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SHAMEFUL BETRAYAL

An Example of "Organized Scabbery" as Practised by the S. T. & L. A.

Double Treason of DeLeonite Organization in Strike at the Sprague Electrical Works at East Orange, N. J.

The electrical workers who struck to sympathy with the S. T. & L. A. at the Sprague Electrical Words in East Orange, N. J., are very bitter against order from the firm forbid discussion of the strike, they feel that they have been sold out or betrayed. There were 84 Alliance men in the

shop when the strike began, and about 130 electrical workers, belonging to the Electrical Workers' Union. The former body comprised the time workers and it was they who struck. Their de-mands were: Reduction of time from 55 to 54 hours a week, with 60 hours pay. The electrical workers, who are paid by the piece, had nothing to gain by the strike, but on being asked to come out in sympathy, they promptly complied. They did not even walt to ask the consent of their national body. feeling that in order to make the strike effective they must act promptly. As a result of their striking without the consent of the national union, they re-ceived no strike benefit—that being a provision of their constitution.

provision of their constitution.

Some of the men got temporary employment elsewhere, but most of them were forced to remain idle and it was not long till serious hardships began to be felt. And here comes in the first grievance against the S. T. & L. A.

Public sympathy was with th and provisions were given for their assistance. These funds and stores were in charge of the strike, and the men charge that absolutely no share in them was given to the men who had gone out in sympathy, but all was divided among the Alliance men. One electrical worker who applied to the committee was laughed at, and told that he had no claim for benefits, but might have "all the charity he

the story. The climax came in the fifth week of the strike, or about, three wreks ago. A rumor was then spread break the strike, and the question wa ephinitted to both organizations whether it would be well to continue the

The electrical workers, after se out to the end. How the Allianes actknow, for all its sessions were secret, not even the delegates of the union striking in sympathy being

STRIKE SOLD OUT.

The S. T. & L. A. committee, how-ever-of-which the notorious Hickey and one "Jayk" Gordman were leading members—announced that the Alliance men had also voted to stay out. THE VERY NEXT DAY THESE MEN SE-CRETLY VISITED THE FIRM AND, ON RETURNING ANNOUNCED THE WAS OFF-EVERYTHING ere dunbfounded and enraged. But ere was nothing for them to do but submit. Their reserves were exhausted, they had nothing to fall back upon, and the very men for whom they had endured all these hardships had now endured, all these hardships had now studdenly described them within twen ty-four hours after announcing a solution to take the industry out of the realm of profit-making and conduct it at cost for the public service. Inc. men wan back the fine work-day, July 1. Nominally the time work-ers belonging to the Alliance had made a slight gain. The reduction of one hour a week was granted, with an in-

crease of 3 per cent, in the wages per hour. The piece workers got nothing whatever, and the others suon foun! that their gain was a fraud, because

that their main was a fraud, because the machines were speeded up so that they had to do more work for their pay than they had ever done before. The only ones who may be supposed to have profited by the affair are some of the members of the Alliance com-mittee that thus betrayed the strike. The victims surmise that these men "made a good thing of it." ide a good thing of it." .

THE TRAITORS PROTECTED.

An order was given out when men returned to work, forbidding th to discuss the late strike or to criticize the settlement, either in the shop or outside, under penalty of discharge, This tyrannical order, obviously designed to protect the traitors, exasper-ates the men more than anything else; but many of them have families to sup-port and they have to obey.

The whole story is of a piece with se conduct of the S. T. & L. A. in the New York cigar strikes and on other similar occasions. If there are any men qualified to talk with authority giout "organized scabbery," they are the men at the head of this S. T. & L. A and its twin organization, thes. L. P.

TRYING TO ESCAPE RESPONSIBILITY.

These lenders are now trying to avoid responsibility for the crime comprague works. At its list meeting, the General Executive Board of the 5.

A L. A has voted that the strike its prague was "purely and simply shop affair" and thinks thus to wash a hands of all connection with the affect. It explains also, that the matter It explains also, that the matter published about this strike in tar.

Those who have attended the past affairs of the club need no assurance that a good fine is awaiting those who attend. No admission fee is charged, and to be present with their friends, and to help make the affair a gooding success.

"Daily People," the organ of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P., was published without the knowledge or sanct the Board.

the Board.

These explanations will not satisfy the betrayed workingmen. They will ask what confidence can be put in the organ of the S. L. P. if it can be tricited into publishing articles without knowing where is in them. They will ask what it means when a member ask what it means when a member convicted of embezziement in the S. L. P. is allowed to confinue his "organ-ized scabbery" work in the S. T. & L. A. They will ask why it is that, since the leader of the S. T. & L. A. was powerful enough to overthrow the whole work of a national convention of that body three years ago, that be cannot to-day restrain a single local

from such rascally conduct.

In a word, they have lost all respector the S. T. & L. A., with its loss boasts and its poor performances, and they are learning the difference be-tween the so-called Socialists of that body, who use treachery and abuse to injure the labor movement, and the real Socialists of the Social Desig-cratic Party, who stand true to their colors in the daily battle in the shop as well as at the ballot box.

TO INSTRUCT THE DELEGATES.

General Meeting of Members of Local New York for That Purpose.

Local New York, S. D. P., will be hele in the large half of the Labor Lycetto. 64 E. Fourth street, Sunday, July 21, beginning at 2 p. m. The purpose of meeting is to give instructi the delegates to the Indianapolis Convention. Members should come prompt ly at the appointed hour. Membership cards must be shown at the door,

"LET THE NATION OWN THE TRUSTS."

I. Gaylord Wilshire Speaks in Hamilto Fish Park Friday Evening.

On Friday evening, July 19, H. Gay-lord Wilshire of Lox Angeles, Cal., and Benjamin Hanford, Social Demo cratic candidate for mayor, will speak and Houston and Pitt and Willett

This is the only meeting Comrade Wilshire will address during this vist to New York. He expects to return next month. Readers of The Worker ld attend this meeting and make

POISONED FOR PROFIT.

Analysis of milk purchased for th patients in the county hospital at Chi-cago showed that it contained for alla in proportions sufficient to caus or hasten the death of sick persons and to be injurious to those in good

health. • Formalin is one of the various substances used to preserve milk. Unin the large cities contains such preser vatives, some of which are highly in-jurious to bealth.

it is the desire of profits, of course which prompts the use of poisonou preservatives in milk, as well as other food adulterations. So long as the sup ply of food for the people is a private industry run for profit, there will be the temptation to such criminal practises . Even severe penal laws can only somewhat reduce the extent of the abuse; they cannot stop it altogether. Socialism would remedy the evil by removing the motive. In the interes

THEY WOULD REJECT CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

The San Francisco Labor Council has passed, by a nearly unanimous vote, a resolution advocating in strong terms the rejection of Andrew Carnegie's give the city \$750,000 for a

We are not informed whether this action was directly due to the work of Socialists in the Labor Council; but, however that be, it is pleasing to Socinists as showing the growth in the tanks of organized labor of the feeling of class-consciousness which we strive to cultivate.

SUMMER RIGHT'S FESTIVAL

The Workmen's Educational League will hold a package party and summer night's fête at its club house, 312 E. Fifty second street, on Saturday even-ing, July 20. The following is an in-

complete program:
Phonograph selection, plano recital,
Miss Adele Stern; solo, Miss Adele
Lederman; recitation, Margaret Disen; Lederman; recitation, Margaret Ibsen; phonograph selection; solo, Miss Marlon Jublinowski; recitation E. Loewen thal; plano recital, Miss Wass; recitation. Was Massift; phonograph selection; recitation is babelle Reichenthal. In addition to the above, many others have volunteered their services, but who prefer to have their names withheld for the present. The summer garden will be artistically decorated for the occusion, and here refreshments will be served. The beautiful album for which tickes have been circulated for some time, will also be raffled on this occasion.

LESS TIME: MORE WORK.

How the Capitalist Gets Around the Shorter Workday Movement.

Both in America and in England, as Hours of Labor Are Reduced, Machinery is Speeded Up and Intensity of Labor Increased-A Problem That Only Socialism Can Solve.

A Connecticut dispatch says: "One has just been declared off in Waterbury is that henceforth a smaller pulciber of machinists will be employed in the big brass manufacturing establish ments of that city than formerly Economies have rendered the employment of the former full complement of machinists unnecessary. Moreover, ome of the work which was previously done by machinists in the brass facto ries will hereafter be done in regular machine shops. The result is that a usiderable number of Waterbury nachinists have been compelled to look

for work elsewhere." This is a common experience, 'A simtlar complaint is made in some of the works in New Jersey, where a slight advance in wages was won by the strike, but the machinery was spee up so as more than to make up difference. One of the New York dail ics gives also the following story from

THE SAME IN ENGLAND.

"Attention is called by one of the English trade papers to a new and peculiar trouble among the cotton oper-atives in Lancashire, a result of the shorter working day which the labor unions of the district have succeeded in establishing. A system of overdriv-ing is said to be growing up, and according to the reports of the labor lead-ers it is fast becoming intolerable. The foremen, or 'overlookers,' receive a perentage on the earnings of the weaver nder their control, and it is asserted veaver has earned, and put in a con picuous place on pay day the amount each operative has earned on the ooms. Opposite the names of those earning under the average, it is stated, a cross in red ink or a ring around the amount is placed, this being a warning that unless the average is kept up th weaver will lose his or her place.

offirmed that this driving system involved such a strain as to make the lives of many factory workers miser able, and various meetings have been held, at which the practise has been condemned, and a strike at the milb where it prevails is talked of. The en-ployers assert that the complaints ar exaggerated. They say that the 'speed exaggerated. They say that the 'speed-ing' of machinery has been the inevit-able outcome of the reduction of the hours of labor, and that competition compels them to secure weight of production in a given time. similar complaints can be heard in thi country by those who will question ou skilled mechanics. A carpenter, for in stance, said the other day, that the supervision of the men in his trade is more rigorous than it used to be, and any rejaxation of activity in working hours is instantly noticed and reprehended by the bosses, who make every effort to prevent the shortening of the day from increasing the expenses of production. As a consequence the added hours of leisure are gained 11 the cost of a weariness equal to, if not of course, are effects to be expected in a period of transition, and may pass away in time, but they have made some mechanics doubt if the change for which they have fought so hard and long is yet a real advantage to them."

A PROBLEM THAT MUST BE MET.

This condition presents a probele that must be met. The assurance tha the overdriving is "an effect to be ex-pected in a period of transition and may pass away in time," is, as Hogan says, "interestin' but not conclusive." No one has yet discovered a case where a capitalist, after once having con-trived to increase the intensity of his employees labor, has willing reduced it no matter how the overwork might injure their health and shorten their lives. So long as the wage system lasts, so long as labor power is a mere commodity to be bought in the mar-ket, so long it will be cheaper to work the "hands" up to the highest limit of endurance than to treat them like human beings with human rights and

It is a matter that workingmen an It is a matter that workingmen and especially trade unionists may well keep in mind in their fight for shorter hours. If the working week is reduced by an hour or two but the men are compelled to do more work than they did before, it is evident that the added leisure is of little value to the overwearied workers, while the capitalist a certifice a larger share of the product.

The capitalist has more ways than one of meeting the demands of the workers. If it pays him to resist, he has the recourses with which in fight and he has the power of the government behind him. But often he finds it wises to yield in form and then, by some ingentious trick, to take back all

some ingenious trick, to take back all that he has given.
Socialism alone will settle the question and settle it right; for Socialism will make the working class the owners of their means of production and the masters of their own lives.

PENNSYLVANIA HAS ITS TURN.

Gutrageous Declaration of a Judge in a Contempt Case.

Court Assumes to Read the Minds of Strikers and Punish Them on the Presumption of Their Intention to Use Violence All Guarantees of Justice Swept Aside.

And still they come, thick and fast

the interferences of courts to protect constants against the attempts of workingmen, by peaceful organization, to better their condition. And daily their rulings become more outrageous. Stewart of the county court has issued an injunction forbidding! a Iron Mold. ers' Union or its officers or members to spicket the shop or in any way "interfere", with the business of the York Manufacturing Company, George W. Test, corresponding representative of the Iron Moiders' Union of North America; John P. Frey of Worcester, Masa, fourth vice-president of the un-ion, and Howard Wilmer of the local union, have been adjudged guilty of ntempt of court in violating that in junction. Test and Frey were sen-tenced each to a line of \$250 and costs. with thirty days' imprisonment, and Wilmer was fined \$25.

In other cases cases not involving the issue between capital and labor—it is necessary, before a man can be convicted of a crime, to prove "beyond all reasonable doubt" that he actually-committed it. But here it was not necessary to prove that the men commeressary to prove that the med com-mitted any unlawful act or even that they intended to do so. The judge took occasion to say that "any person who undertifies" by force, menaces, or threats, DHRECT, OR INDIRECT, THOUGH CLOAKED IN THE SOFT-EST LANGUAGE," to dissuade other men from taking employment in a

strike shop, is guilty of a wrot must be punished by the courts. This is inquisition law, with a ven geance. No matter how orderly a strik er's conduct, no matter how mild his language. If he accests a scab the court will assume to read his thoughts and to know that he intended to use viclence, and will punish him accordingly. Does the striker so much as tell the scab that it would be better for him to come out? That is as much as to say that it will be worse for him if he does not come out. And is not as he does not come out. And is not an indirect threat, cloaked in soft language? Behold how easy it is, when the judge is a tool of the capitalist class, to override all constitutional guarantees of liberty and all rules of non law and of reason, and prove the striker, thiugh outwardly peace-able, to be at heart a dangerous rioter Great is the law, in the hands of a cap-

If the workingmen of Pennsylvania and of the whole country like this kind of law and submit to if, then their unions become powerless and their liber ties are dead. If they do not like it, it is easy to vote down the parties that put capitalist hirelings on the beach to administer such law.

RAILROAD WORKERS

ALSO ENJOINED.

Judge Kelly of the Lackawanna county court, at Scranton, Pa., has issued an injunction on behalf of the Delaware. Luckawanna and Western Railroad, forbidding the members of the Car-Workers' Union to molest or in any way interfere with the men who are trying to fill the places of the 800

FINED FOR SAYING "SCAB." A LESSON FOR SOME

Thomas E. Davis, a hotel employe of Ansonia, Conn., has been fined \$500 and costs, for shouting "scah" at the fifty dupes of capitalism who were bu-ing marched, under guard of deputies, from the railway strtion to the Farrell Foundry, to take the places of machinlets striking for better conditions of life. The police judge who sentenced him declared that the next man brought before him on a similar charge

would be sent to jail.

The workingmen of Ansonia should take the first opportunity to sentence that police judge and all public officials like him) to private citizenship for the rest of their lives and in their places should sleet indices and officials who will prevent scabbing lastead of

GIRLS ON STRIKE.

The Ladies' Shirt Waist Maker's' To The Ladies Shirt wast Makers 1 p-ton had a mass meeting Tuesday night at 98 Forsyth street, bu behalf of the striking employees of the National Shirt Waist Company. In spite of the heat, the hall was filled, Comrade Miller groke in Jewish and Comrade Lowers Evenish.

Miller gooke in Jewish and Comrade Leevin English

This strike is now in its fifth week and about 100 girls are out. It is a defensive strike. The employees got wind of the employers intention to reduce the already low wages and began to join the union. The boas then began to discharge those who had joined and the whole force struck, the cutters going out in sympathy. An artempt has been made to get scabs, but less than thirty have been secured and these are said to be doing poor work.

The strikers have shown a spleadid spirit of solidarity and resolution, but they have a hard fight to make and any ansistance will be welcome. Sympathiaces are requested to give what they can afford, even if it be very little. Contributions should be addressed to the "Volkszeltung," specifying that

they are for the striking shirt walst

makers.

The strike has been greatly hindered by police persecution. Many arrests have been made, and though no convictions followed, as no credible witnesses could be brought by the com-pany; yet much trouble and expense has thus been caused to the strikers. Thus does Tammany show its "friend-ship for Labor."

WORKING GIRLS FINED.

Paterson Judge Imposes Fines Equa to Two Months' Wages and Says He Has " Dealt Very Leniently."

The New Jersey courts have taken active measures to assist the capital-ists in crushing the strike at the Frank & Dugan silk mill in Paterson. These girls have been on strike for many weeks and the universal sympathy of other-wage workers is with them—as should be that of all decent men and women who know the hard work, weetched wages, and tyrannical regu-lations which prevail in the slik mills. Humane sentiment, however, counts for nothing, either with the capitalist who make their profits by such oppres-sion or with the judges and public ord-cials who owe their election to capital-

ist influence.

The inions have used the usual methods in the dissuade other ods of persuasion to dissuade other workers from taking the places of those on strike and where simple persussion has not sufficed the strikers and their sympathizers have not hesitated to express their well founded contempt for the scabs by derisive cries and songs.

The courts issued an injunction

The courts issued an injunction against such "serendings" to protect the tender feelings of the scabs and the pocketbooks of the bosses and a number of arrests were made. Vice-chancellor Piney added to the contemptibility of the court last Friday by inflicting sentences of fine or imprisonment upon eight of the workers, Clemens Herold was fined \$50 and sentenced to sixty days in jail. Emanuel Rassard was fined \$25 and sentenced to thirty days. A fine of 856 was imposed on Clara Tillewein and Tille Watson. Clara Ladwig. Florence Judge. Lizzie Englert, and Martha Wardlow were sentenced to pay each Wardlow were sentenced to pay each a fine of \$25. The prisoners were or-dered to be committed to july pending the payment of the fines. The case will be appealed, but there seems little hope of getting any different sort of "justice" from the higher courts, because all the judges, are creatures of

the capitalist parties.

An interesting feature of the case is that the accused persons all deny hav-ing taken part in the "serenading" and feat, though there was certainly a question of fact as well as of law to be decided, the case was decided in an off hand manner by the judge alone, without jury trial. This is the great advantage of the injunction method— that, in the first place, it makes penal ses of acts that are not such unler the law, and, further, that it leaves the workingmen accused no opportu-ity of trial by jury. The judge become

legislature, court, and jury, all in one.
The fines imposed upon these poor girls were outrageously heavy (even had they been guilty of real misconduct) considering the smalless. duct) considering the smallness of their earnings. It would take them their sarnings. It would take them from one to two nionths steady work, saving the whole of their wages, to pay their fines. Nevertheless, Judge Pit-ney said, with a smug hypocrisy chir-neteristic of, his species, that he "had dealt very lymiently with these ladies." but that if any more were he would send them to jail. re were convicted

It might do Judge Pitney no harm to be given a coat of tar and feathers by the workingmen of Passaic County. But if they want to "deal very lenient, at the next election.

"INTELLECTUAL SCARS." Some young men out in Ohio who aspired to fame as "intellectual scabs" have been taught a lesson. On July 12 the whole editorial and reporterial staff of the Columbus "Press-Post" were discharged and their places illed with students of an institution known as the "Ohio State School of Journal-

The discharged writers were mem hers of the News Writers' Union and the prinsers, stereotypers, and press-men all walked out as soon as the scabs began to furnish "copy."

The object of the discharge was un-doubtedly to "rat" the office, but the plan failed. For three days the paper did not come out. As a result, it was placed in the hards of a receiver, who promptly took back all the old men. The young men who were willing to stenl the Jobs of fellow workers will new have occasion to consider what class-consciousness means, and may be very thankful for being taught go it is honorable to be a scab.

THE STEEL STRIKE ON.

If Fought Out, a Struggle of Supreme Importance.

Right to Organize Is Really the Point at Issue-Pretenses of the Trust Exposed-A Question of Far-Reaching Signifi-

Unless a settlement should come quickly, the strike of steel workers started last Moniny promises to be a most important episode in the history of organized labor:

There have been strikes where more workers were directly involved, and covering a wider area than the steel strike, but we venture to say none will have greater bearing upon the future of the trade union movement than this

It has been left to the steel workers to inaugurate the first great struggle against the exactions of the group of capitalists whose interests are concen-trated under the head of the "Billion Dolllar Steel Trust." The interests of these gentlemen extend throughout almost every industry in the country, their ramifications reaching around the world. These men dominate the in-dustrial life of America, and wherever men and women toil tribute of wealth and life and energy is paid to them Their power, through their possession of the industrial machinery, most stopendous ever exercised by any

A MOMENTOUS STRUGGLE.

For this reason, the full significant of the present struggle should not fall of appreciation from every working-man in the United States. In this conrest the right of workingmen to combine into class organizations for the immediate bettermen of their condition is at stake. Should the steel workers fall in their attempt to exercise that right, the trade union move-ment will receive a blow from which t can never recover.

We say "never," because the eco-nomic conditions in North America have reached the stage where the class division is more strongly marked than anywhere else in the world. Nowhere has the ownership of industry concen-trated so rapidly and inexorably into fewer hands, and consequently no-where else has there developed a wage working class so completely dependent upon the owners of industry for the ouportunity to labor and live. And as this class division has become clearer, so have the interests of the opposite classes of workers and capitalists con into sharper conflict. To-day these in-terests are represented by the Steel Trust on one hand and the Amalga-

nated Association on the other. Victory or defeat for the steel workrs will therefore effect not them alo ers will therefore effect not them alone, but every wage worker in the United States. This battle will be the deter-mining factor in the future struggles of organized labor with organized capi-tal upon the economic field for a larger share of the workers' product. For the economic struggle of labor against capital cannot assume any other form-than that of a struggle for a share, un-til labor comes into rightful possession of the industrial machinery which is labor's own creation, and can then en-joy the full value of its product.

joy the full value of its product.

It is not our porpse here to recite the incidents of the strike, which arato be found in the daily press, and from which workingmen, taking the well-known attitude of the press toward labor into account, can form their own opinion. But it is well to point out, for a correct understanding by all, what is the real point at issue.

THE POINT AT ISSUE.

Iron, Steed, and Tin Workers demands that the scale of wages, and hours be signed for all mills operated by the American Sheet Steel, Tin Plate, and Steel Hoop companies, these being all parts of the Steel Trust. Heretofore the scale has been signed only for the entire known as union plants. At the others, the unorganized employees have been forced to accept whatever conditions the companies thrust upon them. As a consequence, the com-panies have been able to "play off" the non-union mills against the union ones. making the maintenance of the union ecale in the latter mile very difficult and sometimes nearly impossible. This state of affairs could not result

in anything but disaster to the Analga-mated Association if continued. Efforts to organize the non-union plants have to organize the non-union plants have always been vigorously opposed by the companies, and have proved mostly fruitiess. At last the Amaigamated Association has decided that the right of mill workers to organize shall not be interfered with and the main scale must extend to all mills. This decision was hastened by the action of the American Sheet Steel Company in discharging twelve men at its Wellsville non-union plant who had become members of the Association.

On the other hand, the Steel Trust refused to sign the union scale for all

refused to sign the union scale for all mills on the ground that the compan-ies have the right to operate their mills without interference from any union: also that the employees in the non-union mills did not wish to join the un ion milis did not wish to join the un-ion, and the companies were opposed to "coercian" of the men.

WHERE IS THE COERCION?

The first reason is an old one, has long ago tost its plausibility, and ne-not be treated here. The second re-son was disproved by the action of the non-union mill employees themselves when they almost unanimously struc-

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

parned that in our childhood. All men have here certain unalienable rights, among the most important of which, as formally guaranteed by the Constitution, is that of freedom of speech. The Constitution says: "Congress shall make no law abridging the free dom of speech." But the power which

employees. When the men went back to work after the strike in the Sprague Electrical Works at East Orange, N. J., an order was promulgated from the office and repeated by each foreman to the

is constitutionally denied to congress

is arbitrarily exercised by private cor-

perations to control the acts of their

men at their benches: "NO EMPLOYEE IS TO DISCUSS THE LATE STRIKE OR CRITICIZE THE SETTLEMENT, EITHER HERE OR OUTSIDE, ON PAIN OF DIS-CHARGE."

Several hundred men are employed in these works. It is practically the only industry of the town. If a man is discharged he has to break up his home, leave his friends, and seek elsewhere for permission to live. And wherever he applies, the first question is: "Where did you work last?" and the next: "Why did you quit?" The answer, "Discharged for being an agitator." settles his fate.

Thus the order is no idle threat. The men know that "this goes," that the sses mean what they say; and it is only under their breath or with furtive glances about, to see whether some spy may be listening, that they dare to speak of the battle they went through. Is not this a happy condition for free American citizens? Is it not a thing for us to boast of and thank our upright statesmen and astute politicians for, on a Fourth of July ? Is it not a thing for us to be proud of as dwell- | next opportunity.

This is a free country. We have all , ers under the Stars and Stripes? One man can dictate to these hundreds of fellow citizens of his, what they shail or shall not discuss, not only during the working hours for which they have sold themselves into his service, but when their work is done, in the privacy, of their homes or on the public streets. And he has this power SIMPLY BE CAUSE HE OWNS THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION THAT THEY AND OTHER WORKINGMEN HAVE CRE-ATED, THE MEANS OF PRODUC-TION, WHICH THEY OPERATE, THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION WITHOUT THE USE OF WHICH

> Some of the younger men, with only themselves to care for, may and will resent and resist such 'tyranny and defy the power of the boss. The mea with wives and children feel that for them discretion is the better part of valor. But there is one thing which they can all do, one crushing reply which they can unite in giving to the insolence of the capitalist who as-

THEY CANNOT WORK OR LIVE.

sumes to own them body and soul. They can vote for their rights. The rote of the poorest laborer counts for just as much as that of the richest capitalist.

They can vote for the only political party which has stood by them in their struggles and through its speakers and papers defended their cause

THEY CAN VOTE FOR THE PARTY WHICH PROPOSES THAT THE WORKING PEOPLE THEMSELVES SHALL OWN THE FACTORIES AND OTHER MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND THUS BE THEIR OWN MAS-TERS.

THEY CAN VOTE FOR THE PARTY OF THE WORKING CLASS-THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

And a lot of them will do it at their

joined the union. That action was irjoined the union. That action was it refutable proof that if these men were not organized before, it was because the oppressive rule of the employers prevented them.

President Shaffer presents the strikers' side in the following terse words:
"We have never once asked the manufacturers to compet the men in their non-union plants to join our organiza-tion. We do not want coerced men in the Amalgamated Association. If the manufacturers will abrogate that part of the contract with non-union men their mills that makes them agree to keep from joining our organization or any other, and remove the restrictions that are now on those men and allow us to quietly work unmolested among them and seek to induce them to come them and seek to induce them to collete us, we will not ask anything further. Our demand, was that they should do this. We asked that they sign the union scale, so the men could

ome union." The issue therefore narrows down to Shall the right of the working class to organize for its protection against capitalist class oppression, and for the immediate betterment of its

dition, be denied them? So far as the Socialists are concerned, there can be but one answer to that question, and that answer—"No:"

UNANIMITY OF ACTION.

The most promising sign in this strike is the splendid solidarity exhibited by the workers. It is a sign in which we can all rejoice. It is true to which we can all rejoice. It is true that the steel workers are not Socialists; that a very small portion of them are interested in Socialism, and that they have from time immemorial of voted the tickets of the whom they are striking to-day. Nevertheless we half the indisputable evidences of awakened class-conscious ness exhibited by them last Monday and each day since with joy and hopefulness. To us it means more than to the steel workers themselves. Some day they will also learn its full and day they will also learn its full and deeper meaning.

And if no other reason than this, the Socialists of America should stand pre-pared to aid the steel workers in this in this battle against the combine of capital prevented the members from hearing birs whose power is the great means. ists whose power is the great menace of the time. In this clear-cut contest between the working class and the capitalist class, no Socialist can afford to remain idle or indifferent. Whether the struggle be long or not, whether or not the steel workers realize the keen significance of this latest and most important manifestation of the class struggle, whether or not these very steel workers may show Socialism and Socialists nothing but indifference and contents that we keep in mind their. Socialists nothing but manage, their contempt, let us keep in mind their history and their sufferings, and be ready to give what we can when we can to win a victory for the working W. M.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

The Worker Conference holds its The Worker Conference holds its regular meeting at the Labor Lyceum, Monday evening, July 22. All dele-gates should be present, and organiza-tions which have not elected representatives should do so at once.

Workingmen in Ansonia Conn., who want to get hold of Socialist Lit-crature should confinua cate with Comerature should confinual cate with Com-rade C. Martens, Postoffice Drawer 45.

—It is reported that the European wheat crop will be very poor. This causes rejoicing among American faunters. Thus, under capitalien, the gold for time of one set of nea is always called which the rich will very short paid for by the suffering of others.

VICTORY IN AUSTRIA.

or. Victor Adler Elected In Victor First Socialist in Austrien Landtag.

For the first time a Socialist takes his seat in the parliament of Lower Austria. In the election held on July, 2. Dr. Victor Adler, candidate of the Social Democratic Party, was elected in the Tenth district of Vienna. Ho received 4,298 votes. The victory is the more striking because the Austrian electoral system is a very complicated one, devised for the purpose of giving greater weight to the votes of the landowners, and other men of wealth. Dr. Adler is the best known and perhaps the ablest member of the Austrian Social Democracy.

COUNTY TICKET

Toledo-New Headquarters Opened.

The Social Democrats of Toledo held county convention on July 9, and the ollowing candidates were placed in For state senator, Henry Bowers:

representatives, Thos. Haley, E. W. Owen, J. M. Keck, J. Cauley; county treasurer, A. Re Replogle; county re-corder, Wm. Creighton; sheriff, A. Neiber; county commissioner, Frank Ko-stack; surveyor, J. C. Martin; infernary director, A. A. Pareski. The non nation of coroner was deferred. The convention was most enthusias-tic. It was held in the new party hendquarters in Harmonia Hall, on

headquarters in Harmonia Hall, on Summit street, near the monument. It .Comrade Silvie Origo has been with

us, and delivered an address on Madi-son street to an interested audience, prevented the members from hearing his address, as they could not leave the work of the convention. Comrade Origo's audience was not large, but it was in evident sympathy with his clear expositions of Socialism, and his

but rain prevented.

Toledo will have a delegate at Indianapolis in the person of a member of the Glass Workers Union, who goes to Insist on organic union, which we all want to see. C.

READING ALSO NOMINATES.

The Socialists of Reading, Pa., have cominated the following ticket for the respective county offices: Controller, Charles Levau; clerk of Quarter Sessions Court, John B. Hartmag, sheriff, Phillip F. R. East; district attorney, Daniel K. Zerby; director of poor, R. B. Ringher; prison hispectors, William Yeager and Benjamin Roth.

All of the nominees are arde in ists, with the exception of Courades Hartman and Roth.

ly discover.-The Workers Cail.

The Worker.

184 William Street, New York By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. 1865 EDIR. Telephone Call: 302 John.

Invariably to advance.

earn that the ballot box is the most effective place to declare a boycom against capitalism. Talking of injunctions, one can read

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

1890 (Presidential) 12,881 1892 (Presidential) 21,457 1894 33,188 1896 (Presidential) 36,564

S. D. P. 96,918 S. L. P. 33,450

NEW YORK CITY TICKET.

For Maror-BENJAMIN HANFORD

For President of the Board of Alder men-HENRY STAHL.

NOTICE THE DIFFERENCE.

of many nuchinists, electrical workers,

and others who are or have been en-

gazed in the great machinists' strike

hinny of these have had hitter experi-

circe of the treachery and "organized

sembbery" of the Socialist Labor Party

and the Socialist Trade and Labor Al-

liance. It is no wonder if they are

Projudiced against the weer name of

the Social Democratic Purty is entire

Party: that it is absolutely opposed to

the anti-trade union tactics of the S. L.

ercanized as a distinct party because

In its first national compaign the Ro-

its internal ring rule, fell from 82,000

ider to shoulder with their brothe

to 34,009. That shows where the ma-

workingmen in their trade union bas-

the and urging them to vote as they

We think it well to make this state-

ment, although the facts are known to

number of those who see this paper for

the first time do not know the differ-

he inclined to turn a deaf ear to all So

cialists on account of the traitorous

strike, against the capitalist class.

which prevalls in the S. L. P.

separate from the Socialist Labor

This paper will come into the hands

ler-MORRIS BROWN.

is advocating increased salaries for the everwonked judges. It is only the children of the poo that are compelled to play where they can become the victims of privately

As far as possible, rejected commutation one will be returned if so desired and The capitalist press is objecting viz Entered as second-class matter at the cously to the proposition that the mil itis be composed only of the class whose interests the militia is used.

owned and operated troller cars.

be a profit in forcing men and won

Mr. Capitalist might have to take his

The only man who is quite guiltles

man who is doing his best to abolish

After a while trade unionists may

John Ja

The record-breaking exports American off to Europe will not be conducive to calming the troublet

The capitalists are keeping cool a the country resorts, but we can make it bot for them later on by circulating The Worker as much as possible now.

foing your full share in the work of Labor's emancipation? If 'not, how can you clear your conscience of all the gtrocities of the system you passively

Inasmuch as the dapitalist politician always assume the credit for good crops, the people can easily place the blame for the existing disastrous crop situation in the West where it properly

'The recent advance of ten cents s ion in the price of anthracite coal will mean an increase of \$5,000,000 in the July profits of the coal trust. There is no talk of having the coal miners participate in the profit-sharing.

Considering the amount of drunken rioting indulged in by United States soldiers around New York, at Sa Francisco, and elsewhere, it would seem timely to call out the militia to maintain erder.

nesare taking the place of the telegraph system on the Lackawanna their jobs. Notice that the capitalists forget that the interests of capital and labor are identical when there's a chance to increase profits.

The frequent punishment of workngmen for contempt of court by Rechlican and Democratic judges proves that these judges know how utterly contemptible they are. It is in order for the workingmen to express their justified contempt at the ballot-box, by voting against both old parties, and for the S. D. P.

The "United Mine Workers' Journal" enys; "The swentshop is the institution that makes men animals and women prestitutes." True, and it is the capitalist system that makes the wentshop possible. A vote for Socialism is a vote against capitalism with its sweatshops, animalism, and prosti-

factory, every baby pining away in the foul air of the tenements, every cripcial Democratic Party cast nearly 160,- pled workingman begging on the street corner, every grave in the Petter's of saciety, although their hands are against capitalism and against the Republican and Democratic parties. Pass entence upon those parties in Novem ber, workingmen of New York.

It is not often that we are able to cite an exception to the general rule of mis representation and slander engaged in by the capitalist press against Socialism and Socialists in general, but even as a voice crying in the wildern treatment accorded Comrade George D. Herron, and that from as rock-ribbed pleyed ink in an unworthy cause. That the protest should come from such a source but proves that even the most

"Globe," one of the most conservative organs of capitalism in the Northwest, and its utterances are none the less ly, it may be observed that the "Glabe" admits that the attack upon Berron lack of regard for irreligious churchianity than because of any lack of morality. And for this reason we reprint which bears directly upon Commole Herron's cost, decading it worthy of

halts by the wayside. The same spire that condemned the great Jewish zo-former without a tries, and because at his opinious ratiod him to the cross, flourishes to-day within the confines of the church that looks back to Calvary for inspiration. This disposition to per-secute passes are the human race in waves. It seems to be epidemic Fol-lowing the great temperance crusade which ended in the abolishment of the which ended in the abolishment of army canteen and the deeds of viole

are condened in others—acts which may be in strict accord with the highest principles and the purest life—are made the alignet of susage and scarrilous denunciation. Gulit attended by the worst motives is assumed without so much as a suggestion of proof. Great dailles publish futry tales by so-called 'staff correspondents' of this man's fall; tales that bear on their face the stamp of batted, mailee, and all charitableness; great preachers who have known him and loved him as a brother, all at once discover that he is a 'monster,' because he secured a di-vorce from his wife. The domestic worce from his wife. The domestic trouble that led to the divorce is not investigated—there is no judicial deter-mination of human tights, because for sooth the man is a heretic—because his is off color on his confession of faith.

"Prof. Herron may be blamable, be may have placed trimself in a position isters, but so far there has been no evidence that he is better or worse than the average. The acts of the great Henry Ward Beecher were indiscreet the least, but they were con doned, as they should have been. The unchristian spirit behind this persecution of Prof. Herron is what strikes the observer. It looks as if the inquisifion was attempting to punish him for an alleged social crime when his real

Not a day passes but reports are orthcoming of terrible accidents upon the railroads of the country, all attend ed by great fatalities. The people who are not killed outright are injured so severely that they are maimed for life. The causes for these accidents are invariably attributed first of all to neglience on the part of employees, and if this eannot be shown; then to some mysterious power called the "decree of Providence," a most convenient their guilt behind. In the great mafority of cases the so-called negligence of employees is due primarily to over work and the driving policy of fore sorted to in order to save expenses and break records. When employees are entirely binincless, the disaster can eas bad service, arising from the same desire to satisfy shareholders at the cost of human life and limb. It is nothing short of rank blasphemy for professor elievers in the existence of a just God to lay the blame of their own misdeads upon Him. The fault is in the system of private ownership which admits the of a few instead of for the public use and welfare. And what is true of trausportation is also true of every other pri-

vately owned industry wherever found, WHO ARE OUR COMBADES!

Some people believe, or affect to be lieve, that the Socialists think that only manual labor is productive, that we class all who do not work with Nothing could be further from the truth. No Socialist thinks anything of the sort. One would be very feelish to think that, and Socialists are not fools. We know that the physicians the palaters, the musicians, the au scientists, the inventors, the teachers ductive workers and useful members who will not recognize the schoolteacher as a fellow worker is just as foolish as the school-teacher who doe

not want to be so recognized. The question for us to ask about labor? but does be get his living by selling his labor-power-whether of body or of mind? If so, does he recornise his couradeship with other prole tarians and is he ready to act with them for their common class interest? And if he is not himself a wage worker, is he willing honestly to turn his ack spon the interests of his own class and work for and with the work ing class?

We welcome alike the class-conscion actions "tenin-worker," and the comital ist who is willing to serve in the rank with the workers in the battle for La bor's emandipation. And we oppoboth the class-conscious capitalist and the worker, manual or intellectual, whe, through ignorance or through dishe -but with this difference: We cannot reasonship hope, save in rare cases, to our way of thinking and feeling and

any sort of wage workers; and this is for two reasons: First, because the manual workers are vasily more numerons flun the others and form a more fundamentally necessary portion of society; second, because so large a part of the so-called brain-workers, through the different enviro caused by their better education for "book farnin'," as the old-fashioned people call iii and their generally better pay, are imbued with the idea that they are more akin to the capitalists than to the workingmen and are there fore mose or less impervious to the sad of the labor morement; while the living face to face with fact and without social pretensions, may better be depended upon to see things as they are. to understand their class interests, and to act together in their defense.

Socialists draw no line within the working class between the "hornyhanded" and the "Hy-fingered." there is a division it is because the themselves. . But forces are at work which will afface that line. University students-many of them proletarians by birth and by present condition may disavow their comradeship in the ranks of Labor and go to scab agains their brothers in the machine shory, But the mills of capitalism grind exceleding small and "not very slow. either. 'The college inds' who think .! a fine display of their "individuality" to play scale to-day will begin to feel to-mofrow, the ... causes that lead to strikes. We have to fight against them now, but it will not be long befor they will be fighting by our side.

The working class, one and indivisible in its interests—that is the basis of all our agitation. The working class, one and indivisible in its feelings, its hopes, its aspirations, and its resolute action-that is the aim of all our teach

It is a pretty shaky social system that is afraid to have its tools called by their right name, that has to make a criminal offense out of the utterance of a word. When words become dan gerous to established institutions, established fastitutions are in a bad way If ordinary burglars and pickpockets ruled the nation it would be made a crime to cry "Stop thief." Since capitalists rule it, it is a crime to say "scab." Let the workers who hate and despis scalibery vote to put themselves in power instead of the class that profits by scabbery and we shall have a social system that will not be afraid of mere words, because it will be founded on Justice.

Socialists to destroy the home, the morals of the country are evidently sufe: Entler the headline, "Increase of Marriage among Fashionable Folk. the papers announce that the "Summ-Social Register" shows 50 per cent more marriages this year than has among the people who are respectable enough to spend their summers at the seaside or in the mountains. Who says we are not prosperous? . Who says we are not a moral people? We are all right, we, are. Working people may and it hard to maintain their familidecently. But what do they amoun to? We are the people-we who go t the mountains and the senside. And

THE SLAVES OF THE RETAIL

Socialists are frequently critimes ejeaking of the working people and the conditions under which they are forced to work and live, but from time to time exidence is forthcoming from unexpected quarters showing that the expected quarters showing that the They are forced to have the harden-bearer that Liberty proceed his load.

The modifiers of Seville, Spain, are being the town with guns because the truth of the town with guns because the truth of the conditions of the town three stones promise usually. They are forced to work they are forced to work and live being the town three stones promise usually. They are forced to work and live being the town three stones promise usually the only difference between the town three stones promise usually the only difference between peaking of the working people and the

Last Sunday the Rev. W. W. Mix Jersey City elergyman, preaching in were in themselves pretty strong evienceo f the existence of wage slavery Mr. Mix spoke upon "The Slaves of Jersey City," a Little that might justify a suspicion that the reverend gentleman was trying to steal Social st thunder. The particular slaves in ques tion are the employees of the retail stores, who are working under conditions which are shown to be almost intolerable. The minister had received a letter from one of the clerks, in which it was stated that, although the writer had a sister suffering from an illness which was expected to prove futal, he could never get around to see her until after 10 o'clock at night.

Mr. Mix further said: "I have understood that the condions in Jersey City are worse, than in any other city of its size in the country. The people working in the retail stores have to work a good part of very Sunday in many places, sithough they do not leave off Saturday night until midnight or later. They also have to work every holiday until 1 or 2 o'clock. They have only one night off a week, and even then they do not get away antil 6:30.
"This is truly a condition of affairs

trongly particular of the character of ery, for these people cannot belo melves. They do not belong to a union. They are simply clerks, bays and men, girls and source. Yet a simi-lar condition formerly existing in Eu-rope has been rensedled. I hope to see

izing of the manual workers than to will effect a cure for the evils still existing in Bersey City."

There is an agitation going on in that community which will affect a cure for such conditions the only real cure, Socialism, Mr. Mix may not knew this, but it is there nevertheless, and the results springing from it are very gratifying.

Socialism will free the retall stor uployees from the slavery denou by Mr. Mix because there will be no goods at a profit. The workers, are daves because they are forced to sell their labor to employers who adapt conditions in their stores and workshops to the desire for profits and the exigencies of competition. When ladustry is carried on by society and for society's use and welfare, short hours will be the rule and not the exception as at present, and none will be over worked and underfed.....

Private ownership is the cause of th misery of the slaves of Jersey City-and elsewhere. Collective ownership is the cure. Let the workers unite with that end in view, and wage slavery wi soon become only a bitter memory of a weeful past.

Mark Hanna came to New York on day last week and conferred with his hoss, J. P. Morgan, A. few days later he paid a "friendly" visit to President McKinley at Canton. It is significant that at this very time the repre tives of the steel workers and the steel trust failed to reach an agreement in Pittsburg. Perhaps events may show isting between Mr. Morgan, the head of the steel trust, and Mr. McKimley the head of the government, with My Hanna as intermediary. This strike may breed many lessons for the work ers of the United States.

The break-up of the Liberal party England is nearly identical with the disintegration of the Democratic party in the United | States. Both parties have been representative of the middle class in the past, and their predicament at the time is indicative of the conomic forces at work which are cre ating new industrial and political con ditions in both countries. With its dis ppearance as a factor in commercial and industry, the middle class also dis appears as a factor in political affairs Rapidly approaching is the time when the empitalist class and the working cless will face early biller for posser sion of the world's machinery of wealth production. In England, as in America, the situation presents a glo ious opportunity to Socialists, if the will but take advantage of it.

FOR THE PEOPLE

the howers and delvers who toll for ther's galo, mornor closs and the rabble, sturted of brow and brain. the ranner, sturted of brow and brain. The gleaners, of the harvest we have reaped?
What do we want, the heuters, of the hone we want, the heuters, of the

We want the Grones to be driven away from our goiden hoard. We want to shark in the harvest; we want to sit at the world. We want what sworld or suffrage has never yet won for man— The fruits of his toil God promised when the curse of toil began.

We have tried the award and scepter, the cross and the sacred word. In all the vegers, and the kingdom is not yet here of the Lord.

It concless, all our writing? Are they

II. twenty commercial mer, his world he a world of strike. If the morned ranks be facing each other with ruthlessever, and steel by their hands, what profits a Sartior sacrificies.

Ye have tried and failed to rule us; in value to direct have tried.

Not wholly the kendt of the rules, not uttory blind the guide.

Mayhap these needs not a rules, mayhap we can shalthe was.

At least ye have puled to rule, at least ye have puled to rule, at least ye have puled to rule, at least ye have been astray.

There's a seef whose chains are of pager; there's a king with a parchusent crown. There are robber kinghts and brigands in factory, field, and town.

But the vassal pays kis Lifbute to a lord of wage and rest.

And the herm's fold is Shylock's, with a flesh-and-blood per cent.

The susquistress bends to her labor all hight in a harrow room; The child, defranted of childhood, tipsoes, all day at the starte, for the holly can be started to the childhood of the gambler settle the price of bread.

Ye have shorn and hound the Sagnon and rolabed thin of inerning's light. But he singgish frain is moving, his win-ewa have all their might. Look well to your gritten of Gran, your privilege, petide, and causes. The Grant is hind and thinking, and his jocks are growing all the looks.

DECOMING ACQUAINTED.

One of the many blessings growing out of the numerous strikes now going on in this city is that workingmen may on in this city is that workingmen may get an opportunity to become acquainthed with their families. One woman, the wife of a machinist, made the remark that she didn't care how long the strike lasted so her husband reducined as kind and loving. 'I never thought if was in him, or rather, I thought he had forgotten how to be tender and say, kind things. He used to come home so late that the least thing annoyed him and his temper was worn to shreds. He would lie down ar go out to the union, and get up and ge to work. That was his every-day, life. Now—" and a gled light shose in her eyes.—San Francisco Advance.

—The working class orr in electric creatures of the capitalist classifies. Did a apider ever assist a to escape from the web?—Leon Gr

Mosquito Bites

By PETER E. BURROWES

physician keeps his eye upon a lead-ing symptom, so. I think, the student of to-day's profit fever should keep his eye upon and refer often to the symp tom of diseased government known as the injunction. The property lawmakers of the United States are daily go ing on record as making environmental restraints for others, while always reserving an instrument by which, whe they are themselves environed, they can jump over, and there strengthen the walls hemming in those whom they have left behind. The modern injunction is the greatest strain and menace to which civilization by law was ever subjected, and it come from the wild-eyed anarchists, from the mild-eyed, who plead from the bar and sit on the bench.

great buffalo of America's democracy can roar like any mouse, as witnes the great democracy of New York City which has endured the arrogance and hypotrisy of a Republican, and the stration for years, but draws a lit and really squeaks when it con democracy available for squenks like this proves that the spirit of 1776 is not yet departed, but only in the cat's claws, and is going to have another run around the carpet for pussy'

It is a long way from the next mest that you do not know where to get, to being the owner of two or three millof America's civilisation under private capitalism. Niany a man whom the late Mr. Binir of Blairtown devitalized was for years kept at the first end. Bit think of what an aggravation to hell it will be when this poor man tells. Dives that he owned several millions he was not aware of. Oh, the agony of not having known how much it was.

There is a notion abroad that Judas Iscariot hanged itimself because he repented. But I believe he took to the rope because they did not pay him in legal-tender gold money. Had they done this Judas would have survived and left a family behind him to provide the new Gold Democratic party with a next candidate for the pres

We have had some Cuban school eachers of the future visiting New York lately and getting licked into shape for the work of fooling their young into the profit mongers' ideal of liberty. One of them has already punlicly qualified for promotion by declar-ing that she does not believe in "Cuba would have been filled long ago with and school mistresses in all ages. But a day of grace is at last coming to them, if they hearken to the glass blowers and unite in a trade union t

The modern nation that has the intoring class by the throat is the na-tion that is bound to win. Mr. Schus-ter, an English bank governor (The English securities, he says, are flowing The old cry of the American patrio er plated pops that English capital reason why: that would be giving away the secret of the capitalistic bust-ness altogether. If is given, however, allows in the first clause of this para-

martial law and mob law is that between a buffet and a stone, and be-tween promiscuous and deliberate ef-fort. As is now the case all over the world, this exercise of barbane mar-tial law is directed against a labor strike. When will the captains of such companies be tried for nurder? The military officer in command at Albany is now known to have fired first into the crowd. Why is he free?

The grand old Gomes, the only man in America to-day that lives the life and has fought the fight of George Washington, has been among us for quite a time, but comparatively little notice was taken of him (such ideal-ists, you know, belong to a dead past), until he was just-leaving for the steam-er that was to take him back to Cuba; then he was followed by an enthusias tic crowd of persons with smip cau-eras who hoped to be able to get a picture of him that might bring a foliar at some of the newspaper offices

Secretary Root, the Mephistopheles of the present administration, is now after a federal militia. It is easy to see what a relief to local politicans it would be to be able to suppress voters by means of an armed force called federal. Every governor that ever called out the militia to enforce the immeral side of the debute between life and property in the case of sirikes knows that his reputation at the builto boxes was ever after damaged. By this trick of Boots the federal regular will not lose casts by becoming frat ordes and the local milita will be spared the inconvenience of carrying the mesnory of murdered neighbors on their banners, and that inestimable numbers and that inestimable numbers and trius, the federal government, will stand it all. by means of an armed force called fed

turned in some way suitably worded to the requirements of the time. "Call it what you like and work it how you will, but give us hack our slaves." It was with a thoroughly intelligent ap-preciation of this national want, long leit in the best society, that Mrs. Car-rie E. Hayes proposed to selve the servant girl problem by founding the Monte Vista Mission Association. a benevolent (2) institution of Virginia where young women would have been well trained for domestic service, and indy stockholders of the association could be supplied with servants for could be supplied with servants for life. If Mrs. Hayes has failed, it is only temporarily; for her plan has all the genius of the trust in it, and why should not the wives of capitalists who are supplied with laborers for life have a trust of their own for a life-long sup ply of domestic servants?

An experienced lawyer has be pointing out to the public press the in liquities of the regular court practise Apart from the iniquity of the iswe perations to scoff at verdicts rendered against them, and to trust to death, in

We are very thankful to any nation that has suffered or sinned before us. For that reason we are grateful to Great Britain for repudiating promises and agreements made with the Bost republics before the war. It will help us greatly in our moral relations with

The "you too" is going to be worke America by China. Outrage against Chinamen that occurred i Montana back in 1886 are being re duced to money, and the bill of dan ages sent in as a set-off against ou dead past goes into figures like this!

THE VETERANS OF TOIL

Why Are Not They as Deserving of Honorable Protection as the Veterans of War.

Here is the brief record of one. he week's industrial tragedies, illus trating the dangers and the hardships

f working-class life; "KOKOMO, Ind., July 11.—Breaking glass at the plate-glass works here late hist night inflicted serious injuries on five of the ten men who were carrying the sheet upright from the annealing even to the grinding table. The plate even to the grinding faile. The plate, which measured 122x199 inches, and weighed 2,280-pounds, broke and came showering down on the heads and shoulders of the workmen, who were terribly cut. All five will lose their.

We bear a great deal of the heroisp of the men who don uniforms of blue or khaki and, go out to shoot other men at the bidding of the government Are we to hear nothing of the quiet heroism of the men who brave such dangers as befell these men in the per

ce of useful labor? health in the military service and to the widows and orphans of those who gave their lives. Why is it that no honorable relief is provided for those who are maimed or broken in health ig the industrial service and for the widows and orphans of those who are killed?

Here we have five men rendered belpless for life—to say nothing of the pain they suffer. And there is absomiely no provision for their mainten unce except the misnamed "charity" which carries insult and shame with its niggardly aid.

These men have been creating wealth for the capitalist who employed them. for the capitalist who employed them. For years past the better part of their product has gone to make up has been the working people, on the crippied. And yet he is absolutely free to live more cheapely tends to reduce wages. We all know, for instance, that of all responsibility, now-that they are the Chinese in California work for low the Chinese in California work for low the control of the pay of white et has gone to make up his prodeed, give them some ald and be pressed for his generasity. But is it not stronge that, after spending years for less money. In the same way, in hard and useful toil and after being disabled in the performance of their duty, they have absolutely no claim upon him but may depend only on his

npon him but may depend only on his generosity? It is not strange? And is it not wrong?

It is common, all too common, in every trade. Doubtless every reader is acquainted with such crippled vetorans of the struggle for bread, now drugging out the remnant of their lives in poverty, dependence, and sorrow. Is if not time that we resolved to put me-ful work upon at least as high a level as destructive war? Is it not time that we voted to give to the victims of inindustry at least the homemble security of life and comfort that we give to the victims of battle? The Social Democrats think that it is.

A STARVED WORLD.

Let me tell you why I am interested enuse of the long hours of labor; not simply because of a specific oppression of a class. I sympathize with the su', ferers there, I am ready to fight on their side. But I look out upon Christendam, with its three bandred melltendom, with its three hundred mellions of people, and I see that out of this number of people, one hundred pullions beyor had enough to eat. Physiologists teil as that this loody of ours unless it is properly fed, properly developed, fed with rich bised and earefully sourished, does no instict to the brain. You cannot make a bright or a good man in a started body. And so this third of the inhabitants of Christmann, who have never had food enough, can never be what they should be.—Wendell Philips.

5 per cent, the capitalist biass is raising prices 56 per cent.—Leon Greenbann.

SOCIALIST ECONOMICS.

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

IV. THE VALUE OF LABOR

We shall do well to begin this chapter with the definition of a word that is sure to occur often in our discussion the word "commodity." When we speak of a commodity we mean a thing that is commonly produced not for the use of the producer, but in or der to be sold. In a primitive state of society there are no commodities, because people do not habitually buy and sell things. Each man produces he wants for himself, and if th any exchange it is so irregular and un clety, things cannot be said to have any "value" in the economic sense, be cause they have no purchasing power But when, in the course of social evo lution, regular barter and afterward money exchange arises, things come to have a definite purchasing power or value. Most things are then produced for exchange, and pask, perhaps, through several hands before reaching the user. Such things are commodities And in modern society, it will be seen practically all industry takes the form

In the preceding chapter I have ex-plained the value of commodities in general, I shall speak here of the value of one particular commodity—labor power. The render may be somewhat power. The reader may be somewhat startled at first at hearing his ability to work spoken of as a commodity, in the same category with potatoes and pig-iron. Yet if one thinks of the facts is they are he will recognize that it is quite correct. When a workingman whether he is a laborer a mechanic, or a so-called "intellectual" worker agrees to work for wages, he actually farmer sells his potatoes or Rockefelle

farmer sells his pointoes or morker each his Iron. And the wages he gets is the price of his labor-power, fixed by the "law of supply and demand." exactly as the prices of other commodities are ask how the wages of labor are fixed In the first place, every one knows that competition in the labor market is the force which regulates wages. And everyone knows that under the capitalist system there is a chronic "glut" in the labor market. In other words, there are, in general, more men asking or jobs than jobs waiting for men. La for jobs than jobs walting for men. In the second place, everybne knows that the cost of fiving has semething to do with the rate of wages. It is the stock argument of the protectionists that high tariffs keep wages up. And first is generally true, in the sense that the workingmen generally get a larger amount of money for the same amount of work under protection than under free trade. But why is this so? Is it that the employer, getting a trigher price for his goods and being, there-fore, better able to pay high wages, is villing, out of the goodness of

heart, to pay more for his men? Not one who knows anything about the matter will answer that this is so. Wi all know that the average employed does not want to pay higher wages than he is compelled to pay. And even if an occasional capitalist is kind and generous enough to wish th do this, the competition of worse employers prevents him from acting upon his generthan those of a free trade country simply because they are forced to do so. And they are forced to do it because the increased price of goods, the in-creased cost of living, compels the is that he gets, say, 10 per cent. money for a day's work and pays 10 per cent more money for a day's liv-ing. And any other cause which inlong run, in the same way in raising for less money. In the same way, whenever girls can be employed in any trade, the wages of that trade fail. Why? Because a girl con live cheape then a man, having, in general, only herself to support, and in many cases, not having to do even this, but only in "help out" the family a little. So when boys are employed as helpers in a tinde, the men's wages fall until the Ynther and son earns by their joint labor, about what the father alo ed in former days. Again, is where the average worker has a little Injid, so that he and his family can eld out their living by gardening and keep-ing a cow and chickens, wages are lower than in places where the work-

ers are dependent on their wages alone. From these facts we may formulate a law of wages, which is a follows: Wherever a large part of the producers are wage-workers, wages will always tend to the point at which the average worker can support himself and his family; or, more briefly stated; Wages are fixed by the cost of living

power is exactly the same as for all other commodities. For the cost of

other commodities. For the cost of living is the cost of producing for reproducings labor-power.

In the next article, on "Labor-Power as a Commodity," we shall consider how this "iron law of wages" hears on the question of Socialism.

- Arbifration at best is an armistics in which the opposing forces of labor and, capital confer about the terms upon which labor surrenders to capital, —Lean Greenhams.

Better vote for what you want and not get it than vote for what you don't want and get it. But best of all you for for what pour want and get it. by working to induce your fellow

A new reader for The Worker may mean a new vote for Socialism next met help in teaching others to ven right. Picketing the booths on election day

ly to those who are expected to work

south that the Indianapolis on vention will be a unity conven

hard and live cheapty.

tem? Most of it would be done by ma

Over the Water

necting to-day of delegates from the arious labor corporations, summoned by the Federal Committee of Miness o discuss the advisability of a strike of all the miners of France, adopted a resolution expressing complete agree ment in regard to the useful effects of

J. Plerpont, Morgan seems to reaching out to the trustification of South America. It is reported that to has bought the Ckilcan section of the Transundine Railway which is planned, when completed, to connect the ruitway system of Chile with that of Ar

The Australian Socialist League has d a munifesto in which it says: "In order to give practical effect to the principles of Socialism through the ballot box, the members of the Austrahan Socialist League have decided to anter the political field, recognising that only by these means can the work-ing class obtain control of the govern-mental machinery and the aims of So-cialism be realized."

Three papers are published in the Argentine Republic in favor of the trade union movement. Two have strong anarchistic tendencies, and the owns only. Huenes Ayres and Rossrie todustrial development is apparent, the country being almost exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits and

The Belgian chimber on Friday la proposition to organize a national ref-grendum on the subject of universal guffrage. The Socialists declare their tention to obtain their and by ravoluonry means, and they have ed an urgent meeting of the general council of the Labor Party. The Radicale refuse to commit themselves to a violent agitation. The Liberals voted with the government on the subject of

ve been out on strike, and several didreds of workmen from Piedmont see hired to take their places. In con-quence of the objections made by the fixers to this, strong contingents of roops were sent down and fired upon 00 of the men, two of whom were kill-d, the wounded numbering 25. Owing errara, a settlement was arrived at later, the men being allowed an in-crease of wages from 10 to 11½ per ceut, while the Picdmontese workmen oveked by the Socialists over the bles at Ferrara. They charged the hat the troops should fire upon the trikers, and the discussion became so er of war on Sunday cialist deputy Ferri for the acc

crible picture of the workmen and sking women who go from Belgium est of it is that though they earn ese French towns. It is not there-re, strange that there should be a rwing feeling in these French towns last the employment of for

Labor riots are reported from the Anstrian province of Galicia. More than one hundred persons on both sides are said to have been wounded in an Incounter at Lemberg, growing out of pacounter at Lemberg, growing out of an artempt by the police to stop atpect parades held in demonstration on behalf of the memployed. The workers threw up farriendes and defied the police. The troops were called in, and charged again and again, using bayonets and bullets. Ultimately the demonstrators were distodged. Lemberg is strongly guarded by troops, but further demonstrations are expected.

to be closing down. "Overproduction is given as the cause. The increasing number of unemployed is causing

BUSINESS FAILURES.

"Bradstreet's" reports 190 business failures in the United States for the week ending July 12. Of these, 88 per cent, were of concerns having less than \$5,000 capital, and 9 per cent. were of firms having capital between \$5,000 and \$20,000. The figures show how presperity is distributed between the large capitalists and the little fel-

GAINS IN RAILWAY CARRINGS.

Besturns of gross caraings for the six months to June 30 last from 176 roads, including Mexican and Canadian those operating 17:014 miles, published by the "Chronicie," show receipts of \$658, 411,865 for the half year, an increase of \$61,580,000 over 1800 figures, or singhtly under 10 per cent. About a fourth of the reads report for only five months, and the "Chronicle" estimates that complete returns will show a gain of seconty millions. This is on top of galow of \$72,589,690 in the first six cales of \$72,300,000 in the first six

mostris of 1500, of \$30,240,000 in 1800, and \$57,440,000 in 1808. In the last three years, therefore, the railroad carnings have been increased as more than 30 per cent. Halloud workers should ask why their wages have not clean measurements.

SESSION OF NEW GENERAL COMMITTEE.

-Officers Hominated and Huch Bust-

Last Saturday's session of the General Committee of Local New York, S. D. P., the first of the new term, was long and lively. Comrade Lee presided. Many new faces were seen in the committee, as a result of the election last mouth.

The list of delegates seated is as follows: Fourth A. D., A. W. Josephson and S. Berlin; 2d and 8th, Chas. Lane and B. Pineras; 6th and 16th, W. J. F Hainemann, Henry Slobodin, and L. Goldberg: 11th, Edward Cassidy; 120% Hugo Pick and Chas Schneffer; 14th. Geo. Lindner and Geo. Gunther; 15th, Henry Haupt; 16th. G. Gidden; 18th and 20th, Fred. Paulitsch and Carl Anders; Zist, Job Farriuan and E. M. Martint 22d, Themas Nich-oison; 23d, Cauries Springer and Emil Neppel; 20th, A. Kabn; Bohemiau oison; 23d, Charles Springer and Emil Neppel; 20th, A. Kahn; Behemiau Branch, H. Engel; 28th, N. Queather, A. Loewenthal, and Kalmy; 30th, A. Koeniger, S. Schultz, and E. Ramm; 31st, Moreis Hillquit and Algernon Lee; 22d and 33d, John Paur and I. M. Rubinow; Sith and Sith, Br. 1, Ru dolph Wissman and L. Jablinow Br. 2, Courtenay Lemon, Guo. Fin and H. Kopf: American Branch, Brook lyn, R. Buck and J. M. Wood; 6th A. D., Brooklyn, Fred. Behr and H. Janders; 13th and 14th, J. B. Clayton and Fred. Clayton; 15th A. D., Otto Haar; 16th and 18th, J. Helzer and Hopkins; 20th, Br. 2. Gustay Skorsetz.

Thirty-six applications for me buss of a new branch organized in the Annexed District. A letter from Coni-rade Lepson to the organizer was read, and, after some discussion, laid over till the next meeting.

The City Executive Committee re ported on arrangements for the general meeting of July 21 for instructing the delegates to Indianapolis. It had been intended to hold this meeting in the Manhattan Lyceum, but the General Committee, being informed that the management of that hall was in conflict with organized labor, voted that it be held in the large hall of the Labor Lyceum. A committee was elected to draw up the order of business, consist ing of Comrades Hillquit. Gerber, and f.ee. The meeting will begin promptly at 2 o'clock and admission will be by

nembership card.

The G. E. G. reported on a large amount of work accomplished in the last four weeks, including the visiting of the weaker districts. Several districts have been materially strengthed regular open-air agitation meetings. The C. E. C. will continue its work in this direction. The 25th A. D. will soon be organized. In the matter of the 24th A. B., the C. E. C. recommended that the district be allowed to divide in branches if it so desired, the district to be the unit in party matters, how-ever, as recognized by the local; this was concurred in. It was also recom-mended that the American Branch, Brooklyn, be informed that, under the by-laws, members living in organized districts must join their respective dis-trict organizations and that the remainder form the 1st, 2d, and 3d A. D. ergenization of Brooklyn; this action not to be understood as interfering with the existence of the American Branch as an agitation body; con

The C. E. C. referred to the General Committee the smatter of electing a committee to confer with the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association in regard to the control of The Worker After discussion, it was decided to elecsiatus and condition of The Worker and report with recommendations. The committee consists of Courade Hill-quit, Harriman, Holzer, Martin, Rubi-

now: Hannemann, and Lemon.

Nominations for officers of the local were made as follows: For organizer. J. Gerber: for recording secretary, E. Finger, W. J. T. Hannemann, and L. D. Mayes; for irensurer, Henry Orthand, for members of the C. E. C., Chas. Lane, Phillips, Neppel, Mailly, Gidden, Weil, Chas. Springer, Mayes, Hopkins, Abbott Ramm, Phys. Abbott Ramm, Finger, Lemon, Dooley, Chryton, Nicholson, Siobodin, and Reichenthal: for Grievance Committee. Reichenthal; for Grievance Committee, Phillips, Martin, Mailly, Kahn, Tofer, and Gidden; for Credentials Committee, Holzer, Clayton, Hepkins, and Gaenthee; for Auditing Committee, Obriet, Lederer, Jablinowski, Waiter, and Elges; for Auditing Committee for the state, Lederer, Rumm, and Slobodin; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Phillips, Kahn, and Guenther. The present Entertainment Committee is to hold over till the affairs of the plenic are settled. The Grievance Committee reported on the charges of false accusation brought by Louis Eichwaid against Henry Ortland, growing out of the

Henry Orthand, growing out of the former case brought by Ortland, who charged Eichwald with being a police spy. This earlier case was settled some spy. This earlier case was settled some months ago by the acquittal of Eichward. The finding arrived at on the second case, as adopted and ordered published in the party press, was as follows: "We find that the charges against Elchwald have not been substantiated, but that Orthand was not actuated by malicious motives in bringing such charges."

TO DISCUSS THE

"IMMEDIATE DEMANDS." The next meeting of the Spenkers' Club will be held at the Labor Lycoum, Thursday evening, July 18. There will be a discussion between Comrades he a discussion between Comrades Slobellu and Lee on the question of the "immediate demands."

BASE BALL PLAYERS, ATTENTION. All members of the party in New York desirous of joining a base ball club are requested to write to Ed. Loc-wenthal, \$10 Fark avenue.

PORWARD, WITHOUT PEAR! The time is sipe and rotten-tipe for charge. Thus let it come. I have no decad of what is relied for by the institute or annalism? For think I that flood's world will full apart florance we have a persistent more at lone —names Samuel Lowell.

PARTY NOTES.

************ cialists of Vencouver, B. C., own

There are forty locals in Washingto state, whereas there was only a do a year ago. The Washington comra are seal Western hustlers.

G. A. Hochn and E. Val Putnam will represent Local St. Louis at the Indian

Local San Francisco is running a se Local San Francisco is running a ser-tes of lectures, which judging from the subjects and the isoturers, should be-very successful. These lectures are held regularly every Thousday evening at Sciclock at Academy of Sciences Hall, and admission to them is free. One of the means of advertising the lectures is by card, one side of which contains the list of dates, with speak-ers and subjects, and the other side timely information and guiseline visic. ers and subjects, and the other side timely information and questions relat-ing to Socialism. The cards are the size of an ordinary postel card and are neatly scinted, a prime necessity in propaganda work. The lectures already arranged for, with dates, are as fol-lows: July 25—J. J. O'Brien, "The Struggles of the Notices. Struggie of the Workers. Aug. 1—Jack London, "Wasted, a New Law of De-velopment." Aug. 8—J. R. Cole, "The Wage-Earning Woman." Aug. 15— Cameron H. King, Sr., "The City of the Century." Aug. 22—"Karl Marx the Century." Aug. 22.—"Karl Marx and the Labor Movement." Aug. 29.— Kasper Baner, "Influence of the Mid-dle Class on the Socialist Movement." Sept. 5.—Clara Foltz, "Play." Sept. 12 F. Balley Millard, "Prisoners of Trade," Sept. 39, Joseph J. Noel, "The Ideal and the Real," Sept. 26-Rev. William Kelly, "Essentials to Social-istic Success." Oct. 3—David Starr Jardan, "Mame Life in Japan" (Illus-trated.). Oct. 10—Jessica R. Pelvotto. trated.) . Oct. 19 Jessica B. Peixotto The Socialistic Interpretation of th French Revolution." Oct. 17, G. B. Benham, "Social Possibilities." Oct. 24—Edward B. Payne, "Social Contrasts." Oct. 23—Anna Stransky, "Wn. Morris." Nov. 7—Cameron H. King Jr., "Employment of the Unemployed." Nov. 14—Frank Simpson, "Evolution of the Hired Man." Nov. 21—"Chas. Van Norden, "Fallacies of Socialism." Nov. 28 James F. Morton, "The Novelist as Prophet of Social Change."

Comrade Q. J. Peel writes that "Lo cal Mansfield is making satisfactory progress. The most successful meet-ing of our outdoor campaign was held Saturday evening, July 6, at the cor ner of Third and Main streets. Com-rade Silvio Origo addressed a surge au-dience, holding close attention for nearly two hours. Fact, logic, vivid pictures of conditions, clear exposi-tions of the principles of Socialism and an earnostness and sincerity of pur-pose characterized Comrade Origo's address to the multitude. The mem-bers here are pleased and enthused as a result of the speaker's visit, and ar noping for another successful med with Comrade Spargo on the 23d.

Local San Francisco has elected Win lostley delegate to the indianapoli

San Francisco "Advance" may a appear with sixteen pages, with sub-scription rate of one dollar a year.

Frank A. Sieverman, of Rochester rill be delegate at large from Ne York state to the Indianapolis convention, and Leonard D. Abbott will*represent the New York state committee

Comrade Leon Greenbaum is makin arrangements for a lecture tour in In-diana during August, under the auspices of the trades unions. Any Socialist tocal desiring his services for a lecture should write him for ferms and dates to 4014A, Evans avenue, St.

Comrade Leon Greenbaum's agitatio Comrade Leon Greenmann's agitation tour through Illinois has been very successful, and judging by the reports given his meetings in the dully press, he hats stirred up considerable interest in Socialism.

The comrades of Peckskill, N. Y. have full county, assembly, and tow-tickets in the field this fall. Comrad Allman is speaking there at present.

The New York Socialist Literary Society will hold an oper meeting on Friday evening at the co-ner of E. Broadway and Montgomer, streets. Last Friday's niceting havin, been percented by rain, a meeting wa-held instead on Tuesday evening a the corner of Jackson and Cherry.

READING STRIKE, ENDS

IN PARTIAL VICTORY

The strike of employees of the Re ing Iron Company has been ended by a compression. The wages of the pud-dlers are advanced to \$4 a tan and those of other fronworkers to proper-tion. Laborers and helpers will get \$1.35 a day, instead of \$1.25. Twenty-six hundred men have returned to work after a strike of nine weeks. work after a strike of nine weeks.

An advance of wages will also be offered to the strikers on the Philadelphia and Rending railroad, who recentily went out partly in sympathy with
the iron workers and partly on demands of their own.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

Let us apoak pisin; there is more force in them?
Thus most men dream of, and a tie may heep.
It throme a whole age longer, if it skutk Bestint the shield of some fair-seeing name. Let us call tyrants, "tyrauts," and maintain That only freedom comes by grace of God, And all that comes not of his grace must fail; For men-in carnest have no time to was in patching fig-leaves for the asked truth,



POLITICS IN C. F. U.

Temmany and Anti-Temmany Cardi dates for President—Warner, "Anti-Is Elected.

Last Sunday's meeting of the New, York Central Federated Union proved the actual presence of politics in the unions in spite of by-laws forbidding political discussion. Election of offi-cers was on the order of the day, and there was a clearly drawn line to tween the delegates of Tammany lean-ings and the anti-Tammany men. Phil lip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective lip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union the delegate who so payriotically detended the militia in the previous menting) was the candidate of the former faction for president, and he was opposed by George Warner of the intermetional Machinists. The first faultot resulted in a de, 35 votes on each side. The supporters of Kelly their sinds at despirate effort to postpone the election to a layer meether, but pour the election to a later meeting, but the plan failed and on the second ballot Warner was elected with a ballot Warner was elected with 43 rotes to Kelly's 25. Daniel Harris of Cigarmalor's Union No. 144 was elected vice-president.

A letter from the Department of

Building, Lighting, and Supplies was read an answer to a complaint that the cight-hour law was being riolated out the new armory at being riolated out the new armory at Sixty-sixth street and Columbus avenue. The letter contained acopies of allidayits and statements from the architect, general contractor, and sub-contractor of the building, declaring that the eight-hone law was not violation. Delegate Green of the Hock Drillers Linion and McConnell of the Safety Engineers declared that at least one of the safidatits, that of Contractor Pucci, was false, and that they would bring crifaise, and that they would bring evi-dence to that effect at the next meet

dence says and the Ladies' Water A. committee of the Ladies' Water Makers' Union spoke on behalf of the kirls who are on strike at the National Shirt Waist Company, 300 Canal Shirt Waist noyed by the police and a number of arrests have been made, causing much expense to the strikers, who are determined, nevertheless, to early on the fight. The committee appealed for aid on the ground that in the labor movement "the injury of one is the concern of all." Ten dollars was voted and the committee was given credentials to visit affiliated unions.

The financial secretary reported the receipt of \$85 for the Brooklyn Labor Lycenn building fund, outside of oneys sent directly to the associa-

The delegates of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Cigar Packers' Union No. 251, Cigarmakers' Union 144, and the Journeymen Tail ors stated that their organizations and indorsed the sentiments of the amendment to the constitution of the Amala: mated Sheet Metal Workers forbidding its members to join the army, may, or national guard except in case of war

national guard except in case of war with a foreign courty.

The complaint of the C. F. U. against' the use of material taken from the only non-union granite quarry in the United States in the construction of the Roman Catholic Asylum was answered by a letter from Archbishop Corrigan, in which he stated that he turned over the beautiful Cultum, challed the construction of the constru the letter to Cornelius Callahan, chairman of the committee on buildings and repairs for the discusse. Bishop Potter has not yet answered the letter protesting against the employment of non-union granite cutters on the new Epis-copal Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

copal Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Delegate Daly reported that the does builders' strike for eight hours and \$3 a day was in prospect of early settlement. A letter boaring the letter head of the Department of Sewers recommending non-usion dock builders to take strikers' places caused the appointment of a committee to investigate why the influence of a city department should be used to defeat the efforts of the dock builders.

brief notes of important business in the trade unions of New York City. Such notes may be sent to the office or given to the reporter of the "Volksnei-ing" at the meetings of the Central Pederated Union.

the cutters of the city was held Inst Friday afternoon, and was attended by sixty two cutters, representing the var-lous branches of the ladies' garment industry. Temporary officers were the trade is to be undertaken.

German Waiters' Union No. 1 has German Watters Union No. 1 has elected officers for the ensuing term as follows: Secretary, Berthold Korn: treasurer, Heary Heil; trustee, Albert Bochus: auditora, H. Wendt, Fred. Felt, and Chan. Long; delegates to the G. F. U., H. Reich and B. Korn.

Butchers' Union No. 6 held election of officers at its last meeting. P. Huz was elected president; A. Greenwald, financial accretary; Gus Pfeffer, re-cording accretary, sevential status, D. cording secretary; sergesut-at-arms, D. Birnhaum, and F. Schneider; the delegates to the Gentral Committee are Dasting, Him and Kroba; auditors, Dasting, Kroba, Schneider, Dreier, Christmanu, and Greenwaid.

The united eccentric and standard engineers have elected the following engineers have elected the followifiz officers: Patrick McMahon, president; J. Duffort, vice-president; R. Cassisy: treasurer; S. Walsh, financial secretary; M. J. Mallon, recording secretary; M. J. Mallon, recording secretary; J. Carroll, guide; J. Callery, inspector; trustees, P. Mullin, E. Sunnenburg, and J. Trainer; delegates to the international convention to be hild at St. Paul, Thomas Dempsey and F. Schmitz. Delegates to the state workingment; convention, to be held in Syracuse, P. McMahon and W. Keough.

Delegate Donnelly, of Typographical Union No. 6, spoke in the C. F. U. of the antipathy to arganized labor shown by the People's Ice Compeny.

The beard of delegates of the building trades of New York re-elected Richard Pattion of the Speet Mensi workers as president for the ensuing six months, and Phillip Weinselmer of the Plumbers, as samplery treasurer.

Brewers Union No. 1 slected officers last Sonday. The new president is Cart Yogal; Ensued a socretary, Signature of the Populary of the Plumbers, and the president of the Plumbers, and socretary, Signature of the Plumbers, and socretary, Signature of the Plumbers of the Plumbe

mund Schaff; treasurer, Chas, Weyell; delegates to the Local Emersive, Chas. Pommer, Weyell, and G. Heins; dele-gates to the C. F. U., Weyell and Pom-mer. Jacob Huber and Pommer were fed delegates to the next conver

The United Carriage and Wagon Makers' United has elected W. Fisher as president and J. Koenig, vice-president; M. Hueblein, financial secretary; E. Quantz treasurer; A. Titse, recording secretary; Chas. Hummelt, H. Making, and Geo. Soil, auditors.

The Economic Struggle.

Mayor Agara of Fairbury, Ill., sug gested to the National Convention of Glass Bottle Blowers, which met in Milwaukee, that efforts be made to or gauize the school teachers of the cour try into unions. He declared that th textbooks used in the public school teach erroneous ideas regarding labor, and proposed three objects for the teachers' unions, as follows: To use only those textbooks bearing the union label; to endeavor to aid textbooks which look upon labor problems from the laboring standpoint; to increas

Unions of New Jersey has issued an offi-cial call for its twenty-third annual congress, to be held in Camden, N. J., on August 19 and 20. The call says: "The growing demands of labor, or-ganized and unorganized; the need of more strongly asserting our rights in legislative halls and the courts: the fla grant abuse of authority in the usur-pation of civil government by militar-ism in times of peace; the indiscriminare granting by prejudiced judges, of unjust, unwarranted, and, in many, cases, unconstitutional injunctions, against labor organizations; the necessity of a general shorter work day to equalize the productive, distributive, and consumptive effects of modern in proved machinery; the increasing com-binations of capital and great indus-tries; the gradual transforming of human beings into mere chattels-all tend to emphasize the necessity of the workers meeting in closer affiliation to calmiy deliberate on such actions and steps as will best advance the interest and uphold the rights and privileges of labor."

The basis of representation in the The basis of representation in the congress is: Two delegates pay every bona fide trade, federal, or wage labor union of fifty members or less; from ifty members to one 'hundred; three delegator; and one additional delegate for every additional one hundred n bers or a majority faction thereof; and one delegate for each Central Labo Union or Trades Assembly.

The cight-hour law passed in 1889 hus been declared unconstitutional by Judge Sloss of San Francisco, Again we have a demonstration of the sys-tem we live under, in paying hundreds of men to make laws and a few men of men to make laws and a rew men to set them aside. Why not get down to business and let the trusts pay the judges to run the country to suit them? The result would be the same, and would save a great deal of expense. Los Angeles Union Labor News.

Water works board of Gincinna awarded big pumping machinery con-tract to Eastern scab firm, and now striking machinists are mad. They stricing machiness are mad, they say "it's a slap in the face of organized labor." Organized labor seems to like being stapped, for union men continue to vote for just such people as make up this water board.

A report from Chicago states that servant girls in that city have at last taken preliminary steps toward the formation of a union, which has been called the Working Women's Union of America and organized under the di-rection of the Women's International Union Labor League. Mrs. J. Louch-ridge, president of the last named orridge, president of the last named or-ganization, is reported as saying: "One of our prime objects will be to gain set hours for household servants. Girls should not be compelled to work from sixteen to twenty hours a day, but should have regular hours and times off for amusement and recreation, just as women employed in other occupa-tions. We intend to show housewises that the quality of their service will be improved by giving their help more time for rest."

Brewery drivers in Washington, D. C., won strike du July A for higher wages and shorter hours, getting two years contract signed. In St. Louis, brewery workers in nearly all branches have secured yearly contracts signed for eight hours a day.—Brewery work-ers throughout the country are, as usual, contributing liberally to striking

Labor contractors in New Mexice are charged with horrible cruelty to-wards men and women laborers em-ployed to work on plantations in Yuc-tan. Recently it is alleged eighteen married men with their families and twenty-two single men were engaged to use to Yucatan under a promise of twenty-two single men were engaged to go to Yucatan under a promise of receiving \$2 per day. They were embarked at Tampico, and it is claimed were kept between decks during the voyage and fed on hard fack and rice. On reaching Tucatan they were taken to the plantation, where they say that their wages were but 87 cents a day. Several men with their wives and children ran away, but were pursued, caught, and, it is alleged, bruisily whipped, the men receiving fifty lashes each, the women twenty-five and the children six.

alldren six. In the United States workingmes

and women toll for much less than 87 cents a day, and they don't have to be inshed by whips to make them do it.

Miners employed by the Tennessee Cost, Iron and Reffrend Company in Tennessee will not just advance in wages this menth, iscause "rise in the price of true was not sufficient to war-rant M."

OFFICIAL

THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.—
164 William street, New York City.
(The Fanty's Literary Agency.)

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE, retary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Street, San Francisco, Monta on and third Fridays in the mouth.

OR ESCRICUT STATE COMMITTEE W. E. White, 220 Exchange street, Haven, secretary. Meets second fourth Sunday of the month at Au Hall, 125 Union street, New Haren.

LLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE Sectory, E. S. Meeris, M. S. Indians stem Chicago, Meets second and fourth ? Says to the mount, at 65 Neeth Classreet.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, In. Watter T. Roberts, 2213 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, N. W. Lermond, Thomaston.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Albert G. Cufford, Mount Auburn Station, Unmbridge, Mass. MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Clarence Neets, Bill Johnson street, Soginsw, Mich. Meets at 221 N. Baum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Sec-retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 525, Andrus Bidg. sorner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Moneapolia.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE-Secre-tary, Wm. J. Hager, Boom I, 22 North

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE— Secretary, John P. Weigel, Tesuton, N. J. Meets third Senday is the mouth, at 5 p. m., at Newark.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE-Secre-tary, Leonard D. Abbett, 64 E. 4th st., New York, Meeta every Monday at S-p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Dayton. Meets every Monday even ug.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary treasurer, J. W. Quick, 6229 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, P. V. Danaby; Brupswick House, WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE— Secretary, Jas. D. Curtis, 1735 18th ave-um, Scutic.

NOTICE—For technical seasons, announcements can go in that are this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

NATIONAL RECEPTARY'S

Comrades:—Your attention is especially requested, to the invitation issued by the Joint Arrangement Committee, which appears in another column in this week's besue of our party press. All delegates to the coming convention are requested to read the same carefully for their information. If the convention is the conting convention are requested to read the same carefully for their information. If forget to obtain from the theket agent, when purchasing their thekets for industry are to heing to the convention with them, and which will be signed by an agent representing the restings domapsales. The certificates will be good for a two-thirds reduction of the frare known for each delegate, no when leaving for the convention. The certificates will be signed by the companies' representatives unless the telet is purchased within three days prior to the opening of the convention. Therefore do not aparchase their three days prior to the opening of the convention. The above specification then not apply to designed all the law of the convention to the convention than the convention is but one week hence, and a last requires to travel the distance.

The convention is but one week hence, and a last requires its made by the N. E. C. for all locals and state committees at line of the convention. It is therefore asked that all our organizations make one hast effort to pay the N. E. C. before the convention. Comrades:-Your attention

ato to pury off the bulance of our indebted ness. It is therefore asked that all our organisations make one hast effort to pay the control of ship of our party at the present time.

CALIFORNIA. LOCAL BACRAMENTO.

The following resolutions were adopted by

Local Sacramento, S. B. P., on June 26, 1801.

"Resolved, That it is the sectiment and arm belief of Local Sacramento of the Social Democratic Party that the name Social Democratic Party is inimised to the Social Democratic Party is inimised to the Social Semons of the Social Semons of the Social Semons of the Social Semons of the Social Section of the Social Section of the Social Section of the Social and the Hitle understood meaning of the word Democratic, in this country, on account of the tong and well Sacolal and the Hitle understood meaning of the word Democratic, in this country, on account of the tong and well Sacolal Section of the Social Section of Section Sec

for calling as Sacial Democrata. Therefore we intel extraously oppose the naive, and furthermore we are opposed to any name that has not the compater word Socialist' in it, for we love the farm: Socialist' and are proud of it, and would be ashused to indeer skulk behind any other name, even though it be that of Social Democrat. The opposite the state of Social Democratic with well soon to be assumed to our compation who will soon be assembled in convention that they adopt the name Socialist Party.

Party.

"Besolved. That a copy of these presents to sent to the Nate Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party, and a copy cach to The Worker, the Workers Call and the Advance.

W. P. LOCKWOOD.

"S. EI-GAR ALDERMAN, "Recording Secretary CONNECTICUT.

The fallowing is the image of the Connecticut State Committee from Jan. 180 31. 1801. Stange on hand, Jan. J. 286 Lecevice from N. E. C. 3,030 Returned by lapser local. 15 1,831 1,891 Strongs Issued, 6 months. 908 1,301 Net income from stamps \$45.80 Cash on hand, Jan. 1, ... \$38.19 Dues received \$2.69 Received, other sources, 10.00 \$140.70

STATE COMMITTEE.

Cash on hand, July 1 15.97 160.79 W. E. WHITE, State Secretary,

WASSACHUSEPPE LOCAL MARSDEN.

The following resolution was adopted by Lakest Marsdon, on Thursdon, july fit.

Be it resolved, That we hereby request Commerce James b. Chry, on delegate of this branch by the mellomagness Convention, the New Jersey plan of testional eigenstation, as drawn up by Commerce 6. H. Stephell.

C. CLAUS, Organizer,

NEW YORK. SPEAKERS CLUB. At the last meeting of the Speakers' Club, which was built on Thumbay, July 11, at the Labor Loroum, 64 B. Sgarth atreet, it was digited that this citch cover the whole hersitely of Greater New York. It was further decided to meet every Thursday

ay, July IS, at the Labor Lyce

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

Den't send anonymous letters.

"Socialism in the South."
Editor of The Worker.
None contribute, an "Socialism in the South," appears to have read "Equality in a very haven an annual since in the migger question." If he will consult page 1804 of "Equality" he will find a page of subleading under the title of 'The Calored Race and the New trioler. It is true that Bellemy deals intelly with the question; but your correspondent should have tackled Bellemy's treatment of R. The was unjusticed to the control of the commonwealth the race introd, kept alive by hirefung of capitations, would rapidly disappear. At present, it is a nighty factor in keeping the workers in a condition of indestrict is very.

AN GLD SOUTHERNER.

New York, July 11. PHARAOR. As to the Convention

Editor of The Worker.

I am pleased to note the interest of the comrades in the approaching so-called uniconvention to meet on the 19th at ladia spoils, and read with attention their communications to The Worker.

munications to The Worker.

A true union of all who believe that t poorle should own and operate all—t means of broduction and distribution f the joint benefit of all into one companiarmonions and aggressive national position of the property is fee thing desired, and this of ject should be attained at the coming covention. To accomplish this the delegates to this convention should have plenary powers to set for their constituents, and their action

spagnanda work, and to have cauty institute or territories, but to have cauty national elections. Possibly the present propisions of the S. P. for locals and the refreeedant method for acceptance of the for ascertaining the presentatives as effective for keeping the control in the embers of the party at large and prevent the concentration of power in a few the concentration of power in a few the concentration of the party at large and prevent.

mouthly dues. The bulk of the money for propagnial work misst come frem other sources than membership dues.

The creanization should reach from the actional and state down to the voting precinct, and wherever due. Socialists are found in one voting precinct they should be permitted and encouraged to organice a precinct local, and to convas every voter

found in one voting precinct they should be permitted and encouraged to organize a, precinct inend, and to convene every woter therein.

The control of the convene every woter therein.

In our lasse of the 1sth does not appeal to me as value or desirable. It is too large. Too many details.

Let it be, as one comrade has suggested, brief enough so that it can be printed in fair type on the back of an envelope, and set an experiment of the interest of the inte

405 W. 1230 street, New York CHARK.

Delitor of The Worker, is and who in the Taylor have of July 14, and who in the Worker, Call of date July 18, the report of the proceedings of the Lectroit Coulor open of referrable of trions and a not become of referrable of trions and a notice that the country of the proceeding that conference entirely than their seminantifity and withing the number of authority of the party or any part of it may remained to invite that "post opening in the remaining in the re

to Detroit and with

cities that representnot an organization; it ceased to exist removed it adjuncted. It is not exist représentation at Indianapolis, not exist représentation at Indianapolis, not exist removement au control of the Norther the front the purty to invite anyone. The comrains who attended the Deficultrans at this they captured it is case should remember how the Tomat captured the Designoratic party in 1886, a what became of the Populists.

New Haven, Conn., July 15.

WHY NOT GET RID. OF THE PARASITES?

present system of society is a very absurd arrangement.

Some work ten and twelve hours a lay, while others do not work at all.

and twelve hours a day is always poor and oppressed.

Another man who does no more use-

ful service than the common laborer receives from five to ten times as much Some who never created a dollar's

worth of wealth are rich, and live in opulence, while the laborer often lives in poverty and even squalor. who work and others who are willing to work are half fed and half clothed, while those who never work

kill themselves eating and drinking.

One man creates the raw material which enriches the country, and another man who creates nothing but mis-fortune and misery grows rich off the producers' labor through apeculation, interest, and profit.

One woman wears out her life in a factory producing wealth, while another loses her health from lack of exercise and flies prematurely from in digestion and gout.

One child is put in the slave pen of capitalism in tender youth destroying the bilss of childhood, while another grows up in idleness and proffigacy without physical strength or intellectual force. The poor slave child never has an opportunity to become educated has an opportunity to become educated and the rich man's child is often too effendate to become great mentally.

Could there be a more infernal system than the one in existence, which forces one man who is willing to work, into idleress and another is worked to

Which forces one class to live in which forces one class to live in poverty while it produces almost un-bounded wealth, while a social para-site lives in idleness on the results of the producers' labor.

Under the present system one womawill marry a man for his money and self herself into legalized prostitution, while another through the vicissitudes of life becomes a common prostitute as a victim of the system. It should be borne in mind that the line of mossitty is not very apparent between

the church or in the "smart set." And, well, a man who is bonest and has the courage to tell the truth about our so cial system stands but a poor show in politics.

The politicians during political campaigns talk about the nobility of labor and when elected to office pass laws to

Morality is no test of membership in

degrade it. The minister talks about the love of The minister takes about the love-or Christ and tells the people they ought to be good, and then supports at the ballot box a system that produces thieves, llars, swindlers, and prosti-

dutes. This is a beautiful system to contemonly from any speaking, but it seems to suit most people, as it has the support of most of the churches, the misistry, the capitalists and the awage sixtee.

There is nobody but the Socialist to protest, and his voice will not always be drowned by the din and glamor of Why not equalize the burdens of six-

ciety by the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth? #Why should the working class submit to a system that forces it to carry on its back a parasitical class that produces nothing, renders no service to

society, who are only social vampires? Why not establish a system of ecosupport himself and cease to be a para-site? This would seem to be common ense,-The Social Economist.

TELEPHONE COMBINATION.

A hig selephone combination is being organized to compete with the Bell Telephone Company. It will be composed of all the telephone companie in the East and South. The Southern in the fast and South. The Southers companies have been consolidated, until their combined lines extend as fag north as Richmond, Va. In the West the combined companies have lines as far east as Cleveland, O., and the Eastern companies now extend as far as Hartford, Conn. The Pennsylvania Hartford, Conn. The Pennsylvania companies are under the control of Senator Quay and others, and the New Jersey end of the hig combination is represented by Barker Gummers. El C. Stokes, and other prominent Republican leaders. The combination hopes to soon reach New York City.

- It is indeed certain that industrial society will not permanently survive without a systematic organiza-tion. The mere conflict of private interests will never produce a well-order-ed commonwealth of labor. J. K. La-

A Discussion of an Important Question of Socialist. Principles and Policy.

BY HENRY SLOBODIN:

worth while, since it will require a

ilonal Platform.

It, therefore, appears that the object of the Social Democratic Party, when entrusted with the powers of government, will be quite different than tinkering with "immediate demands."

As the industrial functions of society may be compared to the objections of society.

logic functions of the social organism

It would be insufficient merely to as-sert that the political life of society is determined by its economic conditions. For while it is true that the psycho-

one the less true that these conditions

in the scale of culture, the more evi-

scope of our ideas and desires is deter

conditions and change their character.

The Socialist movement presents the most palpable instance of conscious fo-litical determinism. This doctrine is

quite different from and is opposed to

a great measure, such effect on the economic conditions and our social life as we desire them to have, gains ever

more ground. Under the pronoun "we" is not to be understood the mere legislator or promulgator, but those pro-

gressive elements in society the inten-

dustrial life will be in proportion to the

clearness of the aims of this minority.
It must not be forgotten that while measures of amelioration are being

realized in the capitalist state, they as

as elsewhere rages the class struggle

and while the march of the revolution compels an extension of their func-tions; the capitalist state, in sheer self-

defense, endeavors to limit or perver

of conscription, are among the "in

ures were perverted to serve the

capitalist state must remain true to

can no more limit them. After it had secured favorable legislation, the work ing class-finds that it has to contend

with the judiciary which interprets the

laws and then with the executive which applies them. There is no in-

The measures are good in so far as they are made good. What determines their merit and makes them good? Nothing but the revolutionary attitude

election would have brought about sooner something like a real supploy-er's implify bill than 200,000 vates cast for a reform party with an "finne-

of the present state. A Socialist party mist always maintain the position that though the working class may now and then secure some respite with in the present system, such respite cannot last long. The capitalist class will ever seek to nullify, neutralize, or pervert any improvement in its condi-tions which the working class seems, other above strength to hear already

revelution to effect It.

tional Platform.

When first conceived and put into | man if he finds that the change is not the Socialist platform, the "immediate demands" were considered as advo-cating such measures as are to be wrested by the working class from the revolution to effect it.

Our national platform holds differently on the subject.

"The Social Democratic Party affirms its steadfast purpose to use those powers of government once achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth." — National Platform. capitalist class during the transition period from the capitalist state to Sotallet society. We cannot now con cialist society. We cannot now consider whether such step was prudent when first made. It is our purpose to consider whether or not it would be prudent for us to follow now in the same direction. It may be added that these measures of amelioration have never been considered of importance in has taught them that such alleviation

ing class than by a temporizing and truckling method.

But there came the "practical" Socialist. He embraced the "immediate demands" as containing the alpha and omega of Socialism. He insisted and still insists that the tall of the Socialist jority of the comrades have againgting that the "immediate demands" are an aitogether superfluous append-age to the Socialist platform.

The opportunist Socialists speak in

Socialist party as so much Utopian phraseology-a remiant of the French cial conditions the law of social ten-

tical" bent in politics. They feel much hampler in the Socialist party than they constitutions, shrinking from

The conclusion that independent po-Sectainst who embraced the method of what may be called evolutionary op-pertunism. The Fabians point out that so-callistic measures were realized by both the conservative and the liberal parties of Eugland, Tack, of moral courage, coupled to past association, prevent Bernstein and some of his fellovers from taking this logical and crusistent course. But they have passed already the crossing of the roads, and they have taken the old but what they consider right road. For them rethey consider right coast. For con-mains nothing but to either retrace their steps, or leave the realization of Rocialism through Independent point cal action by the working class to those whom they depondinate as "visionar-les" and "utopinus."

Many, even among those who advo-ente the reteation of "immediate de mands" as they now stand, are anx match" as they now stran. Are and tons to keep their skirts clear from all reform appearances. The revolutionary and clearly socialist tendency must be kept in front. Hence we have an argument advanced frosh an authoritative source that the "finnedisted demands" cannot be realized by any parry but the Social Democratic Party on entrusted with the powers of government. The workingman may clearly perceive the fallacy of this ar-goment by noticing how these "imme-diate demands" are being introduced guard against Socialist pretensions, he will not credit their realization to 8is of such momentous concern both to the working class and to the Socialist movement that it cannot be dismissed without a closer examination. I shall take some of the most prominent of the "immediate demands" and submit them to a test in the crucible of scien-tific Socialism.

(Note.—A brief reply to Comrade 8, bodin's argument will be printed along with concluding portion of his article in neweek's paper.—Ed.)

OUR SOCIAL DUTY

What the Wage Worker Owes to Himself, His Family, and His Class.

As election day approaches and it be omes the citizen's privilege to exer-ise his right of suffrage, he must no ose sight of the fact that casting his vote is a serious matter, and he should consider well the importance of his act, not only to himself, but to the en-

tire human family.

Casting ohe's ballot is in itself a very simple affair. Simply making a cross in a circle underneath the party em seems a little thing; but when we con sider that the individuals placed in charge of our interests, to rule over and govern this broad land, are placed there by these same pieces of paper we begin to realize that the business of voting is something more than privilege-that it is a serious duty.

teres's, it behooves us to choose not only those who will faithfully execute our wishes and at the same time are competent to study our welfare; but so to arrange that we may be enabled to remove and replace them if they prove unworthy of the confidence reposed in the doctrine of evolutionary fatalism as advocated by the "practicals." The consciousness that our actions have, in

At present our citizens vate to elect representatives, who seem to devote their time to looking after their percommunity; and we cannot replace them either, for the reason that politics has become a game and when politi-cians are willing to expend large sums of money in order that they may be elected to office, it is only fair to as-sume that they expect to gain something besides honor and the salary at

tuched thereto.

Truly our country is great, and it part of it all is that those most directly affected—the great struggling mass of humanity—are largely in the majority and if they would but awaken and learn their power and how to use it, through the medium of the voting systens; these abuses would quickly var ish, together with the professional pol

One hundred and thirty years ag our country, which at that time was a small affair as compared with what i is now, was a struggling colony of Great Britain; it was duly robbed and heavily taxed by the mother country without the privilege of representation so great that the colonists determined finally to rebel; the result was the War of the Revolution, which lasted seven long years and was a fierce and bloody struggle; right, however, was on the side of our forefathers, and they prevailed, established a govern-ment of their own and called it the United States of America; they caused to be framed and duly adopted an in-strument, termed the Constitution misinterpreted so as to make it almost unrecognizable; a little more amending at this time would be the best thing that could happen.

Events are fast shaping themselve for another revolution; but this time not one drop of blood need be spilled, for we have at our disposal the gior-lous right of suffrage and the ballot box, and the majority rules.

far in determining such an attitude. While it must be a numerically tangible quantity in order to be a factor in politics, it represent far more than its more numbers. It is an intense, compact force, fierce and irreconcilable in its aspiration to dominion. It stands as the conscious embodiment of the in 1776, many parties have been in the field, only two of the old ones, how-ever, are alive te-day; they have all had their day, been weighed, found waiting, and passed out of existence. Of the two remaining old pasties the class struggle that rages all along the Democratic is the oldest. But oh, what a difference between the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson and that of the present time! The party now stands for obstruction; it would put back the wheels of progress a generation; fortunately, it too, is passing away, and will soon be relegated to the memory of the past. The citizen can secreely chas strugge that rages all along the line and its attitude goes far towards forcing concessions from the capitalis; ciass. The more irreconciliable this at-titude, the larger will be the conces-sions to the working class. Who doubts that 50,000 votes cast for our candi-date for governor at the last November election would have becamely about of the past. The citizen can scarcel be performing his duty in voting to continue in existence the Democratic party, for no good can possibly come of it. cast for a reform party with an "Immediate demnad" of an employer's liability law in its platform? Moreover an ancellorative measure, introduced through the a tation of some reform party, would allowed to fall into a state of faccuous desuetade after elections. But'lf its introduction were due to an increase in the Socialist vote, such vote whold stand as a permanent warning aminst any attempt to tamper with the execution of the measure. Rence the best method of securing ancilorative measures is to face definantly and threateningly the powers of the present state. A Socialist party must always maintain the position

The other party is the Republican party, which was formed in 1856, and which has had a practically free band ever since; it has undoubtedly been a purty of progress in its time, and has hardy of progress in its time, and has ha way brought about great changes and benefits to humanity. It was the

and benefits to humanity. It was the means of abolishing negro slavery in the South, and in cementing the North, South, East, and West into one nation. The Republican party is the parent of vast combinations of capital, com-monly known as trusts, for which it deserves the thanks of the community, inasmuch as the trust has solved the problem of production with the great-est economy.

est economy.

The Republican party, however, has become the party of the moneyed interest, of the capitalist class, was would make of this fair land one great pervert any improvement in its conditions which the working class seems, after a long struggle, to have already attained. Public ownership, instead of being of present benefit to the toilces as a class and a step towards So challem, may secure to the capitalist class a stronger hold in exploiting othce industries and constitute an obstacle to the overthrow of capitalism. Shorter hours, instead of conserving a larger amount of energy to the working of the laboring the works for wages and is dependent upon another for employment, any man a greater opting of energy without extension of the hours devoted to real. The extension of the hours devoted to real the decrease of the dwelling area per capita of the laboring pepulation. It occurs to me that the subject which I broach to make of the lab fair and one great workshop for their own profit, throw they are the wage worker only the crums that fall from their table. When the wage worker only the crums that fall from their table works the polls on election day and proudly easts his ballot for the Bepublican party, he little thinks that he is voting to continue himself and proudly easts his ballot for the Bepublican party, he little thinks that he is voting to continue himself and proudly easts his ballot for the Bepublican party, he little thinks that he is voting to continue himself and proudly easts his ballot for the Bepublican party, he little thinks that he is voting to continue himself and proudly easts his ballot for the Bepublican party, he little thinks that he is voting to continue himself and proudly easts his ballot for the Bepublican party, he little thinks that he is voting to continue himself all from their table.

When the wage working citizen for the policy down and the policy casts his ballot for the Bepublican party, he little thinks that he is voting to

NATIONAL PLATFORM

SOCIAL DEMOGRATIC PARTY.

preme political issue in America to day to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the powers of govern-ment. The party affirms its stendfast purpose to use those powers, once achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production, and stablish the Co-operative Common

In the United States, as in all other (land, nines, machinery, and means of transportation, and communication, and the large and ever increasing class of wage workers, possessing no means

of wage workers, possessing no means of production.

This economic supremacy has secur-ed to the dominant class the full cou-trol of the government, the pulpit, the schools and the public press; it has thus made the capitalist class the arbiit is reducing to a condition of depend-ence, economically exploited, and op-pressed, intellectually and physically crippled and degraded, and their politi-

cal equality rendered a bitter mockery.

The confest between these two classes grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies goes the annihilation of small industries and of the middle class depending m; ever larger grows the mul of the unemployed, and ever flercer the struggle between the class of the ex-ploiter and the exploited, the capitalists and the wage workers.

industrial crises which render the existence of the greater part of the population still more precarious and uncer

These facts amply prove that the modern means of production have out-grown the existing social order based n production for profit. Human energy and natural re

are wasted for individual gain.
Ignorance is fostered that wage slaery may be perpetuated. Science and invention are perverted to the exploitation of men, women, and children. The lives and liberties of the work

ing class are recklessly sacrificed for Wars are fomented between nations;

abroad and enhance its supremacy at

home.

The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are interested in uphoiding the system of private ownership in the mean of respective. in the means of production. The Democratic, Republican and all other par

The Social Democratic Party of the ties which do not stand for the com-United States, in convention assem-bled, reaffirms its allegiance to the tem of production, are affile the tools

collective power of the capitalist class only by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and op-posed to all parties formed by the ropertied classes.
We, therefore, call upon the wag-

workers of the United States, without workers of the United States, without distinction of color, race, ser, or creed, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class, to organize ander the banner, of the Social Democratic Party, as a party truly representing the litteres isingly waging war upon the exploit-ing class, until the system of wage slavery shall be abolished and the Cospacery shall be aboushed and the Co-operative Commonwealth shall be set-up. Pending the accomplishment of this cer ultimate purpose, we pfedge every effort of the Social Democratic Barty for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor and for the

As steps in that direction, we make First-Revision of our federal const

tution, in order to remove the obsta-cles to complete control of government by the people, irrespective of sex.
Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by the monopolies, trusts and combines.
Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, all means of transpertation, and com-

all means of transportation and com-munication; all waterworks, gas and electric plants and other public utili-

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold; silver, copper, lead, fron, coil, and other mines and all oil and gas

Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

Sixth—The imaguration of a syste

of public works and improvements fo the employment of the unemployed the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

Seventh—Useful inventions to be

free, the inventor to be remunerated by the public.

Eighth—Labor legislation to be na

tional, instead of local, and interna Ninth—National insurance of work-ing people against accidents, lack of employment and when in old age. Tenth—Equal—civil—and—political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating

eventh—The adoption of the initi tive and referendum, proportional rep-resentation, and the right of recall of representatives by the years. Twelfth-Abolition of war and the in-

"Workingmen of all countries, unite!

triues of Socialism we are not unas

sasted; for though it is the proud soast of capitalists and their Republican friends that ours is the most prosper-ous country on the globe (which for them it may be, just let your eyes glauce through the columns of any

daily newspaper and if your blood does not tingle with fidignation at the horrors therein depicted, the accounts of families starving and homeless in the midst of plenty, of murders, robberies, and suicides, of children made to work fourteen hours widty when they should be at play, to say nothing of all swits of all successions.

of all sorts of abuses and accidents through incompetence and greed—if it does not wring your very hearts you must be callous indeed.

Go then and preach the gospel of So-cialism, that the light from its Torch may beher in the dawn of mother and.

brighter day and you will have the sat isfaction of knowing that the land wil

NOTES OF COMBINATION

The plans are athounced for the formation of a trust to centrel the brick-making industry in New England and New York. Capitalization will be \$5,000,000. It is proposed to increase prices one-third.

EBENHEER CARSON

were not working. He hever turned them off to become frames.

If these two old parties were the only ones, the great mass of humanity would indeed be in a bad fix; for with improved machinery, which is yet in its infancy, fewer men are required in the workshops and fewer clerks in the the workshops and fewer clerks in the offices—and what are the unemployed to do?. With the capitalistic lines right cuing and combinations combining again among themselves, it will speedly become a question of whether the combinations are to sown the people out the people own the cambinations.

Fortunately, however, there is anoth-

er party—one that stands clearly for the welfare of humanity; for just as the Republican party was formed in 1856 for the purpose of abolishing ne-gro slavery in the South aud, after four years of civil strife, accomplished its purpose, so the Social Democratic Party has been formed for the sole purcapitalism the struggling white sinve of this present era.

capitalisms the strangling white slave of this present era.

As the colonists of Great Britain were taxed and abused to that extent, that they were obliged to rebel and declaratem selves integendent, though they were made to suffer through seven long years of terrific strife, evolution decreed they should be free; and as in 18ti, when human sympathy and progress demanded the emancipation of the neglo, it was accomplished; so now when the vulture of Capitalism, has riunged its talons into our midet and with its insatiable greed would devenrour entire country, it is high time for every wage worker in the land, whether he be laborer or clerk, salesman or mechanic, to go to his voting place on election day and vote the straight Social Bemocratic ticket, determined once for all to free the white slave from the bondage of capitalism. straight Social Democratic ticket, determined once for all to free the white slaye from the bondage of capitalism. This can be done only through the Social Democratic Party—the party that stands firmly for ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution, for social progress and liberty. It is to-day the party of progress, the only one shick guarantees to every human being the right to work, the right to be honest and to live. That is the citizen's duty on election day; to vote, and in so doing to bring about the social revolution that is bound to come: to bring it about peagably if possible, through the only peaceful medium, that of the ballot box.

The duty of those who are aiready

box.

The duty of those who are aiready Sociolists, however, does not end with voting: for as Socialists are born of education, it requires that the doctrines of Socialism be apread broadcast through the land. Many are Socialists at heart, but do not know it. Therefore it becomes our duty to talk and teach Socialism, wherever we go, that the glorious day of emancipation may the sooner he with us.

In preaching and teaching the doc-

Telacco trust will erect a factory in Treaton and give 2.000 women and children a chance to anjoy prosperity, at the rate of 50 cents a day—or loss.

Plans are said to be nearly completed for the combination of all the leading saimon canning companies in the Fuget Sound region and in Alaska. The new company will be incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$32,000, 600.

With a capitalization of between \$1,000,000 and \$8,000,000, twelve of the chief vanderille theaters between Chicago and the Pacific Coast are about to be merged into a single property. The

principles employed in industrial combinations are being used to bring about the unification. Papers of incorpora unification. Papers of incorpora will be filed under the laws of Illi nois. The theaters interested are sit-uated in Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Kansas City, and Omelas,

ness will be transferred to Brocklyn. Several hundred employees are thrown out of work. Acquisition of company by sugar trust is the cause. Concettration and consequent economics does

A combination of the leading mica A combination of the leading mea-mines in New England is planned by New York capitalists, and from the present outlook the deal will be ef-fected in a few weeks. Agents of the combination have been canvassing among the owners of the largest mines in Maine and New Hausehite and in Maine, and New Hampshire, and it is reported that they have received op-tions on a number, of the principal mines. Mica mining is extensively worked in the two states named, and owners will be forced to cosolidate.

Staten Island, the New York and Richmond Gas Company and the Richmon'l City Gas Company have been consolidated under the former name. new company controls the whole gas supply of Richmond County.

The Big Four has formally taken posession of the Cincinnati North

OF INGLORIOUS MEMORY. Judge Wm. A. Woods, of injunction

fame, had his earthly career cut short

on Friday last. Death called him be-fore its tribunal and issued an injunc-tion restraining him from participating in the affairs of the world. There betle can be said of him, but as a type of the class society in which he lived many lessons may be drawn of inter-est to the working class. Had Woods never lived many of his type would have been found to take his place in the service of the propertied class. He faithfully served the interests of the ruling class of his time, and received sweat of the workers whom he aided in fully served memorial meetings will be called in his honor and possibly a mon-ument built to his memory. Let them build. We shall build also. But our structure shall be a form of civilization in which the abnormal type of which Woods was a representative shall cease to exist. Justice Brewer, in speaking of Woods, says that his name will be "revered and honored in coming ages." Nothing is-facther from the truth. The capitalist order of things is rolling to the age of social justice and industrial equality. In that age the servile tools of the ruling class will be forgotten and the laurel wreaths of loving remembrance will be laid at the feet those who suffered and died in the ad-vancement of this cause, and not those who tried to thwart it.-Terre Haut

coal frust, but many of the miners who barely get wages enough to live on be-lieve that he is a friend of the poor.— The Social Economist.

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