phrase "harmony between capital and lat the men who enter this association

trapped into signing away the last ves-tige of their liberty as workingmen and the last means of defense against the aggressions of their employers. When a dispute goes to arbitration, a single traitor or weakling-among the repre-sentatives of the employees can give the deciding vote for the bosses, and the body of employees are absolutely helpless against the consequences of his weakness or corruption. And as a body, moreover, pledging itself under no circumstances to take part in any strike or boyeott, this association be comes an ally of even the worst capi-talists in every hattle between the two

A DANGER TO BE MET.

It is intended to make this organiza tion a national one, we are told, and it is already expanding into the very cit-les where the organized capitalists are now making war upon the labor organ-izations. It behoaves the workingmen to guard against such dangers as this —not only against this particular union of scabs, but against the whole cunning scheme which cloaks itself under the catch words of "conciliation and arbitration," "industrial peace," and harmony between capital and labor. The policy of the trade unions must needs become more radical and ag-gressive. If they are to cope with such methods of attack.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

A county convention to or cers to be voted for in Kings County at the election of Nov. 5, 1901, will be held Saturday, Sept. 7, at 7:30 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 955 Willoughby

venue, Brooklyn.

A borough convention to nominate officers to be voted for in the Borough of Brooklyn at the election of Nov. 5, 1901, will be held Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 955 Villoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

Judicial conventions to nominate pe-lice magistrates for the Second Judi-cial Department of the city of New York (as provided by the new charter, one police, magistrate for each con-gressional district in the Borough of Brooklyn) will be held Fridny, Sept,

Assembly district conventions to non-inate candidates for members of the assembly in the County of Kings will e held Friday, Sept. 20, at 8 p. m., in all assembly districts of Kings County.

A county convention to nominate cardidates for offices to be voted for at the election of Nov. 5, 1901. in the County of New York, will be held Saturday, Sept. 14, at 7:30 p. m., at 'the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

A borough convention to nominate andidates for officers to be voted for Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

in the Borough of Bronx at the election of Nov. 5, 1901, will be held Friday, Sept. 20, at 7:30 p. m., at 3300 Third avenue. Assembly district conventions to non-

inate candidates for members of the as-sembly in the County of New York will be held Friday, Sept. 20, in all assembly districts in New York County.

Aldermanic district conventions to nominate candidates for aldermen in all the eldermanic districts of the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn will be held Friday, Sept. 20.

By order of the General Committee

J. GERBER, Organizer.

MAY HAVES WILL SPEAK

Comrade Max S. Hayes, editor of the 'leveland, "Citizen" and one of the est known Socialists and trade unioniets in the country, will address five meetings in New York City next week, as follows: Tuesday, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue.

Wednesday, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue. Thursday, at the meeting of the Cloth Spengers' Union. Friday, in the 16th A. D., corner of

Sixth street and Avenue C.

Saturday, at the clubhouse of the
Workmen's Educational Association.

206 E. Eighty sixth street.

Come and bring all your friends. It isn't every day you can give them a chance to hear Max Hayes.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

go higher still. o higher still.

All moneys received will be acknowl-

BROOKLYN BOROUGH MEETING A borough meeting of Brooklyn com-rades, to hear the report of the dele-gates to the Indianapolis Convention will be held Saturday, Sept. 7. after the county and borough convention, at the Labor · Lyceum, 955 Willoughby

INSTRUCTIVE

STATISTICS

Drawn from Recent Reports of the Inter-state Commerce Commission.

Profits of Railway Capitalists vs. Lives of Railway Workers-Concentration of Ownership, and Increase of Exploitation-Some Appalling Figures-What's to Be Done?

The comparison of the report of the Inter-state Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1901, on the railway statistics of the country, with the corresponding reports for 1898 and 1899 is most instructive.

The first thing that strikes the careful reader is the evidence of the con-centration of wealth. Comparing the report for 1878 with that for 1901, we find that, although the railway propeffy had been increased by 6,950 miles of track, my 1.429 locomotives, by 124.-664 cars, and by other equipment in proportion, yet THE NUMBER OF CORPORATIONS OWNING THIS VASTLY INCREASED PROPERTY NOT ONLY HAD NOT INCREASED BUT HAD POSITIVELY DIMINISH ED. In 1898 there were 2,047 com-panies; in 1901, with an immense in crease of property, there were only 2,023 companies.

INGREASED RATE

OF EXPLOITATION.

Even more significant is a compari on of the increase in the number of employees with the increase in the amount of dividends paid out of the product of their labor. Between 1808 and 1899 the number of employees in creased 6 per cent. but the amount of dividends increased 15 per cent. Be-tween 1800 and 1901 the number of enployees increased 10 per cent .; but the unt of dividends increased 26 per In 1898 the overage employee contributed \$110 to the payment of dividends: in 1899 he contributed \$119:

in 1901 he contributed \$137.

This, of course, represents only a small part of the exploitation of the workers. The amount paid out in interest, rentals, exerbitant salaries is high officers, and "pickings and steal largs," taken together, is much greate than that paid in dividends. But the eame proportion would hold for all forms of capitalist appropriation of the workers' product. The point is that THE AMOUNT TURNED OVER BY In the Borough of Manhattan at the election of Nov. 5, 1901, will be held saturday, Sept. 14, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lycenna, 64 E. Pourth street.

EACH EMPLOYEE INTO THE HANDS OF THE CAPITALISTS 18 STEADHLY INCREASING IN 3 YEARS IT INCREASING 25 PER

CENT. It is unfortunate that the reports do not show the amounts paid out in wages. But it is safe to say that they have not increased in any such prop-tion, as the dividends. Dividends ; tion, as the dividends. tion as the division of the cent. In the three years. Wages may have advanced, but in no such proportion.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH LIST.

A third point of interest is the fig ares of employees killed and injured at their work. These figures are truly appalling. AND THEY GROW worse and worse from Year

In 1898, there were 1,958 employed killed and 31,761 injured. In 1890, the figures rose to 2,210 killed and 34,923 injured. In 1991 they reached the

43 injured.

A part of this increase is, of course unted for by the increase in the total number of persons employed. But after making allowance for this, we still find that the ratio of the number alled and injured to the number em ployed was steadily increased:

From 1808 to 1809 the total number From 1898 to 1809 the total number of employees was increased 6 per cent. the number killed was increased 13 per cent. From 1800 to 1901 the number of employees was increased 10 per cent, the number killed was increased 15 per cent, and the number injured 14 per cent.

per cent.

To put it another way: In 1898, one To put it another way: In 1888, out of every 28 employees, one was injured; and out of every 447, one was killed. In 1890, out of every 27, one was injured; and out of every 420, one was killed. IN 1801. OUT OF EVERY 23, ONE WAS INJURED; AND OUT OF EVERY 330, ONE WAS KILLED.

EMPLOYEES' LIVES AND PASSENGERS' LIVES

This increase in the proportion of at there was NO CORRESPOND ING. INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS KILLED OF PASSENGERS KIELDS number of passengers carried increas-ed in almost exactly the same propor-ed in almost exactly the same propored in almost exactly the same propor-tion (16 per cent.) as the num-her of employees; but whereas the number of employees killed was increased 30 per cent during the three years, the number of passengers killed was increased only 13 per cent. In other words, while the chance of death to the employee was considerably in-creased, the chance of death to the pas-senger was positively reduced.

THE REASON OF IT.

The reason for this surprising con-trast is easily seen. It is a compara-tively costly business for a radius, formance to the reason of the reason. ompany to kill passengers; but em-loyees may be simulatered with pra-cal impunity. THE LAW HOLDS THE COMPANY, AS A COMMON CARRIER, STRICTLY RESPONSI CANHIEL STRICTLY RESPONSI-BLE FOR THE SAFETY OF PAS-SENGERS AND EVEN OF FRINGET; BUT IT REMOÈRS THE COMPANY, AS AN EMPLOYER AL-MOST ENTIRELY FREE OF RE-SPONSIBILITY FOR THE LIVES OF EMPLOYEES. The law declares that the employee, by the "free con-

tract" of employment, "assumes the risk" of employment, "assumes the the assumption in the case of the pea-senger or shipper. It holds the em-ployee responsible, not only for any "contributory negligence" of his own, but also for any "negligence of a fel-low servant." It makes no such rule iow servant." It makes no such rule in the case of a passenger or shipper. The practise of the courts makes these rules of law still more partial as against the employee, by the ease with which "contributory negligence" and "negligence of a fellow servant" are proven. Add to this that the employed is generally a poor man, who can ill afford to sue a powerful corporation,

and it will be seen why the railway companies go on killing and maining their employees, while taking all possible precautions to protect the lives of passengers and the goods of ship-The reduction of the fatality ratio for passengers shows what the com-panies CAN do to protect life and limb.

The increase of the fatality ratio for employees shows what they REFUSE TO DO when it is only workingmen's lives that are stake.

HOW IT WOULD BE

UNDER SOCIALISM Under the Socialist system, a sufficient part of that \$139,600,000 that was divided among railway stockholders during the last year would have been spent TO EQUIP THE ROADS WITH EVERY KNOWN DEVICE FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND LIMB AND OF HEALTH, NOT ONLY FOR THE PASSENCERS BUT AS CADE rest would have gone TO EMPLOY A LARGER NUMBER OF WORKMEN. so as to REDUCE THE HOURS OF

the service. WHAT SOCIALISTS WOULD DO NOW.

And pending the establishment of Socialism, there are measures bearing upon the facts above set forth, which Socialist legislators, state or national, would support, Socialist executive offi-cials enforce, and Socialist judges maintain. We need mention only

First, the Socialist Party advocates the passage and enforcement of LAWS TO COMPEL EMPLOYEES OF ALL SORTS TO TAKE ALL POSSIBLE MEASURES FOR THE PROTEC MEASURES FOR THE PROTEC-TION OF THEIR EMPLOYEES. FROM ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS. This is especially necessary in the rail-road industry. All railroad men know what a jong fight it has taken to get certain very inadequate laws passed requiring the companies to equip their trains with certain devices for the safety of switchmen and trainmer They know also that even these inade quate laws are not strictly enforced. And they know that the railroad companies maintain a lobby at Washing-ton to fight such legislation.

It is no wonder that such laws are not enforced. A large part of the members of congress and of the execu-tive and judicial officers of the government are themselves capitalists. The rest are mostly lawyers, often former corporation attorneys. The two old parties are dominated by capitalist inparties are dominated by capitalist in-terests and, perhaps, especially by railroad interests. Those parties de-pend for their campaign funds on the very men who have a pecuniary inter-est in defeating labor legislation.

So long as the workers continue support these parties it is not likely that any effective legislation will be carried through for their benefit. When they begin to elect workingmen on a labor platform to make and enforce the laws, then workingmen's lives will be gin to count for more than capitalist profits in the eyes of government.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Second, Pending the establishment of Socialism, the Socialist Party advo-LIABILITY LAWS. Socialists in con gress could fight for a national em-ployers' liability law which would make every capitalist financially re-sponsible for accidents, occurring to working people in his employ. Such a law as that, rightly framed and en-forced, would bring down the railway workers, death list very quickly. It would touch the capitalists' bank ac-

counts—their only conscience.

But we shall not have such a law until the workers elect Socialists to enact it.

WORKINGMEN'S PENSIONS.

Third. The Socialist Party declare Third, The Socialist Party declares that workingmen who are injured or lose their health in the performance of productive labor are more deserving of pensions than those who have only served to destroy life and property in war. The Socialist Party, therefore, pending the establishment of Socialism, declares in favor of PENSIONS FOR AGED, SICK AND DISABLED VORKINGMEN AND THE WIDOW AND ORPHANS OF THOSE WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE INDUSTRIAL BATTLE.

cially profitable occupation for the capitalists and an especially hazardous one for the workers, it would be endnently proper to levy a special tax on the railroads to create a pension fund for the benefit of railway workers. But no Republican or Democratic congress will consider such a plan as that. Let the workingmen vote for the party of their class. Then and then

Inasmuch as railroading is an espe

only will the laws be framed in the interest of their class. Till then the start of workingmen for profit will achecked.

—You can get thirty different So-ialist pamphlets for 90 cents. See spe-jal adv. of Socialist Literature Comonny in this paper. —Help clear the shelves of the So-cialist Literature Company and get the pamphlets before the people. See in another column what you can get for 75 cents or for 90 cents.

THEY ARE TEACHING US TO THINK.

The employees of the W. B. Conkey , ter for the cause of Labor than that the Company, printers and publishers of capitalists should go swiftly on from Hammond, Ind., have all gone on strike. The pressmen were already out and the issuance of an injunction against them by Judge Baker decided the electrotypers, bookbinders and oth ers, formerly unorganized, to join the

workmen. That is a spirited and manly reply to the judge's action. But let those same men not forget to add a more crushing rebuke by easting Socialist ballots, for candidates who will use the power of the law on the side of the working

But there is already another chapter of the Conkey story. The firm has sued James A. Rusell, formerly employed by them, for damages to the amount of \$25,000, on the charge that he spread discontent among the other workmen and was thereby largely instrumental in causing the strike.

This is good. Nothing could be bet-

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." The capitalists are already drunk with pride and power. They are going unions and go out with their fellow quickly to their fall. You will sue a workinkgman for "spreading discontent," gentlemenyou will hunt him down to ruin if you can. Very well. But there are few

one wild step to another in their fran-

tic effort to hold the working class in

of you and very many of us. Where you silence one preacher of unrest. your own action will sow the seeds of discontent in ten thousand bosoms. There are very few of you and very many of us. Each of us has a voter each of you has only one. Each of us

has a pair of strong hands to defend that vote; each of you has no more. There are very few of you and very many of us. And we are beginning to think, gentlemen. You are teaching us

YORK NOMINATES.

Socialists of York County, Pa., Have Full Ticket in the Field.

The Socialists of York County, Pennsylvania, have put a full ticket in the ield. The candidates are:

For Sheriff-W. J. Kohler. For Snerili-W. J. Kohier. For Register—Jacob Hoffman. For Director of the Poor—Geo, Kerr. For Surveyor—Henry Pfeiffer. For Clerk of Commissioners—J. W.

Keller. Harry Bradley was chosen county chairman; Henry Pfeiffer, recording secretary; Harvey Shay, financial secretary and treasurer; Max Glass, or-ganizer, Contributions to the campaign fund should be sent to Harvey Shay,

5 Green street. York.

Headquarters will be at Codorus
Hall, Market Square, York, where
meetings will be held every Sunday afternoon. On Saturday evening, Sept. 7, II

Gaylord Wilshire will speak at Centre Square, on the subject, "Let the Nation Own the Trusts." - IN LUZERNE COUNTY.

The comrades of Luzerne County

Pennsylvania, 'are "hustling," these days. Comrade Geo. H. Goebel of Newark, N. J., has been engaged to speak as follows: Wilkes Barre, Mische's Hall, South street, near Canal, Saturday evening,

Lugust 31. Nanticoke, James' Hall, Market

street, near Main, Sunday, Sept. 1, at 0 a. m. Luzerne, Jones' Hall, Main street,

Sunday, Sept. 1, at 7:30 p. m. Comrade Goebel will also be present t the meeting of Local Luzerne Coun ty, at 487 S. Grant street, Wilkes Bar-re, Sunday, Sept. 1. at 3 p. m. Every comrade in the county is expected to

Nomination blanks for county and state officers are now in the hands of the organizer, John Crawford, 245 Stanton street, Wilkes Barre, Con-rades should at once get blanks and

Contributions to campaign fund are Contributions to campaign time are: F. Schade, Sr., and E. Schmalzriedt, St. each; J. G. Roth, M. Mooney, and R. Heimmelberger, 50 cents each; A. Gut-tenberger, Nym Seward, Jos. Schnei-der, Stephen Crawford, John Gerlach, and Nicholas Hugert, 10 cents each; to-

MEETINGS IN THE BRONX.

Social Democratic meetings have been arranged as follows for the month

Thesday, Sept. 3, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis ave-lue; Max Hayes and Miss Johanna Dahme will speak. Saturday, Sept. 7, at One Hundred

and Forty-fifth street and Brook ave-nue; also at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Saturday, Sept. 14, at One Hundred 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 avenue, ratification meeting for the Bor-ough of Bronx, with Socialist band and parade. Comrade Hanford, our candidate for mayor; Comrade Herron, and others will speak.

Wednesday, Sept. 25, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and iWi

Ils avenue.

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

THE PARTY NAME. To All Readers of This Paper in the

State of New York:-The party which this paper represents, heretofore known as the Social Democratic Party, known as the Social Democratic Party, decided at its recent convention in in-dianapolis to assume the name of SO-CIALIST FARTY. The provisions of the election laws of this state are such, however, that it has been found adris-able to retain the old name in the state. of New York through the present campaign. Our ticket will be found on the official ballot under the name of 80 CIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY and under the party emblem of the ARM AND TORCH. That is the ticket for

We shall learn, and learn quickly.

HOW SOCIALISM GROWS.

Two Remarkable Events Showing the Spread of Socialist Thought in the Trade Unions.

Too late for us to tell the whole story in this paper, we receive the news of two most important actions of trade union bodies, showing how rapidly and how widely Socialist thought is now spreading in the ranks of organized

The State Trades and Labor Council of Montana met a week ago, and one of its most important acts was the creation of a standing committee whose duty it is to further the political and conomic education of the the state. The program which is laid down to guide them in the choice of literature to be distributed is Socialis-

tic in the strictest sense. Last Sunday the United Labor League, the central body of organized labor in Philadelphia, received the re-port of a committee appointed at the time of the gigantic trolley franchise he report—and that is sufficient assur-ance that it was a sound and uncompromising statement of the Socialist position. Not a Republican, not a Democrat, not a "reformer" ventured to raise his voice against the position taken, for all recor willing some might be that it was im-

The United Labor League of Philadelphia goes on record for Socialism and the active Socialisms will see that the declaration is not a dead letter.

IN ROCHESTER. Open-air meetings will be held by the Social Democrats of Rochester as

follows:
Tuesday, Sept. 3, S p. m., on Conkey, avenue, near Avenue B, No, S School, Gad Martindale, candidate for mayor, Frank A. Sieverman, candidate for

James F. Carey of Haverhill will speak.
Friday, Sept. 6, 8 p. m., at Ritz' Bowling Alley, corner Edward and Alphonse streets. Comrades Swaim, Siever-

man, and Bach will speak. A mass meeting will also be held Fri-day evening, Sept. 6, in Germania Hall, ed by Comrades Swaim. Sieverman, and Carey. Every reader of this paper is invited

to attend these meetings and hear what the Social Democrats have to say on questions of labor and politics. BLOW AT ENGLISH

TRADE UNI'NS.

in the Taff Vale Railway case comes as a very unkind rejoinder to the resolu tion of the parliamentary committee of against the abrogation of the powers of the House of Lords as a court of appeal. In the case in question, the or-iginal decision in the action brought against the A. S. R. S. by the railway company was given by Mr. Justice Farwell, who granted an injunction against the union. The society appeal-ed against this decision, which was unanimously reversed by the court of appeal. Now the House of Lords has reversed the decision of the court of appeal and upheld the decision of Justice Farwell. Perhaps the parliamen-tary committee will not have quite so much cause to thank God for a House of Lords after all, and may feel in-clined to go back on its former resolu-tion. The decision, as it stands, is cer-tainly a serious matter for trade unons, as their funds will now be liable to be attached for any act of their off-cers performed in, the execution of their duty, for which anyone may choose to proceed against them. It is not surprising that such a decision has been arrived at, the wonder is that some attempt has not been made long before this to make the union dnanbefore this to, make the union man-cially responsible for the acts of its officers; shall it is difficult to see most the unions are to escape from this re-sponsibility now that it has been thrust uppon them. We certainly cannot take Mr. Bell's optimistic view of the ma-ter, and should say that it is the luty of trade unious to agitate for fresh legislation, either to free them from legislation, either to free them from so serious a responsibility, or to give them a superior status to that which they at present occupy. In the mean time, the decision of the House of Lords should induce circumspection, and a proper sense of responsibility on the part of every trade union official.—London Justica.

The Worker. PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-P. O. BOX 1512. horie Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Bundle rates:

Weekly Bundles: As far as possible, rejected communica-



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNI	TED
In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890 13	3,331
In 1892 (Presidential) 21	1,157
In 1894 35	3,133
In 1896 (Presidential) 36	3,564
In 1898:	
S. L. P 89	2,204
	,545
In 1900 (Presidential):	
S. D. P 96,91 S. L. P 33,45	8
U. L. I	

NEW YORK CITY TICKET.

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



from voting the Socialist ticket.

have to choose between the Trustified Empire and the Socialist Republic.

See the special offer of Socialist lit erature at reduced prices in this paper. Read it and send in your order at once

Socialist papers and pamphlets into the hands of workingmen. Are YOU

It never occurs to the reformers to Why should the workingmen vote for aristocrats?

doing it?

If the workingmen of this city elec-Socialist police judges next Novem their pickets won't be arrested and

flued in the next strike.

nrades of Greater New York, don't larget the campaign fund. If you can ill you have more. Later

why do the Republican newspapers insist upon advertising him? Is it be cause they have not yet found a suit able decoy-duck to attract attention in

The best way we can help the striking steel workers is by preaching Socialism among them. The prospect of the election of Socialist officials to even a few of the Pennsylvania cities and boroughs next November would have a powerful effect in bringing the

Hanford, Brown, and Stahl, the can didutes of the Social Democratic Party in this city, are all workingmen, tried That is more than you will be able to say of the candidates of any other party in the campaign which is now

no less than 2,550 railway employees were killed and 39,643 injured in the performance of their duty. Socialists in congress would advocate pension for workingmen injured at their work and for the widows and orphans of men who lose their lives in the industrial battle. Why not send Socialists to congress?

Strikers commit the beloous offer of accosting scales on the street with out first gaining their consent and are sent to lail. Scabs draw knives and

in New York City last week, and are fined \$5 each. How beautiful is even--

"A strike is an act of war," True and so long as capitalism lasts, the two classes will continue in a state of war. There would be no steel strike now if the working class had supported the locialist ticket last fall. The steel mills would be the property of the people. The men would have been work ing six hours a day or less and their wives and families would be enjoying comfort and freedom instead of facing the prospect of want.

The statistical report on railways of the United States shows that seven hundred and fifty persons were killed during the last year and 1,350 injured at grade crossings. Socialist state and municipal administrations, would not allow any grade crossings, but would compel the companies to raise or lower their tracks at their own expense. Retions always consider capitalist profits more sacred than human lives.

DON'T BE AN OSTRICH.

A certain Rochester man-in kindness to him we will not mention his name-to whom The Worker was sent gratis, by the Socialist organization in that city, has gone to the trouble to wrap up the first copy he got ino doubt without reading a word), put a stamp on it and send it back, first writing on the margin: "You need not send any more papers to my address. The nucleus of your party is made up of a lot of disgruntled politicians who want office and the spoils."

We almost feel that we ought to remburse this man for his trouble and expense, because he has given us so much affusement and furnished us with such an excellent text for an edi-

Our text is: "Don't be an ostrich." If travelers do not lie, the ostrich is a very stilly bird. When pursued by the hunters, it buries its head in the sand, firmly believing that, because it cannot see the builters, the bunters cannot see it. But its great, clumsy body remains in sight, though its fool ish eyes are hidden, and the hunters enimly approach, bind its legs and wings, and pull out its plumes to adorn the ladies' Easter bonnets.

There are some men who ought to be provided with wings and plumes and turned loose on the desert. They would make excellent ostriches. Our

These people know there is something wrong. They are always growling and whining and "kicking." But they are so scantlly equipped with brains that they are constitutionally incapable of thinking anything except what their grandfathers thought before them. They refuse to "hear the other side." They are afraid of a new idea. They perversely bury their silly heads in the sands of ignorance, and then they are surprised that the capitalists come up and pluck them bare.

We are not going to spend any more time on this ostrich in Rochester. His head is probably impervious to a new thought unless introduced by the sur steat operation called trepanning-and that's too expensive. When he sees workingmen leaving the Democratic ominate a workingman for mayor. their hostility to the interests of labor, and devoting their leisure and their scanty savings to a labor party that as yet has no reward to offer its servants except the consciousness of duty well performed he can't understand that. It's a new idea. It shocks him. word about It. He hides his head and waits to be plucked.

But there are nine hundred, and nineanty spare 10 cents now, send it now, ty-nine workingmen in Ruchester rewas offered to him, and none of them have refused it. In fact, they seem delighted to get it, as is shown by the number of paid subscriptions coming in. It is encouraging to find that our of a thousand workingmen taken at random there is only one ostrich. It promises well for the future of Roches

> who gets this paper for the first time is: Don't be an ostriche If you feel any momentary impulse to bury your head in the said, resist it. Make it a rule to hear all sides of all questions Never be afraid to face the truth-or to face error. If it is truth you want to know it. If it is error you want to recognize it and combat it.

Don't be an ostrich. The ostrich always gets the worst of it.

Several Democratic papers in the South-among them the Mobile "Reg-ister" and the Macon "Telegraph"are agitating against the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, They ists for cheap and servile labor and find that the negroes are becoming to the Democratic party as the "friend of labor" will please think about this

es, legislatures, and city co

"promote prosperity." Socialist local party belelation by apprepriating pub-lic messeys when needed to provide food, clothing, and shelter for striking you think it is time this was done, jus to strike a fair balance? If so, vote the Socialist ticket.

AS TO CERTAIN DUTIES OF NEW

Every meeting of our General Com nittee in this city brings complaint that in this or that district arrange ments for open-air meetings have fall an through by the fault of this or that comrade. Sometimes the Organizer is charged with neglecting to send speakers; sometimes the speakers are charged with fallure to keep their engage ments or to come on time; sometime the district committee is charged with neglecting to get out the platform, ban paraphernalia of a successful meeting It is generally almost impossible among the charges, and country charges, to fix the responsibility. Bu it is time that this sort of thing cam to an end. If our work is to be sue cessfully carried out each comrad must resolve, not only to do his duty. but to do more than his duty, if need be-and each must keep his good reso

In the first place, notification of the neeting must be made in time. If the Organizer is to supply speakers he must be definitely notified of time and place by the proper officers of the dis trict organizations, at least, a week in advance. Our speakers are compara tively few; most of them are busy workingmen; most of them, too, are called on to perform other duties for the party-to attend meetings of their districts, of various committees, etc. Their engagements are generally made for some days ahead and they cannot break engagements already made in order to fill new ones.

Second, the district must see to it that a sufficiently large committee of willing and faithful comrades is la charge of the meetings. Their duty is to notify the Organizer to send speakers, to notify the police, to get the platform and banner out in time, to provide a chairman, and always to have leaflets for distribution and copies of The Worker for sale at the meeting

Third, the speakers must keep their gasements. Each speaker can easily let the Organizer know how often and on what nights of the week he may be called on. Then, when called, he should understand that it is his duty to obey-that failure to do so is a breach of faith of which any Socialis or any man should be ashamed. If there is, as sometimes happens, a really good excuse for failure. it is the speaker's duty at least to send a card to the Organizer at once, explaining the matter. The City Executive should not hesitate to drop from the list of speakers any who abuse their confi dence in this matter, and to report such action, with the reason for it, to the party. We want to know on whom

we may depend.

All this is the simple duty of the various persons concerned. But some times it is necessary for us to do more

than the letter of the law prescribes. If, for good or bad reasons, the speak ers fail to appear on time, that does not excuse the district for letting the meeting go. In every district there are men who, though they may not be trained speakers, are perfectly able to get upon the platform and explain why ur party is fu the field, what it proposes to do, and who are our cand! dates, and to call attention to the liter. sture which other comrades will discomrades would be surprised to find how well they can speak, if they would

On the other hand, if the speaker finds that the district committee has falled to make proper arrangementshas faffed to get a banner or to supply literature, for instance—that does not absolve him from his duty. He is there to speak and it is his duty to speak if he has to use a soap-hox for platform and act as chairman and ergeant-at-arms, too. After having done his part, he will have plenty of time to call others to account for failng to do theirs.

Let us have more work and less re crimination, comrades. Let us inspire thers by our good example, instead of waiting for them to do their duty before we will do ours

It is now aine mouths since the greed of the Tarrant capitalists, and yet they have not even been brought to trial. The delay is easily explained. The murderers are capitalists and the rictims were only working people. It a striker, maddened by poverty and intrough not a single life had been lost, would hardly have taken nine days to land him in the penitentiary.

is 10 cents if you can afford 25; and don't make it 25 if you can afford a dollar. The Campaign Committee is already getting out a hundred thou-

the national and city platforms, with other matter. Very soon it will be ready to issue a hundred thousand copies of another leaflet-perhaps others in like numbers. Meetings, .large and small are to be arranged, speakers and organizers set at work, and other things done which will make votes an which must be paid for. Money is need ed now. Send it in.

SOLUTION OF THE LABOR PROBLEM?

We have received from a reader active and experienced trade unionist by the way- the following letter, which we think worthy of more prominence than a place in the correspondence colomns would give it and with every word of which we heartily agree. Here "The recent action of some of the

McKeesport steel workers locals, in recommending that the strikers and their friends withdraw their savings from the banks, in order to hamper the Steel Trust in securing cash for it stock exchange operations, is com-mented upon in the capitalist press. A resolution alleged to have been passed by the convention of the A. F. of L. in 1805 is quoted, recommending that the trade unions organize as joint-stock corporations, limited, 'the charters for meh unions to be confined to the fun tion of an employment agency at first as the essential reason for their exist ence.' According to the writer, John Armitage, the stand taken by Mr. Morgan in the present steel workers' strike can only be met by arraying organized labor, as a capital stock corporation AGAINST THE STEEL TRUST, ab as opposing forces having antagonisfic interests, but on a strictly BUSINESS RASIS each striving to obtain the best

possible terms for itself.

"The prospect of a trade union bound by legal limitations as a stock corporato a limited line of action as at luring to capitalist writers. As a solu tion of the labor problem, it ranks with the productions of the famous Creel-man. As a laughter producer, 'Array organized labor as a capital stock corsoration against the Steel Trust, array dimes against double eagles, is sure good. But the joint-stock corporation tion of funds and resources in case of strike, and herein lies the danger if the working class were not deterred by sad experience with such business' schemes from ever forming such a cor-

In all probability the two-suggestion we regret to say, President Shaffer approves will not be taken seriously by any considerable number of trade unionists. But the fact that such fool ish suggestions can still be advanced proces that the rank and file, as well as the leaders, of the trade unions are far from realizing the full seriousness of the problem they are grappling

cripple the Steel-Trust by withdrawing their money from the savings banks, ty-nine railroad companies, and the would be nearly as wise as for a fot of boys to try to sink a man-of-warby shooting paper wads out of pop-

guns. There are something like a hundred thousand steel workers interested in this strike. A few thousand of them are comparatively well paid workers. \$1,000 each in the savings banks. The great majority probably have not onetenth of that amount. And the workmen of other trades, who sympathize with and are willing to help the steel strikers, are, in general, much poorer

than they. people of the United States is, we be-How many are there who have \$000 in the savings bank-enough, that is, to support them without work, for one year, in their customary way of living? The very fact that, when a strike is to be called for, not at the end of a year, but within the first month, if not the first week, proves that the average but a small part of a year's wages.

The steel strikers can probably count upon assistance, in varying amounts, from a million workingmen But it is almost certain that if every one of them were to follow the sugfrom the banks, the total amount withdrawn would not be \$100,000,000 one eleventh of the capital stock of the

The withdrawal of \$100,000,000 within thirty or sixty days-notice being required by the banks would, of course, cause considerable disturbance of bust ness. It would not hit the Steel Trust however any harder than it would hit other large corporations, and it wou not hit the large corporations nearly so hard as the small ones. It might drive a few thousand small man few scores of large manufacture throwing large numbers of working men out of employment. That would

As to the Steel Trust, if is to remember that its potential strength alone. Mr. Carnegie is still into in it—and Carnegie alone can con

Mosquito Bites By PETER E. BURROWES

THE SALT THAT LOST ITS SAVOR.—None of the great dailles, which between them almost make up the sum total of public reading on current events, are expected now even to tell the truth about the steel strike, if that truth should improve the case of the strikers before the bar of public reason. Every day the readers buy and the readers read and go their way simply mistrusting and shrugging their shoulders at their daily teachers. Mal-iguant, stupid, blind, the hirelings keep grinding out half-yard editorials of judicially phrased hypocrisy; but the peo-ple read on and forget. Here are the elements of a frightful pessimism. The suborued press is a case of the sait

bilious American reads the columns of iniquity recorded of New York's police. He hears the rhetoric of the Mosses and the Jeromes and the Dixons con cerning sin, sin, sin. He languidly re ret on branches and throw righteous

A TRUE INDIVIDUALIST -Harr Scott of Faribault, Minn., left the fol-lowing will: "I direct that my admits istrators gather up all of my cash and in the presence of witnesses burn it, till nothing but ashes remains." Of course had there been any way of destroying the ashes, the testator would have pr vided for their destruction. This pro ably is the most sheere will to come to probate in America during the year. It spirit that now rules in human affair If only a thousand millionaires were as true to themselves as this man it cremateries would prove to be excel

A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE.—It ms not be known to the world what a line set of fellows are some of the work en in Wheeling, W. Va. High-soule eselfish, and heroic, they are so d voted to the interest of other people's property that they are resolved to lay down their lives in its defense (Laugh here, please) and have formed thouselves into a military company to-ac independently of the governmen against their own trade unions and shoot down anybody who looks as he wanted to touch property. But it no government will want to be without such a good thing, and so they will be annexed to a regular army

For the working people to try to Sugar Trust, the Tobacco Trust, the Western Union Express Company, six New York Life Insurance Company.

It is time the working people realize the close organization of the class they are compelled to fight and its over whelming financial power. Any pro posal to carry on the labor movement on "business methods"-whether b the threat of withdrawing saving from the banks or by organizing em ployment agencies or rival manufac turing companies or in any other way on a capitalist basis-is, in this stag of the game simply ridiculous and only throws suspicton upon the men who advocate such futile schemes.

If the trade unions are to serve the purpose they must be fighting organi--not looking for a fight, per haps, but certainly not trying to avoid it, and, once engaged in a battle, never from taking radical measures.

Above all Instead of propos give up the legitimate metho lonism and go back to the methods of milyidualistic "business," the working people must take a forward step by

ing to misrepresentation to get men to take the strikers' places. A Pittsburg dispatch says: "John Sternsdroff, ougher, from Richmond, Va., who daimed that "he was a member of the party of strike breakers brought to Monessen on Sunday by 'Alabama Joe disrepresented the facts to him, an that he had slipped out of the works the first time a chance presented itself. He says that fourteen men left Rich nond; that five deserted en route, that three left when he did."

OBSERVE THE DIFFERENCE

To All New Beaders of This Paper, To All New headers of this Paper.— Please observe that the party which this paper represents—the body which at fix recent convention in Indianapo-lis, adopted the name of Socialist Party, but which, for campaign pur-poses is known in the state of New York as the Social Democratic Party— has been believed in connection with the as absolutely no connection with the socialist Labor Party, so unfavorably

ond Harriman's "Class War Very timely in this period

militia Gentlen ment for the protection of property?

SENTIMENTALISM IN THE SO-CIAL COMMONWEALTH. - Thos CIAL COMMONWEALTH. — Those who fear the power of sentiment in Socialism must be comforted by its gradual disappearance under capitalism. The strife between the sexes for land in the newly opened region around Lawton is a case in point, and leaves nothing for anti-sentimental capital ca talism to achieve. There the gentle men and ladies are into each other wool for fair and are by comm wool for fair and are by common con-sent poatponing all pretense of gal-lantry or sentiment until the skinning is over. Our environments may always be trusted to take care of our senti-

FOR A CHANGE OF AIR the Ramapo Water Company has gone to the Adfrondacks. A survey of that region has been ordered by the gentlemen up state, chiefly those who are interested in cleaning the city hall of its present occupants. The same old public spirit, the same old morality and virtue, which even on this earth seems to have the gift of everissting life, is bound to sell, us our water at 500 per cent, profit, or to have some franchises to sell to us he Adirondack-Ramapo union out of politics until all things are ready for

SMOTHERING HIM WITH A BOL STER.—A notable circumstance of the present steel strike is the diligence with which the Trust officials are preserving silence. Word seems to have been passed around the whole circle of conspirators against labor unions that 'mum's" the word; and less writing up of a strike has not been done in the newspapers for years. They all want to let Morgan smother the striker with a bolster, without noise,

HARD TO FIND.—General Miles evi-HARD TO FIND.—General Mice evi-dently wants to recruit our army from foreign countries, since he re-quires for soldiering a sort of man not to be found at home. He wants the following: Men that fully understand the character of our government! Men that resilize the benefits and preroga-tives granted by our constitution. Men tives granted by our constitution! Mer familiar with our brilliant achievements recorded in military history Men having self-respect, self-reliance and resourcefulness! The country mus and resource tuness: In country man-indeed be getting peor if the govern-ment can buy men of these attain-ments and qualities at 50 cents a day.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF ENGLISH S. D. F.

Of the Birmingham Conference of he English S. D. F. "Justice" It was in many respects one of the most critical in the history of our body, as we here had developed and brought as we here had developed and brought to the light of day an attack on the whole policy of the S. D. F. and Jus-tice, which has long been in prepara-tion by a few who wish to sidetrack the Socialist movement in this conftry into the impossibilism which seven teen years ago led to the formation THE WORKER GALLEY 10 and, later, to the collapse of the Social in his last speech, the outspoken inten-tion of Comrade Yates, of Leith, and those who acted with him. Notwithstanding the pretense of frankness and the discisiming of any other motive than the good of the movement, it is quite clear that the policy pursued was a wrecking policy and the delegates did

quite right in supporting the old policy of our party and in rejecting one after

the other the proposals emanating from the small knot of impossibilists." For some time past a small but ac ive minority in the S. D. F. has been riplently attacking the present policy of the party, alleging that "a wave of moderatism" has swept over the Social-ist parties of the whole world, and more particularly the English S. D. F. This minority seems to have been DeLeonite faction in the United States and has freely echoed the characteristice language of that faction, if it has not yet gone the full length in copying its tactics of destruction. The result of the Conference debates showed this minority to be much weaker than might have been supposed from the stir it has made, and it would appear that the Executive Council and the editor of "Justice" have given it far mor

Dan Irving of the Burnley branch presided over the Conference, with W. J. Simminds of Birmingham as vice-chairman. The financial report, which chairman. The financial report, which was adopted, showed receipts during the year of £1.462, expenditures of £1.268 and a cash belauce on hand of £197; the statement of liabilities and assets showed a surplus of liabilities to the amount of about £27.

A number of changes were made in the rules (or, as we should say, the constitution) of the party. The General Council was abolished, district councils meeting quarterly and having, by

cils, meeting quarterly and having, by their combined vote, control over the Executive, being established in its

place.
Under the order of "general policy,"
the following propositions were adopt
ed—the first on the motion of the Peck

cial Democratic program drawn up in-dependently of any non-Socialist or-ganization, and candidates and elec-tion addresses must be submitted eith-

"Previous to any parliamentary elec-

ment shall be made until the candida-

"Previous to any parliamentary elec-tion a canyass shall first be taken and the result submitted to the Executive Council, who shall advise thereon. A statement of electoral prospects and financial position shall be sent to the Executive Council with the result of the canyass." The main struggle came on an amend

ment to the Secretary's report, intro-duced by L. Cotton of the Oxford branch: "That this Conference repudiates the action of the S. D. F. dele gates at the Paris Internati gress in voting for the Kautsky resolu-tion." Cotton supported his motion in a speech attacking the Kautsky resolu-tion and the position of Millerand in the French ministry. G. Yates, of Leith J. C. Matheson of Falkirk, W. Gee of Edinburgh, and others, also supported the amendment.

J. P. Lloyd of Marylebone, A. S.

Headingley, Herbert Burrows, and others opposed the amendment and de-fended the Kautsky resolution. H. Quelch of the Executive made the principal speech against the amendment. "Justice" reports his remarks as follovrs: "Quelch said the Kautsky resolution

embodied the S. D. F. position. He maintained strenuously that we were not impossibilists, and circumstances

must determine our policy. We must adopt any and every means to realize Social Democracy. He himself was in favor of any means from the ballot box to the bomb, from political action to assassination. (Cheers.) Oh, yes, the movers of the resolution cheered assassination, but they would not allow a Socialist to enter a ministry! But the truth was that this attack on the Kaut ministry! But the sky resolution was only a blind for an attack on the executive of the S. D. F. and on the whole settled policy of the S. D. F. That was what those present must understand and what they must face. In this attack no insinuation was too vile to be levelled at him and those who were carrying on the work of the Social Democratic movement. He recalled a similar attack seventeen

years ago, when the malcontents marched out and formed the Socialist League. Where was that party now? ceeded to read some quotations from the 'Weekly People' of New York. consisting of scurrilous attacks on Hyndman, bimself, and others, and pointed out the falsehoods contained in those attacks. Those who moved and supported this resolution endorsed and supported these scurrilous and lying artacks on them, on the S. D. F. and on its pairs. Cotton had said that this matter had not been discussed, but he could refer them to the columns of Justice.' 'The writer of one of the articles in the 'Weekly People' sighed for the Hand and the Hammer of the S. L. P. of America to smash his (Quelch's) head and the heads of others in the forefront of the Social Deme was of any advantage to the movement they could smash away at him. But need not trouble they need not frouble about smashing heads; they could vote them out. After all it was nothing new to find certain members of working class organiza-tions eager to show their gratitude by casting aside men who, like Hyndman. ad devoted their lives to the cause."

When Quelch took his sent, Cotton and Yates both rose to say that, while opposed to his position, they did not endorse the abusive articles to which

When the matter came to a vote the contion of the Executive was emphatically sustained, the amendment being lost by a vote of 41 to 5 and the original report adopted by 37 to 8.

Further discussion arese on the atti-tude of the S. D. F. toward the Independent Labor Party. The S. D. F. has for years been consistently trying to hetween the two Socialist organiza-tions, but so far with very little hope of success. Still, the Executive, in spite of sharp rebuffs from the Administrative Council of the L. L. P., has continued to recognize the I. L. P. as a Socialist party and sought to bring about a co-operation at elections. The minority attacked this conciliatory polmotion was, howeved, defeated by 45 to 9 and the original reported adopted

he reading of Hyndman's letter, with drawing from the Executive, as reported list week. The withdrawal was accepted with expressions of regret and

hope for his return.

The reasons given by Hyndman in. curious, in view of the fact that he has himself been the chief target of attack for the intransigeant minority and ore especially in their "American on." That Hyndman should declar gan." That Hyndman should declare the S. D. F. lacking in class-conscious ices while he was himself, as a mem-ber of the Executive, being hitterly as-sailed on the same charge, makes the situation an interestingly complicated

The general view seems to be that Hyndman's real chief reason is the not unnatural weariness of a man who has been exceedingly active in the move ment for many reary, who has been disappointed in its slow progress, and who feels that he wants a rest. There are those, upon both sides, who with all recognition of his good service, think that his withdawal, for a time, where the shade thing for the shade the sha the English movement; that the author-ity gained by his long service has act-ed as a check upon the activity of younger men and deplived the party of their services. But the general feet-ing was undoubtedly expressed in the motion asking him to allow himself to be nominated for the next vacascy that may occur. The statements so widely published in this country, to the effect that he was become convinced of the the English movement; that the author that he has become convinced of the impossibility of Socialism and has abandoned the cause are, of course, en-

H. W. Lee was re-elected General Secretary and an Executive was chos-ep consisting of Rotastein, H. Quelch, Mary Gray, C. F. Davis, A. A. Watts, W. J. Barwick, J. Jones, F. Porter, F. G. Jones, A. W. Armold, W. Lee, L. E. Quelch, G. Tpoth, J. Chatterton, D. Irwing, C. J. Scutt, J. J. Kidd, J. E. Me-Glasson, John Lestie, W. Atkinson, L. Cotton, C. W. White, F. Geitchley, and H. W. Lee was re-elected Genera

Ellis Mann.
On behalf of the Executive, Queich moved: "That this Conference of the S. D. F. decides to withdraw from the

Labor Representation Committee." In explaining the motion he said that tee it was in the hope that frade union-ists as a body would also join, and that we could do something to bring them along our way. But the bulk of the trade unions had not joined. He wished to make it quite clear there was no antagonism between us and trade unions. It was simply that we were on different lines. It would be a mistake to antagonize the unions. After considerable discussion the mo tion was carried by 54 to 14.

"Justice" editorially sums up the work of this Conference as follows: "This, at any rate, the Conference has made abundantly clear; that the S.-D. F. adheres to the old policy and factics which it has hitherto pursued; that it is not prepared to abandon, any means which can be made use of to attain its end; that it is not prepared to sacrific any principle for a temporary advan-tage, but that it is prepared to adapt its factics to time and circumstance; that it is prepared to use any means which will assist in the realization of elidation of the working class, and not its division and discord; and that, while it refuses to bind itself hand and is not definitely committed to the prin ciples of Social Democracy, it also refuses to isolate itself from the active political life of to-day, or to antagon ize any section of the working class which, though not yet class-conscious, is slowly and painfully, and even unconsciously, struggling towards the light."

UNIONISM AND LABOR POLITICS.

Keep and Foster the Union, but Build Un Also Labor's Political Party." Says F. L. Robinson of Louisville.

The Nashville "Daily News" publishs an interview with Frank L. Robin son, one of the Louisville delegates to the recent International Typographical Union convention and one of the most active Socialists of Kentucky

"Progressive trade unionism is the order of this rapid age. Unions of the various trades are pointed to as the only means by which the workers may secure any benefits from the employ ers, in the way of increase of wage or shortening of hours. If workingme attempt to stand alone they are at the to gain some advantages. The pro gressive unionist, however, is not content to limit his efforts to the indus trial field or the economic plane, no is he satisfied with a few cepts per day increase in pay or the shortening of the working day to the extent of an hour or two per week. He strikes out boddly in a conquest of the political powers of government, in order that the affairs of state may be run in the interest of all the people, instead of as now in the interest of the few who happen to be in possession of the chinery of production.

"Every machine, every railroad, every steamship and everything used in the industrial field of endeavor is the product of the co-operative toil of the working class. Yet they do not own what their labor has produced. Why? Simply because another class, and one which has had but little or pothing to do, with the production of the utilities referred to (so far as useful labor is concerned) have set up system of laws which not only permits, but sanctions the exploitation of the workers, and results in taking from them without equivalent return, about pine-tenths of what their labor pro-

"Now the progressive trade union-ist realizes this condition and the int-quity of it all, and in the interest of humanity seeks to abolish the system. "It is conceded that the union is our-only weapon at this time to defend our interests on the economic plane, and it

interests on the econômic plane, and it is equally true that workingmen milit also enter the political held to defend our interests more effectively. So long as we are herded to the polls to vote or economic electrics, that long will we be driven from pillar to post by the injunctions and orders of service courts and become targets for the militia whenever it suits the purpose of the capitalist class to have the militia

so incalculably great at the present time that it will result in sweeping the working class into abject servifude and slavery if we as trade unionists do not arouse ourselves, and enfer the political arens, not as hangers on of the old parties, but with an understanding pendence, help to build up a class conscious workingmen's party, and through it capture the powers of gov-

"Whether we wish to enter polities or not (and most of us do not) that is our only alternative. Perhaps this will not be conceded by some, but the at-titude of the courts, the state governments, and even the national govern-ment itself toward the working class, is so contemptuous at times that the foregoing proposition cannot be successinity controvaries. If not convin-ced as yet, the working class will at no distant day be fully convinced by the logic of events.

"Hence, I say to my fellow unionists, let us keep and foster the union, but at the same time look for a more effective means of defending our class in-

"It can only be found, as I said, a moment ago, in a workingmen's political party."

There will be about fifty illustrations in the first issued f "The Comrade," which will make its appearance about Sept. 20. Some of them will be full-page pictures and some colored cartoons. Next week we may be ame to give our readers an idea of the con-tents of the first issue. There is wide-spread interest manifested in this new magazine venture. Comrade Leonard D. Abbott will be the editor. He will be assisted by Comrades Herron. Lee, Mailly, Winchevsky, Burrowes, and Bosero.

SOCIALIST - ECONOMICS.

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

X .- THE COMING REVOLUTION. We have said, in the preceding arti cle, that revolution is not rightly to be defined as a violent and bloody movement, since some revolutions have been peaceful and many violent movements have not been revolutionary. We have further set forth that revolution, far eing opposed to evolution, is one of the evolutionary pro-Revolution may be defined as cesses. Revolution may be defined as a social transformation which involves a radical change in the economic basis upon which society rests. And, in the last analysis—since history is made up of the records of the class strugg

of the records of the class struggle under its successive terms—it may be defined as a change in the essential re-lations of social classes. When the primitive form of society, in which all were equal and were bound together by the ties of actual or transfunz, translut imaginary kinship, gave way to the form that prevailed in ancient Greece where a part of the people were mass ters and the others were chattel slaves

a revolution had been accomplished.

Another great revolution took place when the slave society of the Greek and Roman world broke down before the attacks of the northern barbarians dal lords and the others were serfs, bound to the soil. A third general transformation of society occurred when the feudal system broke down and gave place to a form of society in which all men were nominally free, but in which a part of the people, by owning the means of production, are able to exploit and to rule the properti-

scontented persons not because me great leader conceived the idea the revolution and taught the peo-e to work it out, but because, in the course of social evolution, such a change had become inevitable. No one fully realized its meaning until it was fully realized its meaning that it was well under way. In the first two cases, none understood it till centuries after it was accomplished. Revolutions, it will be understood, are not made; they grow. And the attempt to cheek the revolutionary movement is as hopeless as the attempt to make one where it does not naturally arise. s not unturally arise.

The time for another radical and rld-wide change in the signs of change are to be seen, not so nuch in the growth of discontent and in the prevalent theories of social re-construction, as in the rapid develop-ment of the internal contradictions of expitalist; society. The revolution is soming, not so much because men have conceived the idea of Socialism and determined to carry it out, as be use capitalism, is becoming impossi

ed upon a system of free competition between individuals. Wherever capt talism appears all legal and customers ons of competition are swep But the development of caps fallsm is now destroying this competi-tion, without which it cannot live. Free competition means failure of the small. er competitors; ultimately that mean ly-not legal, but actual and fr

s, capitalism has taught us how the Socialist commonwealth can organize and administer production and distr

bution.

Again, capitalism gives rise to overproduction. By introducing improved
methods and machinery, it increases
the product of labor. But by keeping
wages down it limits the purchasing power of the people. Thus, in every capitalist country, a surplus accumu-lates which can be sold only if a new market can be opened. Hence the wars in India, the Philippines, in South Africa, in China. But these markets will soon all be taken up. And India, China, and Japan, instead of furnishing markets for other countries, are al is—heretofore periodical—will be be permanent. Then will come the

And moreover, capitalism, by separidlers and workers, teaches the latter the lesson of solidarity. When they learn that lesson, they will have the strength to apply it.

Whether the change will come pearedly or not we cannot pretend to foredl. Lassalle has well said:

"The Social Revolution is bound to come. It will come either in full panoply of law, and surrounded with all the blessings of peace, provided the people have the wisdom to take it by the hand and introduce it. and introduce it betimes—or it may break in upon us unexpectedly amidst all the convulsions of violence, with wild disheveled locks, and shod in iron sandals. Come it must, in the one way or in the other. When I withdraw myself from the turmoil of the day and dive into history, I hear distinctly its Some as it may

Come as it may, our part is to pre-pare for its coming, to belp it on its

Only one thing remains to be said: We have reason to believe that this revolution is the last. Every revolution in the past has been the revolt of a new class of would be exploiters against the old masters. But this is the rising of the exploited against all exploitation. When the proletariat tri-timphs, there will be left no subject class to revolt again. Class speiety will have lived through all its forms, and, for the first time in written history "liberty, fraternity, and equality" wil be realized, the "brotherhood of man" will become possible.

COME-TO THE GARDEN PARTY.

The garden party arranged by the Socialist Educational League at 312 E. Fifty second street for last Saurday had to be postponed for a week on account of the rain. All are invited to ome Saturday, August 31. If the eather man doesn't play another survy trick on us, a good time is as-ared. Admission free.

PARTY NOTES.

By decision of the General Comtee, every subdivision in Local New York is requested to send in to the Or-York is requested to send in to the Or-ganizer whatever money it can space for the purpose of sending Socialist literature to the strike field.

campaign committee of the 20 A. D. Brooklyn, is getting down to work. Comrade Klueg is chairman; E. S. Bock, secretary; Wm. Spuhr, treas urer. The campaign will be opened with a mass meeting Wednesday even-ing, at the Brooklyn Labor Lycenna, with Max Hayes as the principal Max Hayes as the princip speaker. Headquarters will be at Koch's Hall, corner Hamburg avenue and Harmon street. The committee will meet there every Sunday at 9 a. m.

At the last meeting of the Genera Committee the case against Froeblich, accused of scabbing, was concluded by a vote suspending him from the party until such time as his union should

Regular meetings of the Social Den legular meetings of the Social Dens-ocratic organizations of the Bronx are held on the first and third Thursday evenings of the month at the W. E. A. clubbonse, 3300 Third avenue. Every Socialist in the Bronx should attend the next meeting and join the organi-zation.

The Harlem Agitation Committee held another most successful open-air meeting at Fort George last Sunday afternoon. Comrades Fraser. Neppel Havedin, in succession, held the closest attention of the audience. Mrs, Fraser took care of the literature. Miss Dah-nie's speech was a most interesting feature of the meeting, and the comrades hope she will continue in the

The campaign committee of the Bronx is working hard. An excellent propaganda meeting was held at One Hundred, and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue last Saturday. Meeting have been arranged for the month of September, as elsewhere announced and all courades in the Bropx are call-ed on to lend a hand in making them

Five striking from workers' unions in Sentile, Wash, machinists, bollermak-ers, from molders, pattern makers, and helpers—joined in calling a mass meet-ing of trade unionists to discuss the labor situation and the advisability of supporting the Socialist Party. Sp ers of all parties were invited, but the Socialists dared to "show. workingn the meeting and listened attentively the speakers. The Republican Demo cratic, and "capitalist labor" papers o the city united in lying about the meet ing, but the people know the truth, fo

At the last meeting of the Washing-ton state committee of the Socialist Party charters were granted to four new locals with 43 charter members.

Comrade Strobell of Newark spoke at the Farmers' Alliance picnic of Huse-erdan County, New Jersey, Inst week, taking as his subject, "Direct Legisla-tion for the Socialist Standpoint." He made a good impression. In the after-noon, representatives of the Republi-can, Democratic Populist, and Prohican, Democrate, Populist, and Prohibition parties were given an hour each.

Cofarride Goebel spoke for the S. P., and our correspondent says it was "the hit of the day." Arrangements were promptly made to have the two comrades address a meeting at Chimney Rock, on August 28.

The water excursion of Local Hud a good means or advertising the party gil along the coast, as a large sign on either side of the boat announced the party's name to the crowds on the shores and to the paging boats.

Every Socialist organization in New York should make use of the liftle pauphlet published by the State Com-mittee, "Why Workingmen of New York Should Join the Social Descoeratic Party." If your organization is small send in 65 cents for a hundred copies; if it is large, send \$5 for a thou-sand. See that every comrade always carries a few in his pocket to give out to inquirers. Order from H. Reich, 184 William street. As the price barely must accompany all orders.

The Economic Struggle.

feeessessessesses . Th recently organized Pipe Makers' Union in New York City took in about one hundred more members at its second meeting.

Trouble on the Columbus "Press-Post" is renewed. The reporters, who are members of the Newswriters' Unon, struck and the printers, press and stereotypers supported them.

The machinists' strike at Watertown

tially in about half of the difficulties sessfully for the employees, 5.29 per succeeded partially, 13.23 per were compromised, 7.41 per cent entiractority adjusted, 39.45 per cent. failed, 2.12 per cent. were pend-ing at the close of the year, and in 4.76 per cent. of the cases the result was not stated. The winnings of the strikers, however, were at the expense of much time lost, many of the strikes continuing for from one week to eleven. The largest number of strikes occurred in May, and the smallest in No. curred in May, and the smallest in No-vember, when the cold of winter fireatenest. Among the industries the boot and shoe manufacture and cotton goods experienced the largest number of strikes. Causes of the difficulties were various. Ten were occasioned by questions relating to hours of mo-alone; 28, hours of labor and wage-taken together, and 90 related to wagetions relating to hours of labo

Ethelbert Stewart of Chicago, sect tary of the Economical Food Bureau who is gathering statistics for the gov who is gathering statistics for the gov-ernment along the lines of cheap food for wage earners, declares that the poor are facing a crisis that may after their mode of life, and force them to adopt substitutes for potatoes, and such vegetables as cabbage and beans Rice, he says, is bound to become more and more popular, for its prices do not vary much, and its qualities are the same as those of potatoes.

At last Sunday's meeting of the New York Central Federated Union a call was read from the Workingmen's State Federation for a convention to be held at Syracuse, September 17. Delegate Morris Brown of Cigar Makers No. Morris Brown or Chair makers and 144 took occasion to protest against erganized lebor of the state being represented by a saloonkepper as president of the State Federation, in the person of Mr. Murphy. He declared it to be a shame that instead of a real work ingman, the head of that body should ingman, the nead of that body should be a business man—and in a bad busi-ness at that. On Brown's motion, in spite of some opposition, Delegate Philos was directed to vote against Murphy's re-election.

A railroad brotherhood, entitled the Order of Railway Cierks of America, has been formed. All cierks employed in railroad offices are eligible to main-

SOCIALISM AND TUBERCULOSIS.

of Poverty, Forced Upon the Workers Under Capitalism, Are the Great-'est Obstacle in Battle Against Consumption.

The fellowing article was written for London "Justice" by Comrade A. S. Headingley, who is recognized in Eng-land and elsewhere as an authority upon hygiene in general and in particu-lar upon the now much discussed question of tuberculosis. His remarks

are worthy of consideration:
"During the last week of July, 1896,
the International Socialist and Workers' Congress met in the Queen's Hall, ers' Congress met in the Queen's Hall, London. During the last week' of July, 1901, the International Congress on Taberculosis met in Queen's Hall, London. Many of the delegates who attended the first congress were self-taught men, the majority had had to earn their living by some sort of manual labor. The second congress was attended by many of the most highly taught and celebrated scientists of the world. These leading physicians and bacteriologists had set themselves the task of discussing the best means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis or, in common parlance, of consumption. It is a subject that might very well figure on the agenda of a Socialist an economic rather than a medical question. But it was not inscribed on the agenda of the Socialist congress of 1896; nevertheless, we did incidently solve the problem at our congress. The scientists have debated most learnedly actestists have debated most learnedly, but they have solved nothing- at all. Indeed, they were very careful to state that they could not solve the difficulty. Frofessot Koch related that the German central committee for the establishment of sanatoria, for the care of consumptives had about 5,500 beds, would treat about 20,000 patients per annum and care some 20 per cent. annum and cure some 20 per ceven of those who had the bacilli. he immediately added that this did not meet the difficulty, for, according to an imperial office of health there are 220,000 persons in Germany over fifteen years of age who ought to be treated in sanatoria of this description. Neither Prof. Koch nor any on else could hold out the slightest hop olse could hold out the slightest hepe-that sufficient accommodation could be provided in Germany, or in any other country, for the proper isolation and treatment of consumptive patients. "The originality of the congress, the one great revelation made at the con-

gress, was the description of the ex-periments by which Professor Koch showed that he had utterly failed to convey human tuberculosis to cattle and smaller animals. From this be concluded that human beings could not contract tuberculosis from animals. If this theory be confirmed, then the only way phthisis is contracted is by breath-ing the dessicated sputum of con-sumptive patients which flies about in

The machinists' strike at Watertown is declared off. It is reported as a complete failure. All the more reason for the workingmen of Watertown to work and vote for Socialism.

Bricklayers employed in the navy yard at Washington struck for the union scale.

Upon petition of the State Federation of Labor, the Connecticut legislature has authorized a state employment burean having branches in all the large cities of the state. With a working chaspitation of strike. With a working chaspitation of strike with a state in the control of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statisties on strikes and wage difficulties in that state in 1000, the strikers were wholly or pur-

ever cautious he inay be, the suffere coughs, and his relatives close beside him must inhale the poison. This whole families are infected. They like out, and awaken in the minds of these who do not know the infectiousness of. who do not know the infectiousness of tuberculosis the opinion that it is hereditary, whereas its transmission in the cases in question was due solely to the simplest processes of infection, which do not strike people so much because the consequences do not spreak at once, but generally only after a large of years.

at once, but generally only after a lapse of years."

"The Dean of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, Professor Brouardel, said The danger is in the sputum, which contains thousands of costugious germs." But there is spitting and spitting. Thrown into dry and well lighted surroundings, exposed to the rays of the sun, it will soon lose its dangerous properties. But if it remains in damp and dark surroundings, it will mainfain its activity for a long time. Thus it is that tuberculosis claims more victims from gloomy, ill-ventifiated, dark dwellings.' There it is. The whole problem in a nutshell, Given ated, dark dwellings. There it is, The whole problem in a nutshell, Given roomy, healthy dwellings, goed clothes, and goed food, and this most fattal of all discusses could be stamped out with comparative facility.

"The Congress on Tuberculosis had

"The Congress on Tuberculosis had but one course to follow. All they need to-have done was to look up the resolutions carried in the same hall five years ago by the Socialist congress. The Socialists alone had shown liow-poverty is to be abolished; and till powerty is abolished tuberculosis will continue to bring men and women prematurely to the grave. This fact is preturely to the grave. This fact is pr claimed by the highest actendific au-thorities. The solution of this, as of most other scattery problems, is an economic question. Professor Koch knows full well that at Hamburg, during the great cholera opidemic of 1892, in the wealthy district of Harvestehudl, where wealthy district of Harvestchad, where the average annual income is 3.1555 marks per head, the death rate from cholera ameionted to 4.48 per 1,000 of the population. But in the district of Billwirder-Ausschag, where the average income amounts to only 270,9 marks per head per annum, the death rate from cholera was 24:15 per 1,000 of the population. Yet both these districts are within the town of Hamburg and in beth districts froe same contaminated water was drunk. We see here very clearly the difference that money very clearly the difference that me makes in the incidence of cholera; and the scientists at the congress on inher-culosis told up the same thing in regard to consumption. It seems to us that in the face of such facts, every career sanitary reformer must be coming our and hypocrisy."

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.—
184 William street, New York City.
(The Party's Literary Agency.) CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-retary, John M. Beynolds, 423 Setter street, San Francisco, Meets-on first and third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE-W. E. White, 226 Exchange street, New Haven, secretary. Meets second and fourth Sunday of the month at Aurora Ball, 125 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE Sections, R. A. Morris, 214 E. Indiana street, Chicago, Meets ecound and fourth pridays in the mouth, at 65 North Clark street.

RENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secte tary, Dr. Waiter T. Roberts. 2214 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE, COMMITTEE Secretary, MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Bel mont street somerville; Assistant an Financial Secretary, Albert G. Clifford Mount Auburn Station, Cambridge Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 M. Baum street.

MINNESDTA STATE COMMUTTIE retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room Andrus Bidg., corner Nection and Fifth street, Minnespolis.

MIGSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Hoom T. 22 North

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTED.
Secretary, John P. Weigel, Treation, R.
J. Meets third hunday in the mouth, at 5 p. m., at Newdr.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE tay, Leonard D. Ambett, 64 E. New York, Mosts every Monda B. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. G. Critchiow, 1145 W. Third street, Darton. Meets every Monday evening. PENNSYLVANIA STATS COMMITTES-Secretary-treasure. J. W. Quick, case Woodland avenue, Pulledetphin.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Sectorary, P. V. Danaby, Brusawich House, Burland.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, Josh Gilbert, Box 627, Sent-Lic. Meets first Sunday in the month, 3 . m., at 220 Union-street.

NOTICE-For technical reasons, to Purty amountements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 5 p. m.

CONNECTICUT. STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Socialist organizations in Connecticut which endorse the action of the Indianapolis Endry Convention.
Comrades:—Helleving that x state reavonation at this time would be a useloss legipones, and that a united state organization can be easily formed by referendum vote, we submit the following propositions for year consideration:

The properties of the company of the properties and the company of the com prove consideration.

1. That a joint committee of three members from such of the former factions or parties shall be a feel of the former factions or parties shall be submitted to represent the state constitution to be embinished to represent managers of the Springfield party shall perfect the three representatives of that part from the representatives of the party is membership in the facts. Held they call the first party is membership in the facts that the first party is membership in the facts the first party in the facts of the facts for the facts of the facts for the facts of the

effing expense to be paid by the sease which mittee.

A That any local branch may also send a desenate to the joint committee provided that they pay his expenses.

4 That any proposition from local branches or a minority of the committee which are not included in the committee, which are not included in the committee, which are not included in the committee, which are not included in the committee with mitted, as an electron to the pay of the proposition of the preference with the proceed to early it ent. If locals will nominate any committee, professions will nominate any committee, professions will nominate any appointing our representatives.

W. E. WHITE, Secretary.

PRIMARIES.

decised:

To New York County convention, one determine for each encountry district expension from and the additional for every twenty (is) members in good establish.

To Manhattan Borough covertion, some representations as to New York County convention. spreamatical contention, free (5) minor.

To Bronz Borough convention, free (5) heightes for such assembly district.

To Kinga County and Brooklys Borough unvention, three (3) delegates for each assembly district. To Brooklys judgets district conventions, five (6) delegates for each research of the conventions, five (6) delegates for each

aembly district.

Trict conventions, five 155 delegates for assembly district.

Institute on the conventions of the conventions of the conventions of the conventions.

More and conventions.

More and conventions of the conventions of the conventions and conventions are primarice, conventions, and conventions are primarice, conventions, and nonlimitations are sent to nevertions, and nonlimitations are sent to never the conventions of all subdivisions. The places where the primaries will be held will be found below, and all members of Local New York are requested to attend.

KINGS COUNTY, -

Third A. D., By Specket street, at Hesine-nan's.

Fifth A. D., 32 Hartlett street.

Sixth A. D., 222 Strockton street.

Seventh A. D., 1236 5th street, at Blank-crifeld.

Twelfith A. D., Turo Hall, 16th street, sear Fifth avanue.

Sear Fifth avenue.

Thirteen A. D., Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and Collyer streets,
Fourteen A. D., 110 Huran street of Charles A. D., 110 Huron street, at Cluy-Fourteen A. D., 187 Montress avenue, Fifteenth A. D., 187 Montress avenue, Stressith 1872 Fellow street, Seventeenth A. D., 540 Haucock street, at Codington E. D., 1658 Deau street, at

Righteenth A. D., 955 Willoughby avenue.
Nineteenth A. D., 207 Hymburg avenue.
Twestiy-first A. D., 676 Glenmore avenue.

Primaries of the Social Democratic Party of New York County to elect delegates to the county, berough assimbly, and aler-manic district conventions will be hald on Saturday, August 31, between 7:30 and 9:30 p. m., at the following place.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN Becond A. D., 184 William strete. Third A. D., 202 Bleecker str A. D., 236 E. Brondway.
A. D., 22 University Place.
A. D., 64 E. Fourth street.
A. D., 242 W. 17th street.
A. D., 73 Ludlow street.
A. D., 60 W. 36th street. Week

Ninte A. D., wo W. Son arrest, we we bein's house. Teath A. D., 178 E. 4th street. Eleventh A. D., 432 W. 35th street. Thirteanth A. D., 352 W. 424 street. Frurecenth A. D., 352 W. 424 street. Efficienth A. D., 458 W. 55th street. Streeth A. D., 458 W. 55th street. Streethealth A. D., 45 W. 505 street. Streethealth A. D., 45 W. 505 street. Streethealth A. D., 45 W. 505 street. White the streethealth and t

Twonty-first A. D., Colonial Hall, 101st Street and Columbus avenue.
Twenty-first A. D., 12 E. 55st street. Twenty-third A. D., 15 Manhattan street. Twenty-fourth A. D., 1059 Second avenue. Twenty-fourth A. D., 1059 Second avenue. Twonty-sighth A. D., 1475 Ayenue A. Thirtieth A. D., 25 E. Sifth street. Thirty-first A. D., 35 W. Mi5th street, at Lee's.

Thirty-second A. D., Dr. Bubinoff's, 1632 extington avenue. Thirty-third A. D., 121 E. 112th street, at r. Ingermano's. BOROUGH OF BRONX.

Thirty-fourth A. D., 2620 Third avenue. Thirty-fifth A. D., 3309 Third avenue. Annexed District, Weide's Hotel, 10th treed and White Pistas avenue, Williams-ridge.

ORGANIZER'S NOTICES.

Bauners with the name, and, emblem of the party and the names of our candidates can be land for \$4125 inch, if wedered from the organizer.

Lemiers countaining our national and massi-cinal platforms will be really by the end of this week and can be land from the organi-Mans giving the new election and alder-nanic districts are ready and can be had

SPEAKERS WANTED.

To the Mambies of Local New York who are willing to work for the party during the next campaign.

Comrades:—The cumpaign is at hand. Already the two grees old parties are getting ready once more to pull the woof over the voters' eyes. It is the daty of every Socialist to help to open the eyes of the working class to see that seither Tammany, nor the Republicans nor the reformers will do anything for the besterment of the condition of the condit

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

Don't send anonymous letters.

They Are Jubilant. Editor of The Worker.

Having read with pleasure your editorial of August 18, "A Call to Duty," allow me to inform you and est Socialists that we Socialists of this city have been jublimed to the stop of the Unity Convention. It was satured for us, an independent organization, and ought to be for all organizes Socialists. We feel that the floridists have upited forever, and the time for action has come socialists.

med Socialists. We feel that the Socialists have united forever, and the time for action has combe.

We have started the bell milling, at the last meeting of the Socialist Club, by rail-fring the actions of the Indiagnoish Control of the Socialist Club, by rail-fring the actions of the Indiagnoish Control of the Indiagnoish Control of the Indiagnoish Control of the Indiagnoish Indiagnoish and series of the Indiagnoish Indi

A Question for Union Men.

Editor of Tim Worker.

Yourfeen years and I started to the
Hydrauffe Works, Schocker, as a laborat.
Later on It was put on a drillpreas, where
I have made \$10 a week for the last twelve I have nucle till a week for the last tweive your three the last tweive you have the first week to the last tweive you have the last tweive you have the last tweive the last tweive the last tweive the last three thre To the Subdivisions of Locat New York:

Frimacies for the election of detectors to the county, bureagh, assembly, and elder were Socialists because use who next the county, bureagh, assembly, and elder were Socialists because was a fine as "weak." and those who next

any years we have been working any that I am a traiter to the classic principles.

New, Commole Belior, am I a trustice
Socialist principles became I want back
work, when I could only see defiest a
starvation sheed of me? Or is a Social
bound to sacrifice his work, his home, h
lite, and everything else under the prese
capitalistic system for the sake of his pri
ciples, white his non-socialist shappast
can go back its work without being access
of breaking any principles whatsoever?

FEFRE TARKEM.

There are specimens leader to unique, will us be leader and settede the unique, will us to consider.

We do not assume to judge individual cases—to justify or to condenn. If we did, we should have no time for anything else. But we print this letter because, by its simple statement of the facts in this particular cases, it brings out so clearly the problem with which the working class mos problem with which the working class most problem with which the working the work that there are choose between violating tworking class ethics, on the on the other, seeing those and dependent upon them

law want.

It is easy to pass harsh judgments. It is easier to cast the first stone than it be onesoil without sin. We are second to none in ofer condemnation of scabbling. But we know something of the conditions that often drive true men to acts that they themselves condemn: It would do any of us good to reed Belby-Burse. "Address to the Useo Guid." In this connection:

Then gentry judge your brother man, still

hang separately," as obsupances
put the post of the world, any union is like branker or the world, any union is like branker or the world of the wor on cannot does not ure, by purely union m somewhat larger share workers. It does n contents the contents of the contents the contents of the cont

"The Ideal Woman."

capitalistic circlisation and esignor to a strong race invariability operates in the district and the strong race invariability operates in the district and the strong race in the strong race. I did not need to go far for illustration, though there are many to choose from. I began right here in Californian, as a race, have deteriorated morally, intellectually and physically since they have been doubtated my capitalism. I claid certain facts to prove this, of the truth of which your constitution is a strong the strong race of the truth of which your constitutions.

peore this, of the truth of which your conpeoponed in my satisfy he reself at her
lesare.

The native Califorians were hospitable.
They practised all the bumane virtues.
They have been a second to the control of th

since the large similar in and of themselves. I collegized the physical perfection and the common state of the large families. I consider the state of the large families are stated in the large families and the large families are stated in the large families and the large families are stated in the large families and the large families are stated in the large families. The large families are stated in the large families are stated in the large families and the large families are stated in the large families and the large families are stated in the large families and the large families are stated in the large families are stated in the content of the large families conductive to metherhood are everything. Mrs. Wethereil would not deprecate large families and structure of the large families and structure families and the large families for the common per simply show that you do not understand the national character of the Spanish American forms of the large families for the common per simply show that you do not understand the national character of the Spanish American forms of the large families for the season of the same of my article can be put in a supplication of the large families of the large families and put the same of my article can be put in a supplier to the same of my article can be put in a supplier to the same of my article can be put in a supplier to the same of my article can be put in a supplier to the same of my article can be put in a supplier to the same of my article can be put in a supplier to the same of my article can be put in a supplier to the same of my article can be put in a supplier to the same of my article can be put in a supplier to the same of my article can be put in a supplier to the same of my article can be put in a supp

Ensurchments) has an monopoly on woman-ter the same of my article can be put in a few vertices as follows: First, enpiralism crimes weak races morally, physically, and intellectually. Second, capitalism does this by reason of bid economic conditions. Third, Sechalism antagenisms, capitalisms. Fourth, Socialism in removing capitalism will remove its curse, and, without turning the wheels of groggess, backward, will make for progress and higher standards. Mersit: WORK FOR SOCIALISM.

STEEL STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1) ing a telling point and he stamped

hem as "rowdles." A few days ago several non-unionists secame obnoxious by making faces at some strikers. This was resented and an altercation ensued. The non-union-sts drew revolvers and a scramble took place. Four strikers were arrested, but avoided trial before Dennis by pleading guilty before a justice of the peace. They were fined \$2 and costs. peace. They were fined, \$2 and costs. But Dennis was determined to have his authority recognized. Two of the strikers were rearrested at his orders and brought before him. After upbraiding them for ignoring him, and then going through the formality of a trial, in the course of which the strikers received evidence clearing them. ers produced evidence clearing them from any attempt at violence. Dean's

and costs for one, O'Connor, and \$50 and costs for the other, Kirkbride, The

Association paid the fines.

As time goes on, the plot thickens, as the dime novelists say. On Mon-day last the sheriff of Columbians deputy. He came at the request of Mayor Dennia and immediately pro-ceeded to assist that gentleman in the task of strike-breaking. He made a mistake right off, however. He den tized a man named Warren to help him. Warren is a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and was deputized before he realized what was wanted of him. When he did he announced that "he had something else to do besides protecting scabs to and from the mill." Mr. Warren has his job as deputy.

SCABS AS DEPUTIES.

But with the calling in of the sheriff, Mayor Dennis had not completed his work against the strikers. His latest act has aroused more feeling than any previous one, and added to his already shameful notoriety. On Tuesday has be swore in thirty-one of the non-un-onists working at the mill as deputies. which invests them with the power of carrying weapons. Dennis gives as his reason for this that he swore in the men "so that they could protect the trust property and themselves." Anther reason not stated by him was to revent the non-unionists from being other arrested for carrying concealed weapons. This explains why one car see strike breakers going to and from their work with revolvers sticking out their hip pockets.

Yesterday a committee of union men from Lisbon, twelve miles away, ar-rived here to investigate the real state of affairs. They interviewed the mayor about his appointment of non-unionists as deputies. He fold them "if your Association would stop paying the fines imposed on law-breakers and let them go to work house for sixty or ninety days, no unlawful act would be committed." The only unlawful acts committed so far are to be laid at the

stood that the steel strikers of Wells ville have had, and are still having a hard time of it. Like their brother at Monessen, they have not a single handed battle with the trust to fight. They have also the business men and the local and county authorities, emis-saries of the trust. And their labor saries of the trust. And their labor has, supported the business men and made, the trust possible, while their vetes have placed the authorities in power, and among them all they have not one friend. They have received no financial assistance locally. They are being supported by the unions at Rast Liverpool and the national strike fund.

After two weeks in the field, I want to emphasize the necessity of every reader of this article helping the steal workers in their fight. They are but tling against odds, and they need help Give them what you can, be it large or small. This is a time when all those who sympathize with the dass, AND SOCIALISTS ESPECIAL LY; should prove their words by their deeds. Answer the call of our Na

deeds. Answer the call of our National Executive and answer it well.

Last week you read the story of Monessen, with its Ropublican burgess affing the trust to defeat labor.

Now you have read the story of Wellsville, with its Democratic mayor, ilding the trust to defeat labor.

Workingmen of America, you have the ballot. You have always voted the Republican and Democratic ticketa When will you vote the ticket of your class—the Socialist Party? W. M.

McKEESPORT DEPUTIES.

Sayor Black Swears in Strikers to Proserve the Peace And They Do It. (Special correspondence to The Worker,)
McKEESPORT, Pa., Aug. 27. came over here to day for a brief visit and found everything as quiet as when I left last Wednesday. The chief subject of conversation among the men or the streets was the failure to start up the Demmier mill last night. On Saturday the National Tube Works men received their pay a week earlier than usual. At night the superintendent of the Demmler mill went around among the strikers and tried to influence them to return to work last night. At three o'clock this morning he went ho gusted. Not a man had appeared for

A report had become general that Mayor Black had appointed a number Mayor Black and appointed a number of special policemen upon the request of the Demmier mill officials, who had represented that they needed protection for the men expected to go to work last night. Upon inquiry I found that. Mayor Black had appointed twenty five special policemen, but that they were union men, and they would not be used until something had occurred to justify it. I was informed that Mr. Black did this to forestall a demand for county deputies, as he was expected to refuse to appoint special policemen, and this would be taken as an excuse to invoke county aid.

Evidently the trust officials are becoming nervents because the strikers

Evidently the trust officials are be-coming nervous because the strikers have so far maintained such good or-der. I learned that one of the officials, accompanied by a leading balker, had called upon Mayor Binck a few days ago, for the purpose of learning what protection he would give men who went to work, and to prevent them be

ing "melested" by the strikers. Black is reported to have replied that he and o barm in the strikers talking thir to other workingmen and by per-suasion attempting to keep-them from poing to work, and he did not intend to interfere with this. So long as there was no violence he could see no neceswas no violence he could see n sity for the police to interfere.

PETTY TYRANNY AT MONESSER.

While in McKeesport I met young David Henderson, who was up on a visit from Monessen. He stated that Burgess Rhinehart was still aghting the strikers. Last Friday he prevent ed one of them from pedding fish beset on the first of them from the first of them from the first of the firs the strikers. Last Friday he prevent ed one of them from pedding fish be cause he (the striker) had no Heense The striker promptly had Rhinobart ar rested for renting slot machines with

resided for renting slot machines with out a license and the honorable burgest is now under \$500 bond. On Saturday evening a Monessen striker was arrested ou the charge of insulting a woman in an ice cream para lor. The insult consisted in the strikes calling Monessen; "a such term." calling Monessen "a scab town." As the trial the woman did not appear but the burgess nevertheless fined the striker \$25 and costs for his irreverence. He would have gone to fail, hav-ing no money, had not a sympathizer paid the fine. It costs something to be a striker in these parts. Organization is still booming through-

out the entire district. The Labor Day demonstration next Monday is expect-ed to be the greatest ever held in Pitts burg. The steel strikers will make a big showing in the parade.

TRUST HAS SMALL SUCCESS.

So far the trust is having but small success in putting idle mills throughout the strike region into operation and perhaps the officials did not expect anything else at first. There are probably two purposes in this move. First, by making a show of running as many mills as possible the men at each point may be weakened and be more difficult to hold together. Reports of mills run-ning everywhere are liable to have a bad effect upon strikers at the various mills. So, while the mills are doing practically nothing, yet the effect upon the strikers is hoped to be as bad as if the mills were running full blast. But if this is the intention, the men have not been weakened. Their ranks are unbroken and I can see no sign of wavering.

A WAITING GAME.

Secondly, the tactics of the trust may be dubbed as in the nature of skirbe dubbed as in the nature of skir-mishes. By opening mills first in one place and then in another the Amal-gamated officials are prevented from concentrating the fight is any one place and are obliged to acatter their forcest accordingly. This is an expensive pel-ley for the trust to pursue, but it would be an effective one if the Amalgamated be an effective one if the Annalgamated officials and their district organisers had not shown their ability so far to hold their own and to keep the strikers at each piace solidified. They are receiving no little assistance from the trade union workers, whose traiping and experience have proved valuable and experience have proved valuable in keeping the unskilled laborers to-gether, and as these are mostly non-Einglish speaking the task has been & difficult one. While, as I have said, this policy is

expensive to the trest it is doubly ex-pensive to the Association, which may be assigned as another motive for its or assigned as another motive for its operation. The trust has unlimited resources, but the Association's resources are limited to the support accorded by trade unions and sympathisers throughout the country. This should be a pointer for those who want to see the steel workers win this action.

the steel workers win this strike. PEACE BUMGES UNFOUNDED.

There seems to be no ground for the reports that the Amalgamated officials have agreed upon concessions to the trust in order to secure a settlement. I understand there have been numerous advances made by different people who wanted to see the _____e settled, and who offered to act as mediators, but when they had gone a certain distance they had to abandon their efforts. As one of the officials said to me to-days "They found their theories of no service when they got ap against the thing." W.

STEEL STRIKE NOTES. Stereotypers' Union No. 1 of New ork City voted to levy an assessment

of 5 cents a day on each member help the steel strikers. Cigar Packers' Union No. 251 has voted unanimously to levy an assessment of 10 cents a week for the benefit of the steel strikers. The assessment

is to continue till the stelles is settled The members of the 21st A. D. S. D. P., decided to contribute 5 cents week each to help the strikers.

It is reported that the Brotherhood of Painters will give \$1,400 to the strike fund.

WHAT WE'RE COMING TO.

I came to a mill by the riverside A half mile long and nearly as wide, With a forest of stacks and an army of men,
Toiling at farance and shovel and pen.
What a most magnificent plant! I cried,
And a man with a smudge on his face repiled. It's Morgan's,

I entered a train and rode all day On a regal coach and right of way, Which reached its arms all over the land. In a system too large to understand, a spinnid property this! I cried. And a man with a plate on his hat replied. It's Morgan's. It sailed on a great ship, frim and true.

I sailed on a great ship, frim and true.

From prenner and her and cahin and care
And the ship was dead and cahin and care
And the ship was dead and cahin and care
Affections may bould scarce compete,
What a beautiful craft she is! I craft,
And a man with akinib legs replied.

And a man with akinib legs replied.

It's Morgan's.

I dwelt in a nation filled with pride;
Her people were many, her lands were
wide:
Her record in war and acience and art
Proved greatness of muscle, mind and
heart.

what a grand old country it is! I cried.
And a man with his chest in the air replied.
It's Morgan's. I went to henven. The jasper gates
Towered high and wide, and the golden
walls
Shone bright beyond. But a strange new
mark
Was over the gate, viz.: Private park.
Why, what is the meaning of this? I cried.
And a saint with a livery on replied,
It's Morgan's.

I went to the only place left. I'll take A chance in the boat on the brimatohe him. Or perhaps I may be allowed to allowed to sill. On the griddled floor of the bottomless, sills. But a leveling lout with horse on his face. Cried out as he forked me off the place. It's Margan's.

Rochester sione takes several hon-dred copies of "Labor Politics and Sa-cialist Politics."

po Asir cho Capitalist to Grant Freedom to the Workers Is to Ask Him to Commit Economic Suicide.

The "Journal," with its Ear to the Ground, Tries to Turn the Growth Socialist Thought to its Advantage, while Still Supporting Class Rule-Ernest Grosby's Contribution to the Impossible Task Criticized from the Socialist Standpoint.

have more at variance.

'9. Protective tariff and free trade."

With the development of capitalism have ceased to become of any signifi-

cance to the working class, since the

development of machinery and inven-tion, and, with private ownership, the tion, and, with private ownership, the consequent increase in the army of the

unemployed, reduces the workers to destitution regardless of the tariff.

The right of others to work for him is a right of which the capitalist is very solicitous. Labor will no longer be satisfied with the mere "right to

work." It also demands the full pro

BEGGING THE QUESTION. The "Journal's" very statement of the problem presupposes the nature of its solution. "How Shall Labor and

Capital Be Reconciled" is given as the subject of this symposium on the labor

can only be an outcome of this war and

that outcome must be the overthrow of

ital and the substitution of collective

ownership and co-operative operation of all capital and land.

of all capital and land.

In opening the discussion Bishop
Potter states that to him the gravest

question seems to be that of showing workingmen and employers that their interests are mutual. Truly, a hard

question! The capitalist class lives as

ber and the robbed, the slaves and the

masters, be identical? Never. The

plan of supporting the interests of his

throwing the master and gaining his own freedom, in order that the results

own freedom, in order that the results of his life and labor may be his own. The fact that those who denominate themselves the "better classes," and in the next breath declare that "this is a country without classes," are continu-

ally endeavoring to obscure the class

struggle, and are opposed to one class in society arraying itself against an-

other, is one of the surest indications that the interest of the working class lies in that very direction and that in this political struggle against the capi-

talist class and the system it representations the only hope of freedom for the

It is too late now for arbitration, con-

ciliation, or compromise. The class war is on, to be fought to a finish. And when the victorious working class

brings about collective ownership of

the means of producing the necessities upon which all men depend, our of that conflict will have been born a society in which there will be no classes, no

wage slaves and no money master but a nation of free equals.

In the "Journal" of Monday, Augus C. appears the first article of this sig

"What shall we do with our men? A workman of forty is superannuated. In such factories as the above he is dis-

charged at twenty or so. What shall we do with the men? We may have to hand them over to the street cleaning department to be dumped out at sea off

Coney Island."
"I hope that when Tesla gets into communication with Mars he will ask the linhabitants if nine-tenths of them pay rent to the other tenth for the priv-

work in vain, is a symptom of a far worse disease than these, and ought to cause as much more of a fright. They are studying the malaria plasmodium

liege of remaining on the surface of planet.

"10. The right to work."

duct of its work.

The New York "Journal" has been placed in the same category, for if in-ging to straddle the labor question placed in the same category, for if in-deed they have much in common, they trying to straddle the labor question trying to straddle the labor question for several years and its contortions in endeavoring to please both the middle class of small producers, who are be-ing crushed by trusts, and the workers who are exploited alike by the small capitalists and the combinations have been as destructive of logic as they have been productive of amusement.

ouldn't it make you mad to see the columns of the "Journal" overflowing with socialistic and semi-socialistic efwith socialistic and semi-socialistic ef-fusions between elections and the supporting Bryan and the dying Democracy with its impotent whine of "Smash the Trusts," when election day draws near—wouldn't it jar you? Of late the "Journal" seems to hear the runble of the coming Social Revo-

Of late the "Journal" seems to hear the rumble of the coming Social Revo-lution and now it has beth ears to the ground—a posture which is easy for it to assume, if we consider the length of the ears—in an effort to keep up with the Socialist procession and come out for Socialism at the most expedi-

THE "JOURNAL" SYMPOSIUM.

In its issue of Sunday, August 25, ne "Journal" announces an "International Symposium" on the problem of the 'relations of labor and capital, planned by Bishop Henry C. Potter.

will contribute to the discolumns of the "Jour cussion in the columns of the nal" are: Arthur T. Hadley, the college president, who proposed solving the economic problem by refusing to invite the trust magnates to dinner with us, and proposed to apply "social ostracism" to a class which removes the proposed to refuse the proposed to apply "social ostracism" to a class which removes itself from intercourse with ordinary humanity and moves in a circle apart reason of its wealth and power; by reason of its wealth and power; Lloyd Stephens Bryc Democratic pol-litician; Ernest H. Cresby, radical writer; Wm. T. Stead, journalist and reformer; Rev. Lyman Abbott and Rev. Edward E. Hale; Abram Stevens Hewitt, Democratic politician and cap italist: James J. Hill, railroad mag tate; Chas, M. Schwab, president of the Steel Trust; Anson Phelps Stokes capitalist; Keir Hardle; Socialist mem capitalist; Keir Hardie; Socialist mem-ber of the British parliament; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Eederation of Labor; Carroll D. Wright, statistician; and Tom L. John-son, Single Taxer, Democratic politi-cian, and mayor of Cleveland.

It is worthy of note that the "Journed it necessary to find Socialist afar from this country and its conditions and has crossed the ocean for a man to represent the So-cialist position. Perhaps it is well to keep the Socialists at a safe distance!

SOME WONDERFUL QUESTIONS.

The questions to be discussed are:

"I. Trusts in their relation to the employer and employed."

Why not also in their relation to the UNEMPLOYED, whose ranks they are continually swelling?

are continually swelling?

"2. Trade unions in their relation to employer and employed, including questions of incorporation, the attitude of courts toward labor organizations

As long as the laws are made and

As long as the capitalists, through their organs, the Republican and Democratic parties, the power of the law and the courts will be used to ceep the worker from receiving what he produces, and capitalist judges will continue to issue outrageous injunc-tions and declare labor laws unconst tutional. The class rule of the capitalists will continue until the work-ers combine in the independent politiparty of their own class, the Social ist Party, and by electing their own lawniakers and judges secure their

"A phrase which should not be listen-ed to by the workers, who have the power, by voting for the Socialist Party to secure their freedom from wage slavery and get the FULL pro-duct of their labor without concession,

concillation or compromise.

'4. The laborer's proper share of the loint product of labor and capital."
Capital itself is the product of Labor, and should therefore be the possession of Labor.

"5. The rights of the employed in the ants, etc., which their labor has help to create."

How generous to admit that labor has "helped to create" the plants, etc. Labor creates the plants and operates them in return for a bare living, and capital bires executive ability on a sal-ary to direct them and contents itself with drawing dividends and playing

breaks out in a town there is always a good deal of consternation. Placards are put on bouses, families are quarantined and mothers worry over their children. A tramp, or a man seeking the game in Wall Street.
"6. Model industries." According to the capitalist ideal, those are model industries in which the wage slaves are under most perfect control, even though it is secured by a little wise "generosity" on the part of the profit-drawer in order to make the e slave think he is well treated. Works at Dayton, O., the world's great "model industry," shows that the struggle between the capitalist and the

A system through which the capital-by a small expenditure, induces the order to produce more in order to get

"7. Profit-sharing."

are studying the mainria plasmodium on Staten Island and dissecting the anophele mosquito that carries the con-tagion. They propose to exterminate this pest by applications of Standard Oil, but they have not yet tackled the Standard Oil disease itself."

Coney Island."

freedom and the full product of to the workers. STAGE OF OUR GROWTH Respect for social science impels us to point out that "Standard Oil" is not a disease, but a natural development of capitalism. It is bad, but in the truest

capitalism. It is lead, but in the truesi his infinitesimal "share in the profits," The worker thus glies up a greater and greater capital which may be used to crush him at any time. By this beneficent system the capitalist aiso secures himself against strikes, because the worker will be unwilling to strike against a corporation in which he has shares or a small money interest. "We fear the Greeks though bearing gifts," said the Trojans, and so the warker should-beware of the capitalist though be come hearing free libraries in his hands, with cupning deceptions and should-beware of the capitalist though be come hearing free libraries in his lands, with cunning deceptions and maces for the workers in his heart.

8. Socialism and Single Tax.

basis, as it would be ineffectual if it could possibly be put into practise. He falls into the error of thinking that monopoly is the artificial creation of law, whereas, under the existing conditions, law is the creation of monopoly. The germ of monopoly is carried in competition, and under 'free' competition the monopoly which would arise from the survival of the most cunning and unscrupulous would use its power to again create special privilege through law, and so-called 'artificial' monopoly would again be naturally developed by its power. The class which is industrially supreme is always, through its economic power, the ruling class.

ruling class.

Mr. Crosby's free competition would simply mean "freedom" for the powerful, the greedy, and the unscrupulous to rob their fellows and reduce them once more to a condition of abject wage slavery. The idea that freedom could be found in a state of "free" interest a state of the dustrial strife, free and unlimited cor and "the Devil take the hindpetition and "the Devil take the hind-most," is a misconception whose per-sistence is surprising. If, by any method, society could be reduced to a state of "free competition," all the enormous saving and gain to humanity which comes with co-operation and combination would be lost. The time has passed when the Socialist had to strate the superiority of co-oper demonstrate the superiority or co-operation to competition. That has been proved by "the logic of events," and the task now left to the Socialist is to expose the iniquity of private ownership in the means of production and distribution. Man will never be really free until he has mastered natural forces and everyone those which are forces and overcome those which are injurious to him, and that he can only

FREEDOM IS TO BE WON.

question. The true answer is, they never can be. There can be no "rem-tdy," as the "Journal" styles it, for this war between capital and labor. There NOT TO BE GIVEN.

The absurdity of expecting the capitalist class, which has control of govtalist class, which has control of gov-ernment, to bring about free land, etc., is obvious. It is asking the capitalist to commit economic suicide. How any man with the memory of the massa-cress of Homestead, Lattimer, and Cœur d'Alenes in his mind can think that freedom will be handed down as the gracious gift of the beneficen cap-italist is incomprehensible. Freedom italist is incomprehensible. Freedom and the possession of the full product of their labor must be won by the

working class fighting for their rights.

Mr. Crosby says: "The real power has passed from our state houses and city halls, and is now centered in the a parasite on the working class. Cau the interests of the parasite and his victim, the lion and his prey, the robcity halls, and is now centered in the counting room and chamber of commerce." Therefore no laws can be made effective against capital except by the organization of the workers into their own party, the Socialist Party capturing the power of government for the working class.

But Mr. Crosby is very sorry to obmaster in the hope of receiving his bounty when the masters prospered; and has taken up the finer idea of over-

serve that there is such a thing as a class struggle and says Capital and Labor ought to be allies. "Consistency,

thou art a jewel?".

Mr. Crosby, if you do not foster intelligent class-consciousness now, you
will have blind class hatred when this question comes to a crists. If you want to see this question settled by a peaceful revolution at the ballot box, foster intelligent class-consci If you want another French Revolu-tion, obscure the class struggle now, only to have it flare up later in a vio-lent whirfwind of class hatred, to make

leut whiriwind of class hatred, to make a bonfire of civilization.

To the essay under consideration Mr. Grosby also gives a touching warning to the capitalists that if they do not stop their depredations the people will rise up in their might and adopt Socialism. Later he makes a weak appeal to the capitalist for fair play. An accept for fair play, An accept for fair play, from those who peal to the capitalist for fair play. An appeal for fair play from those who order out the militia and hire Pinkertons, under cover of the flw, to murder defenseless workingmen! As well appeal to the fiends of hell. The classconscious workingman has no appeal to make to the capitalist, but will unconditionally demand and enforce his

nificant symposium. It is from the pen of Ernest H. Crosby. Mr. Crosby's satirical and stinging indictment of our rights.

The essay closes as follows:

"Until there is a general willingness to accord fair play in the relations of life the war between capital and labor will continue. Its evils may be mitigated and its excesses limited, but it will still be waged. When fair play becomes the watchword of trust as present industrial system is as interest ing as his proposed "remedies" and "reforms" are superficial, impossible and ineffectual. Mr. Croeby's keen wit and excellent literary style render him interesting though unconvincing. In his attacks on capitalism he is ex-cellent, but his "remedies" never reach the seat of the "disease"—that is, the well as of trade unions, then, at last we may expect an enduring industria The following extracts from his essay are eminently worthy of quotation:

"Water' is a pretty word, suggestive of purity and health; but the only water in watered stock is the swent of other people's brows."

When fair play becomes the watch word of the pirate and the robber as well as of their victims, then we may

expect nothing to be stolen. It is difficult to understand how . man of Mr. Crosby's ability, and with his knowledge of social problems, can hold such opinions as many put forth in the course of his con "Journal" symposium His sincerity is beyond question, and only a psychol-ogist could attempt to explain how he arrives at such unsupportable conclu

We look forward to the succeeding articles of this series with interest They are, at least, a sign of the tin COURTENAY LEMON.

HERRON WILL SPEAK.

Comrade George D. Herron will speak under the auspices of the 21st A. D., S. D. P., at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First street and Colum-bus avenue, Sunday, Sept. 1, at 8 p. m. His subject is: "The Ethics of the Cl Struggle.'

etter Box

LOUIS MARKOWITZ. City.—The United Neckwest Cuttors' Union meets in the Florence Bidg., Second avenue and First street. The secretary is to be addressed at 133. Third avenue.

P. A. KITTNER, Woodbury, N. J.—Atten then of the office has been called to the matter of which yen write. It is very like by that the trouble is in your local pos-office. Comprisint should be made there, to see if irregularity cannot be stopped.

—It is said that automobiles have so cheapened the cost of harvesting grain in the immense California fields that wheat can be raised there at less actual cost than in the Argentine-Re-public. Proportionately, the demand for labor in the harvest fields is re-duced and the proprietors get a larger share of the wealth their employees create. -It is said that automobiles have

—Don't forget that in every work-ingman there is possible material for making a Socialist. It can be most speedily developed by putting the party press within his reach.

THE INCREASE OF WEALTH.

It is sometimes said that during this grotesquely hideous march of civilization from had to worse, wealth is increasing side by side with misery. Such a thing is eternally impossible; wealth is steadily decreasing with the spread of poverty. But the riches are increasing, which is quite another thing. The total of the exchange values prodiced in the country annually thing. The total of the exchange valnes produced in the country annually is mounting perhaps, by leaps and
bounds. But the accumulation of
riches, and consequently of an excessive purchasing power, in the hands
of a class, soon satiates that class with
socially useful wealth, and sets them
offering a price for luxuries. The moment a price is to be had for luxury,
it acquires exchange value and labor is
espaloyed to produce it. A New York. employed to produce it. A New York lady, for instance, having a nature of exquisite sensibility, orders an elegant rosewood and silver coffin, upholstered in pink satin, for her dead dog. It is made; and meanwhile a "live child is prowling "barefooted and hunger-stunted in the frozen gutter outside. The exchange value of the coffin is counted as part of the national wealth; but a nation which-cannot afford food and clothing for its children cannot be allowed to pass as wealthy because it has provided a pretty coffin for a dead dog. Exchange value itself, in fact, has become bedevilied, like everything else. oyed to produce it. A New York become bedeviled, like everything else and represents, no longer utility, but the cravings of lust, folly, vanity, gluttony and madness, technically de-scribed by genteel economists as "ef-fective demand." Luxuries are not social wealth; the machinery for pro-ducing them is not socially useful inbor; the men, women, and children are no more self-supporting than the ide-rich, for whose amusement they are kept at work.—G. Bernard Shaw.

MILKS THE COW. (A Soriatist Higgs, to the "Treadmill" tune of "Ten Thousand Miles Away," or any other tune. Sugasted by the ironical remark of a Republican lady to a complaining chore boy, that "It will be better soon, my boy, for the government will milk the cowa.")

Good people, I have come to bring some lellifying news; Twill help you all to hoe your row and chase away the hines: Twill bappen when the Bockstists have set-When sach he sweet. tied all the rows.
When each man works and rests his share, and the gov ment milks the cows. CHORUS.

Then Bockefeller 'll get his rest as well as assuntering Sol, And Vanderbilt three meals a day, if he does his stint like all;
No workless workers beg: for bread, nor sick men's pay be stopt,
When the Socialists corral the trusts and the gov ament gets on top. "CHORUS .- When, etc."

When the automobiles stop and waif to carry the man with the hoe.

And Astor works three-hours a day before they'll let him go.

Then the factory girl may be a queen, for labor-will be sting.

And a poor man to be senator need not consult the ring.

"CHORUS. When, etc. A H !

Then the white maning burden shall not be to put the natives thro But to give his brethress better oars to pad-dic their own cano, can stay at home-and not each all will melt their guns and arbitrate what's 10.

"CHORUS .- When, etc." Reno, Nevada,

General Meeting of the Fair Committee.

All labor grganizations and assembly district of the S. D. P. are requested to forthwith elect three delegates each, if not done so already, to the meeting of the General Committee for arranging the big fair at

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