NATIONAL CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Organized Socialists.

First Three Days' Sessions Are Lively, but Harmonious After Long Discussion, "Immediate Demands"

Are Retained in Modified Form Resolutions on Negro Question and on Puerto Rican Conditions

Agents are personally charged with and held re-apenable for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them-Only duly elected and approved agents acknowl-adged.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

PRICE 2 CENTS

VOL. XI.-NO. 18.

CAPITALIST HYPOCRISY

A Striking Example from Georgia Street Car Company.

Buch Heralded Voluntary Increase of Wages Turns Out to Be a Clever Ruse for Diverting Public Sympathy and Securing Scabs in Case of Strike.

The street car men have their troubles everywhere. There is probably no large section of the working class unless it be in the clothing trades—where a worse combination of low wages, excessive hours of labor, proceedings of employment, and genertainty of employment, and gen uncertainty of employment, and general had treatment prevails than among the street railway employees. On account of higher speed and the greater crowding of the streets, the work is somewhat harder in large cities than in small ones. But otherwise the smaller cities have little to boast

the smaller cities have little to boast of. Everywhere the men are over worked and underpaid—and so, it will continue to be so long as the street railways continue to be run for prooft. From the Macon, Ga., "Press"—a trade union paper—we take an account of conditions prevailing there, which will apply to every city of the land. s that two or three weeks etc voity of the capitalists was loudly coclaimed in the daily papers and bey were given unlimited praise.

But now comes the "Press" with a

statement of the facts, which throws quite a different light on the case. Nothing could better illustrate the cruel shrewdness and the disgusting Pernorrisy of the capitalist class. The trise in wages is proved in this case, to be, in the humorist's phrase,

"The raise of two cents," says the "Press," "AFFECTED FIFTEEN OR TWENTY MEN. The remainder did not get the advance a discrepancy in favor of the men who had been in servce over two years and not all of "Here shows the injustice of the

reanagement, for there are men on the Yellevne line -a branch of the Consoli dated who have been on the line five or six years, who were not allowed the raise of two cents. "The true inwardness of the case is

The true invarines to the first this. The Street Railway Employers Union were dissatisfied with the long-hours of toll and inadequate pay and had prepared a request to the migragement for an increase in wages. The anagement had emissaries in the un-n that kept them posted as to how The best laid plans of mice and men

Gang aft aglae. The union se lines in certain quarters which she out the emissaries and the manage ceed. Something past he done, and done evickly, and the two-cent advance was to get in the same capacity as the red flag to an infuriated built-

BAIT TO CATCH "SUCKERS."

THE NUMBER OF MEN AFFECT.

ED BY THE RAISE IS JUST
ABOUT & SUFFICIENT NUMBER
OF MOTORMEN IN CASE OF A of proud of this grand ach this genuine Yankee trick of the first

cauts. It has twelve-cent men and a support his fellow workers in every conflict, regardless of any pions that thought! support his fellow workers in every conflict, regardless of any pions that the other side may make.

And the working class must learn to

"If these men perform the stine la-ber and are kept on duty as they claim from typake to eighteen hours, running and making all connections equal to the favored few, then why not all receive the same pay?

"As to the freatment these men re-revive at the hands of the management of the Computational II is signed out.

us and only equalled by that of

EIGHTEEN HOURS A BAY? One of them informed The Frees that be had worked twenty-five days. AND OUT OF THIS NUMBER HE HAD WORK ED EIGHTEEN HOURS FOR NINE AND SIX DAYS FOURTEEN HOURS. Singlete, the man is still living.

late, the man is still thing.

"Recently a gentieman on Pourts street, at 10 webock at night, etsnellsg in front of au approaching South Macon car, under the glare of an arc light. con car, under the glare of an arc light, signated the meterman to stop, but without avail, and only by the conductor ringing the meterman down did this gentleman secure passage. Our informant stated that in this instance nature had been overtaxed. THE MAN HAD BEEN WORKED DOWN BY THE LONG HOURS REQUIRED BY THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CONSOLUBATED. AND OF THE CONSOLIDATED, AND WAS ASLEEP, WITH ONE HAND ON THE BRAKES AND THE OTHER ON THE CONTROLLARS. Nature asserted her supremary.

ER ON THE CONTROLLAND. Nature asserted her supremary?

"These are some of the irregularities practised upon an evergeouthding public which The Press' charges and stands ready to substantiate at any time. It charges the Consolidated railway management with working their men from twoire in eighteen hours a day for 1214 cents per hour.

"A Tress reporter, several weeks

ago, was on a South Macon car at th eble condition the reporter was un der the impression that the man was sick and inquired if such was the cas-His reply was. No, I am not sick-worse than that; I am tired and conpletely broken down. He was asked bow long he had been on, and re-plied that he went on duty at 5:45 a. m, and had ceased work at 9:00 p mr, diffeen hours and a quarter. No wonder this poor unfortunate man was broken down—all for 12% cents per

"The 'Press' could mention man more horrible affairs connected with the Consolidated, but believes this is sufficient for the time being to show the condition of affairs of this stu forward under the pretext and guiss-of an advance of two bents in wages of fifteen or twenty of its men, leav-ing the others out to work for 1215 cents, who do the same amount of la

PUTTING ON SIX-MONTHS AP-PRENTICES AT TEN CENTS AN

The story is quite a common one and we choose it only because in this case the different phases of the question are so well brought together:

A CLEVER CONSPIRACY.

First, the company compels its mea-to work beyond human endurance. We say "beyond human endurance" at visedly, for no man can work ton fourben to eighteen hours a day with out soon becoming a physical and nerv-ous wreck. It is well known that the work required of street car employe is so severe that a large part of the break down within a few months, and the lives of all are undoubtedly mate rially shortened by such over-exertion

Further, it gives them for such ex osive work, wages that barely suffic-maintain a human existence—mak ing it absolutely impossible for them to lay up anything for the almost inevitable time of sickness or to save themselves from beggary should they be thrown out of employment.

Then the company fears the revolt that it knows ought to follow such tyranny. So, by a clever stroke, which costs it almost nothing (at the outside. a total increase of some \$7 a day in the payroll) it at once secures "public sympathy" in case of a strike and a" taches to its interest a sufficient forfavored employees-workingme name—to carry them through a cou-flict. And the daily press, well know ing the real facts, joins in the con-spiracy and praises the "generosity" of the company.

CAPITALIST CLASS NEVER KEEPS FAITH.

The capitalist papers are always chired. They did so when the str car men struck at Albany. They did so when the machinists' strike was de-clared. They are doing it now in concidents as that recorded above, that it is absolutely futile to expect the capitalists to keep faith. Faisehood, hypocrisy, and gulle is the very sesence of capitalist policy. And the sor of "public sympathy" that can be turn ed aside by such tricks as that of the Macon street railway company is not, in any case, of much value of the work-ingmen struggling for better condi-

"For the smallest offense, one of the working class must depend on its own united efforts. It may safely set it down as a rule, that the capitalist is is always wrong, that the capitalist press cap never by

less find this extra water very nourishidg.

Two prominent Democratic politicians of New York City—anti-trust
men, of course—are connected with the
new trust. One is Augustus Van
Wyck, the iceman. The other is Rudolph Goggenheimer, president of the
conneil. Excellent friends of the people!

MUDSON COUNTY.

County Committee of Local Hudson County meets Sunday, August 4, 10 a. m. at 324 Central avenue. The Seventh and Eighth Ward branches of Jersey City are requested to send delegate, as the delegate to National Convention will report.

IF YOU VISIT BUFFALO.

Any courade who may visit Buffalo during the Exposition and may desire to meet Social Democrata there should call upon Henry Moses of 130 Caroline street or J. Mosler of 40 Roetger ave-

Adopted Unity Now Seems Assured Warm Greetings Received from Many Quarters. Monday has proved by the number of Monday has proved by the number of its delegates and the membership they represent by its unthusiasm, and by the seriousless of its deliberations, the wonderful growth that the Socialist movement had made in recent years, and especially in the last year. Up to the time of our going to press, all re-ports are most favorable in the prom-ise they give of a united movement with redoubled energy and influence. While there have been hot debates bor and meet the two-year require-ments of the road.

"THE CONSOLIDATED IS NOW While there have been hot debates— as indeed there should be among men who are in carnest—there seems to have been less than might have been

expected of personal or factional feel The majority of the delegates were on the field on Sunday, those from Maine and California being the first to arrive, and the evening was spent in the pleasant renewal of old friend-ships and the formation of new acquaintances between those who had never met, but who, as comrades in the movement, could not be counted

HERRON PRESIDES ON FIRST DAY.

Masonic Hall was well filled with delegates and visitors when the con-vention assembled on Monday moruing J. W. Kelly, of Marion, Ind., as chairman of the joint committee on arrangements, called the gathering to rder and welcomed the delegates brief speech. After reading the calls for the convention issued by the Springfield and Chicago National Comnittees, he called for nominations for temporary chairman. George D. Herron was elected by acclamation, and
received a hearty welcome when he
ascended the platfrom. He made a
short and eloquent speech upon the
purpose of the convention, the duty of
the delegates, and their responsibility.
He was frequently interrupted by applause. Philip Brown, of Chicago, was aporary secretary, also by

at was then decided that a com consist of four from each national state organizations represented, the two national secretaries to set with the committee and render whatever assist ance was needed. In accordance with this provision thus ollowing commit-tee was elected: From the Chicago side—Westphal of Illinois, Wincheysky of New York. Benessi of Michigau, and Elizabeth Thomas of Wisconsin; from the Spiringheld side. Hillguit of New York, Hayes of Ohlo, Greenbaura of Missouri, and Richfer of Ulinois; together with Robinson of Kentucky and Jacobs of Iowa. A committee of was elected in the same way, consisting of Harriman of New York and Ryan of California for the Springfield side Steadman of Illinois and Sedel of Wisconsin for the Chicago side, and Dobbs of Kentucky for the Independ-

Before the convention ros Refore the convenient uses treat from the "Voice of Labor" and "Forward" associations of New York, as well as the following from Engene V. Debs.

"As I cannot be pessent if send greetings to the Convention and best wish-

OUR INCREASED NUMBERS.

When the convention reassembled at 3 p. m. Hillight reported for the cre-dentials committee. There were no contests but each side had thrown on: BREAD TRUST.

One of the latest developments in the trustification process is the formation of the National Bread Company, with a capital of \$3,000,000. This is intended to become a verilable bread trust. The plan is is consolidate all the large bread making companies and also to control the use of a new machine which is said to make 30 per cent, more bread from the same amount of flour than can be made by methods now in use. The difference is in the water absorbed by the dough, when kneeded by the machine. The people who have to eat trust bread will doubt less find this extra water very nour-issing.

Two prominent Democratic politicians of New York City—anti-trust

ed at twelve thousand.

The first division came on a clause in the report of the rules committee providing that committees on platform, resolutions and constitution be elected as the organization committees had been representing the factions. A number of delegates thought that, organization conce effected, all committees should be chosen without regard to faction. Berger stated for the Chicago party that as the acts of the convention were to be submitted. the Chicago party that as the acts of the convention were to be submitted to a referendum of its membershin, that party existed until the referen-dum had beer taken. He asked that the committee's recommendation be adouted. After some discussion, in which Hilliguit favored the commit-tee's report, the recommendation was adouted. Other rules were adopted without of the recommendation was

without discussion.

A much sharper debate, which lasted for two hours, was raised by an
amendment offered by Berger, providtag that upon roll calls on important

important questions. Hillquit opposed the amendment, saying that, should the Chicago party delegates submit a proposition that would be voted down by the majority of the convention, the amendment, by providing for factional voting on any question, would adal voting on any question, would admit the placing of the minority proposition before the Chicago party's mem sition before the Chicaro party's membership, and it might be endorsed by the referendum and thus defeat the will of the convention. In short, the danger should be avoided by the convention. Margaret Halle supported thesamendment and said the convention call provided for it.

Harriman made a strong speech at-tacking the amendment, and challeng-ed anyone to show where either of the convention calls provided for separate voting. The Springfield party dele-gates had not aftempted to use their power unjustly, and they had yielded every point to secure unity, but thi

was one too important to yield, be-cause it would endanger unity. The amendment opened the way, he said for a complete blockade of the plans for union and the convention had costhe Socialists too much in money and energy to be thwarted. When the convention adjourned the Springfield delegates wanted to be able to tell the world that the Socialists of America were united. He believed every dele-gate should be prepared to abide by the convention's acts. He was repeat-

Goebel of New York, Hochn of St. Louis, Morgan of Chlengo, and Seidof Milwaukee supported the amend-ment, the latter attacking the Spring-field delegates. Simons of Chicago thought that, while the amendment was foolish, it might be conceded with-pet danger. Steadman of Chicago did not altogether favor the amendment, but thought it might be granted. He was greatly applauded when he de clared that as far as he was concern ed his mind was made up to abide by the action of the convention.

MacCartney of Massachusetts offer-

ed the following substitute, which was accepted by Berger and unanimously "The vote by roll call on all important questions shall be taken by the parties separately; the aye and minority votes of the convention as w

manent organization was then completed by the election of Mailly of New York as secretary and Strickland of Chicago as assistant secretary, and the choosing of the following committees: Platform—Berger, Hatle, Westphal, Hillquit, Carey, Simons, and Dobbs, Resolutions—Leeds, Kelly, and Hochn. Constitution—Steadman, Ma^-Cartney, Goebel, Harriman, Morgan, Mills, and Robinson. Before the convention adjourned for Goebel, Harriman, Morgan,

the day telegrams were read from "Mother" Jones, from the Russian So-cial Democratic Club of New York, and from locals in Georgia, Oregon, the Nebraska, all expressing their de-

REPUDIATE A

CAPITALIST LIE.

"Be not deceived by false newspa-per reports. Unity Convention is harmonious and enthusiastic. The na-tion of Socialist forces will soon be an accomplished fact. Convention sends cordial greetings. You have our se-tors and lave now as you have of cordial greetings. Iou mave our se-teem and love now, as you have al-ways had. Three cheers for the infer-national Socialist movement and the Social Revolution. United we stand." Later in the day the following reply

as received:
"The expression of the Convention

"The expression of the Couvention is gratifying in the extreme. May a united and harmonious party crown your labors. Press reports do not disturb me. I am a Socialist. A thousand thanks to the delegates for their personal expression. But for illness in my family I would be with you."

The first order of business was the reading of the reports of the two national organizations, through their secretaries. National Secretary Butscher of the Springfield Committee reports. first. His report detailed the work done since the committee has been in existence, and the showing was a most creditable one. It called forth appliance and Secretary Butscher was the recipient of congratulations from many of the delegates.

A GRATIFYING REPORT. The report showed that the commit-tee has granted charters to 137 new locals with a membership of 1.497, bringing the total number of locals up

National Convention which opensees as at Indianapolis last
separately. He stated that this would
stry has proved by the number of
elegates and the membership they
sent by He stated that the see how their delegates voted upon
sent by He senthusiasm, and by
erromands of its deliberations, the
elegates and the membership they
sent by He stated that the socialist
of a prescut membership of 7,328, with
82 not reporting. The total receipts
were stated to be \$4,187.03; total exwere stated to be \$4,187.03; total exwere stated to be \$4,187.03; cash on hand,
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the membership of 7,328, with
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important questions. Hillquit opposthe the membership of 7,328, with
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separately. He stated that this would
for the membership of 7,328, with
separately. He stated that this would
support to achiev
the number of 52,579. Liabilities were
taken to revolutionary Socialism
and defined clearly the reasons for the
sexistence of the AScical Democration
the working class
should support it in order to achiev
the number of 52,579. Liabilities were
taken to revolutionary Socialism
and defined clearly the reasons for the
sexistence of the AScical Democration
to be despited as the membership of 7,328, with
separately. He stated that this would
separately. He \$677.02, covered by assets of \$853.29, with a surplus on account of \$176.27.

Secretary Theodore Debs next re-ported for the Chicago N. E. B. The report was a brief one, and showed re-ceipts since Jan. 1, 1901, of \$3,707.01, and disbursements of \$3,637.64. Liabilities for loans and salaries wer-He stated that a complete report would, be given when the work of the convention is accom-plished and his office transferred to when relieved from office he would no e a candidate for any official position in the party. Both reports were ac-

SYMPATHY WITH

PUERTO RICANS.

The Resolutions Committee, through Hoshn, reported a resolution submitted by Santiago Iglesias, the delegate from Puerto Rico, Some objection was made to the phraseology, especially to the to the phraseology, especially to the word "un-American," as applied to the reatment of the Puerto Ricans by the administration—the delegates evidently being of the mind that such tyranus has now become very thoroughly American, as shown in the Court d'Alenes and elsewhere in the United States. The word was finally stricker out and the resolution adopted as fol

lows:
"Whereas.The wage working people with a deplorable con dition, owing to capitalist rule and ex

tion, under the pretext of giving to Puerto Ricans a free government, is making every possible attempt to de-stroy the trade union movement and prevent all labor and Socialist agita-

the Socialists, have been persecuted and ill-treated in the most shameful and disgraceful manner by the politi-cal and military tools of the present administration; therefore be it...

"Resolved. That we hereby enter our most emphatic protest against the bru-tal action of the administration; cived. That we appeal to the or ganized wave workers of Puerto Rico to continue their struggle for the right of organization and for the emancipa-

tion of Labor solved. That we appeal to organ ized labor of America to assist their hard strugglim brothers of Puèrto Rico and to call a halt to the brutalities and crimes committed by the ad-ministration against the working peo-

ministration against the ple of Puerto Rico; "Resolved. That, we ask the Ameri "Resolved. That, we ask the Ameri "an of Labor to unite with can Federation of Labor to unite with the Socialists of Puerto Rico in organ-izing the working class, industrially and politically, as their only hone of ereancipation lies in such industrial and political organization." Compide Rebinson introduced a res-

olution requesting the delegates to nar-ronize union, barber shops during their stay in the city and inviting the hur-bers to study Socialism. This was

NEGRO QUESTION.

called to a local newspaper report which said that the convention had "given Debs a black eye." with other makiclous falsehoods of the sort. Much indignation was expressed at this warton misrepresentation and as an appropriate reply to it. Hochn offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, and telegraphed to Conrade Debs in the following words:

"Be next resolution, bearing on the next of glassian, provoked a most interesting discussion. There were three esting discussion and that immediate mands were no longer necessary.

As the debate promised to be at vote on Simons' motion be takes in discussion was expressed at this war, and Mekay of Indiana, the two latter being coal miners. The resolution sub-infactory to these delegates, and spoke in a manner which commanded attention and Gobel speaking against the tion and evoked loud applause. Their remarks showed a firm grasp of Social.

"Be next resolution, bearing on the mands were no longer necessary.

As the debate promised to be at a three colored delegates in the convention.

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As the debate promised to be a three colored delegates, and Afains in the colored delegates in the convention.

The next resolution, bearing on the mands were no longer necessary.

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As the debate promised to be a three colored delegates in the convention.

As the debate promised to be a three colored delegates in the convention.

The next resolution, bearing on the provided to be a three colored delegates in the colored delegates in the convention— Costley of San Francisco, and Adams and McKay of Indiana, the two latter being coal miners. The resolution sub-mitted by the committee was not an-infactory to these delegates, and spoke in a manner which commanded atten-tion and evoked louid, applause. Their remarks showed a firm grasp of Social-ism and of the Socialist conception of the race question. The resolution was finally tabled. Costley then introduced a resolution on the negro question, but this was also tabled, as the delegates believed it nardly suitable for agitation ved it nardly suitable for agitation helieved it nardy suitable for agitation purposes. A special committee, con-sisting of Hampton, Lux, Costley, Wan-hope, and Spring was then elected to draft an address to the negro voters, with the assistance of the colored dele-

gates.

The resolution on "Socialism and Organized Labor" which was reported by the committee was discussed and on account of dissatisfaction with its form, no, fault being found with the purposit, was sent back to the committee for revision. Slobedin. Thompsoc. Wise Philip Brown, Abbott, and Tyls were added to the committee on resolutions."

Many messages of greeting and con-Many messages of greeting and coh-grafulation were received during the day. Julius Zora, national secretary of the United Brewey Workmen, ex-pressed himself thus: "Three cheer-fer international Socialism! We are, for unity every time." Other messages were from the German branch in Phili-adelphia and from organizations and individual Socialists in Washington, Montana, Oregon, California, and Texas.

Montana. Organization Margaret
In the afternoon session Margaret
Halle reported for the platform committee. The platform was a concise

Party, and why the working class should support it in order to achieve their emancipation by abolishing capi-talism and establishing Socialism.

The platform concluded as follows: "While we declare that the develop-ment of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system. we recognize that the time and man ner of transition to Socialism also de-pend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We then fore consider it of the utmost importance for the Social Democratic Party working class to better its co and to elect Socialists to political of-fices in order to facilitate the attain-ment of this end. As such means we "1. The public ownership of all

means of transportation and communi-cation and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. The revenue of such industries to be applied, first, to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, and then to the im-provement of the service and dimin-ishing the rates to the consumers.

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

'3. State or national insurance of

working people in case of accidents employment, sickness, and

4. The inauguration of a special public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.
"5. The education of all children up

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

r men and for women.

7. The initiative and referendum. preportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by

their constituents.

"S... No more public land to be sold;
all lands now held by the United States to be retained under strict regulations as to improvement and cultivation; public credit to be used for the im-provement of roads, irrigation, and drainage; public ownership and control of forests, irrigation, and water-power; and public insurance for farm-ers against losses caused by the ele-

"IMMEDIATE DEMANDS"

form compattee, effered the following as a minority report and moved its adoption: "To strike out all that part of the platform following the wo 'As such means we advocate,' and that a committee be appointed to draft an address to contain the immediate de-mands, with an explanation of them." mands, with an explanation of them.

He supported his motion in a flery
speech, and a lengthy debate then ensued. He was followed by Hoehn, who
opposed striking out the immediate demands, characterizing Simons' motion
as reactionary and ridiculous. Wilshire spoke against immediate demands, asying that the economic demands, saying that the economic development of America was now more advanced than any other in the world, that we were on the verge of the sociol, revolution, and that immediate de-

As the debate promised to be an ex-haustive one, it was decided that a vote on Simons' motion be taken at 11:45 Wednesday morning. It was also ted to hold a night session to permit full discussion on the motion. The debate was then resumed. MacCar ney. Berger, Sleverman, Harriman, and Goebel speaking against the mo-tion, and Murphy, Clemens, Mac-Sweeney, and Buckus in favor. Harriman said he was not in favor of the demands as formulated, but thought they should not be stricken out. He explained how he thought the demands should be drawn up. His explanation was received with approval from many delegates. Mills of Chicago said ne was instructed against immediate de-mands, but he favored Harriman's ex-

mands, but he favored starriman's ex-planation and would like to see the de-mands so inserted in the platform.

In the evening session the debate was fenewed by Goebel, speaking for the immediate demands. At this point Herron took the floor and advocated a medification of the statement of the demands, which practically coincided with Harriman's views. He moved the following as a substitute for the de-mands as stated in the committee's re-

port:

"1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities, as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines; no part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on the property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees and to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

BURNED ALIVE, FOR PROFIT.

death in their tenement home last One Hundred and Twenty-Four Delegates Gather, Representing Twelve Thousand Wednesday morning.

Why did this happen? Why were those five lives sacrificed? Because, live in a cheap tenement house. notwithstanding the plain provisious of the law, the tenement house was not provided with fire escapes.

But why were there no fire escapes? expense at the cost of other people's - and the old-party politicians who allow corking people's-lives. And why was not the law enforced?

Because officials of our state and city ire the nominees of the capitalist class and know that they are put in office to protect profits, not to protect working

And finally, why did these people take the risk of living in such a deathtrap? Because they were working peo ple and, accordingly, could not afford

wages in order to decrease the share of

the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor "3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accident

want in old age; the funds for this

administered under the control of th

vorking class.

"4. The inauguration of a system of

used for that purpose, in order that the workers be secured the full pro-duct of their labor.

"The remaining points (5 to 8) t

stand in the committee's report; but to add: 'But in making these de-mands as steps in the overthrow of

Co-operative Commonwealth, we

enpitalism and in the establishment

would warn the people against the public ownership demands made by

capitalist political parties, which al

ways result in perpetuating the capitalist system through the compromise or defeat of the Socialist revolution."

the status of the different motions

posed to immediate demands; but there

would be more discussion and more conventions, in which he expected to be heard. At present he wanted the

convention to agree on a platform, so

that unity could be speedily effected.

The substitute was then adopted, and

the discussion continued on the ques-tion of entirely striking out the de-

mands from the platform. Spring, Lux, and Hayes spoke in favor of striking out, the latter being so instructed. Prio-

kopf favored the plan of retaining the

demands and issuing an address fully explaining them. Morgan of Chicago made a telling speech in favor of their retention, saying that the movement to

eliminate the demands seemed to be the beginning of another struggle in the

Socialist movement between anarch-ism and Socialism. He was frequently applanded.

The debate was still on when the

nvention adjourned for the night.

On Wednesday morning the debate was continued until the time set for

the vote came. The vote when an-nounced stood, 5,358 for the retention of the immediate demands in their

nodffied form, and 1,325 for cutting

nem out altogether. Max Hayes was chairman. The de

bate on the platform continued in the

A group photograph of the delegates

was taken on Tuesday. This picture will be a souvenir worth having.

Beginning on Sunday, large street meetings were held in Indianapolis every day and attracted much atten-

NOTE THE DIFFERENCE.

The seab "Sun" joyfully announces that "Socialists denounce

the trade unions." Please observe

that the people whom it recognizes

as Socialists are the cotorie known.

as the Socialist Labor Party-not

the party which this paper repre-

sents, whose Convention is now in

session at Indianapolis, and which

nest 100.000 votes for Debs and

Harriman last fall. Remember the

PIPE MAKERS TO MEET.

ers, stumel-makers, sandpaperers, pol-

ishers, and all branches of the trade, will be held at the Labor Lyceum,

wages having been reduced and hours of labor being very long. The purpose of the meeting is to form a union with the immediate object of establishing a

-It is a curious thing that some

A meeting of the New York smoking

difference.

Herron's substitute, he was still

After a parliamentary contest as to

on's stated that while he accepted

purpose to be collected from the a

public industries, public credit t

employment, sickness, at

ver in Brooklyn were burned to in a chean place that they could afford to pay for. They might have preferred to live in a Fifth Avenue mansion and spend the summer at Newport, Belyg useful members of society, they had to

The horrible death of those five peo ple should not be set down to aecident or to God's will. It should be set down to murder-plain, unadorned murder Because the landlord preferred to save for profit. The landlord and his class them to build such tenements share the guilt.

Don't you think it is time, you works ingmen who live in similar tenements, to put an end to this sort of thing? Don't you think it is time to vote your own party into power and put an end to the whole tenement house infamy! Don't you think you deserve decent houses? Or do you think you deserve to be burned like rats in a cage?

STEEL STRIKE

No Prospect of Settlement Favorable to the Men.

Trust Offers Not to Discriminate Against Unionists-But Its Promises Are Of Little

The prolonged conferences between the officers of the Steel Trust and those of the Amalgamated Association have, up to the time of publication, brought no indication of a settlement. And if a settlement is reached in the near future, there is little reason to hope that it will be very advantageous

tle upon the basis of all mills being "open mills" and recognized as such on both sides; that is, the Association shall consent to the employment of non-union men and the Trust will promise not to discriminate against un-ion men. The Trust would insist, too, it is understood, on "protecting" the scabs who have gone in since the strika

It is hard to see how the Association cials truly say, a question of whether the capitalists shall run the mills or whether the employees shall "dictate" to them on certain points. The Asso-ciation cannot, if it has the power to enforce recognition, afford to accept any other terms, for in giving up that it really gives up all.

Nominally and ostensibly the mills have all been "open" in the past. The Trust officials deny all charges of discrimination against union men. But the men know that the Trust officials are lying on this point, and they nat-urally infer that, if the strike were called off on the basis of running open mills, the Trust would at once begin its policy of coercing men to leave the union and getting rid of those who resisted.

willing to treat so patiently with the Association is due to the fine spirit certainly done good preliminary work. closing one mill after another that was supposed to be safely non-union, and very few of tife men have failed to answer the call to strike.

If no settlement is reached, the strike will settle down to a long, hard battle, The men seem prepared for this, and they will have a great deal of support from other unions, but they will have need of all their strength and courace, for no strike has ever been waged

gaidst so powerful an antagonist.

However this buttle ends, it will not settle the question. The question will never be settled till the workers vote to take over the mills they have created and use them for their own common good. And even for the present akonflict, it is worth while for the stell ers to think how much more the Teust would fear them if they had cast a solid Socialist vote last fall. They will base another chance.

THE TAILORS' STRIKE

The tailers' strike, which appeared, at the end of last weeks to have ended in practically complete victory, is now complicated by a new element. The manufacturers having conceded the demanufacturers having conceives in an also of the workers, the contractors have now gone on strike, chaining that their profits would be wiped out. So there is a deadlock and few shops are

As usual, the small capitalist is a worse nulsance than the big one. The garment workers suffer much more from the exploitation of the contracrails, it seems impossible to get red of these leeches, in the clothing industry, at least. Many of the East Side gir-ment workers, while bravely carrying on their trade union springele, are conan immediate object of establishing a nine-hear day, with Saturday half, day, and without reduction of wages, All workers in the pipe industry should attend this meeting as they can hope to hipprove their position only by united setion.

on the property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees and to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

"2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of labor and la uld not sall Meggan and Reck

Congression of the contract of the contract of

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NEW YORK CITY TICKET.

For Mayor-BENJAMIN HANFORD For Controller-MORRIS BROWN, ident of the Board of Alder DOB- FENRY STAHL



Why should capitalists object to if strikes are a sign of pro-

Workingmen would not need to withdraw from the militia if Socialist governors were the commanders in

Reducing prices to freeze out Its rivals shows that the wood trust has got the little capitalists where the woo hing to short.

contempt for law and order by striking order to have the laws agains swentshors enforced.

President Shaffer has probably dislties is a bad time to sulist the syn pathy of the national administration

Now there is a movement on foot to cure the tenement evil by furnishing

in labor troubles.

Dellered mortality is increasing but as there are plenty of ratirond mea left to be killed, with an unlimited upon, nobody need worry over the prospect.

to the capitalists in breaking strikes, it follows that the same courts could be used by the workers to win them-if the workers controlled the courts as the capitalists now do.

Democracy is followed by McLaurin's expulsion from the party by the Bryanite state committee of South Carocratic party is rapidly deteriorting into g vacuum-and "Nature alshors a

Shoe manufacturers of Vienna Austria, want the government to prohibit Americans from embarking in the sho tition is the best existen that ever existed-for workingmen who have to manufacturers.

Senator Marion Buffer, who holds the distinguished position of chairman of the extinguished Populist party, inworld that the party still lives. At the same time he tells the public what Populism is and denies

gratefully. To be threstened with on at this time would be almost a greater lend than the Socialist move ment could bear. .

Coincident with the discu 'the passing of Populism" appear arti cles in the dally press upon "the be food for reflection in this for the honest Populist who has been misled by compromise measures and betrayed by fusion.

Socialists are accused of lacking a ense of humor. But is there anything funnier than the proposition that in order to have progress it is necessary that one class in society should do all the work so that another class should have all it desires 'to eat, wear, and throw away?

We don't care a rap whether Schley is a coward or Sampson a slanderer But we observe that the canifolist newspapers find this fake case of Schley vs. Sampson a very convenient means of keeping the attention of their readers off the real and vital case of Labor vs. Capital. -)

A most pleasing feature of the tailrs' strike has been the solidarity displayed by the workers. In former years it has often been possible for the bosses to play off German against Jew and Jew against German. This time the workers have stood together regardless of nationality, and have deserved the success they have won.

This is the season of the year when the New York "Evening Journal" feels safe in counseling workingmen to or ganize into a labor party. If the work-ingmen want to see the "Journal" do a flip-flap back to Taimmany, they should take it at its word and organ ize into the only labor party in America—the Social Democratic Party.

The resolute stand of the workingmen in Passaic County resulted in Chancellor Magie modifying Vice Chancellor Pitney's outrarsons order against the strikers. Good! New if resolute action by the methods of trade unionism can accomplish that much bow much more could be accomplished by equal resolution on the political field. We are glad that the working men of Paterson have won this partial victory. We hope they will vote to gether to win a greater victory next

The capitalist papers of America are devoting a great deal of space to the alleged progress of Bernsteinism in the German Social Democracy. The fact that these monthpleces of American labor-exploiters delight in advertising Bernstein's views and supporting his attacks upon the uncompros ley of the party ought to be enough to discredit any attempt to force Bernsteinism upon the American movement. We know that what the "Sun, the "Post," and the "Pimes" suppor cannot be good for the working class.

AN ABSURD CANARD

On the second day of the Unity Cor vention the capitalist papers all over the land published, under such headctated Press dispatch to the effect that there was an attempt in the convention to "throw overhoard Eugene V Debs." Our comrades knew, of course, how much faith to put in such a report, but many outside sympathisers may have been deceived. How false the statement was will be seen from our

It is easy to see the motive of suc a false report-to foster dissension among Socialists by alleging and adeffecting such a motive would occur to men familiar with the tricks of cap-

In the capitalist parties leadership depends chiefly upon successful trickery and influence is gained through personal favor. Conspiracion to thre overboard this or that prominent man in the party are therefore of common corrence. The politicians have not yel learned that in a Socialist party-because it is a party founded upon principle, not upon spolls—influence rests upon and is measured by integrity of conduct and service done to the movement and is lost only by misconduct or neglect of duty.

Whatever position Comrade De holds in the Socialist movement, be holds by virtue of his services to the board" could have the slightest chane of success so long as he continues true Herron, of Harriman, and of every other comrade. Each is sure of tuthe position which his ability and his levotion entitle kim to.

The report so eagerly published by the newspapers was absordly false of its circulation is significant of the capitalist desire that Socialist unity

The dispute over the late Pietre Lectiond's estate has disclosed the fact that he lived in open adultory with a woman who has presented a claim for part of his estate. She moved in the same circle of "good society" as Lorihad, and their intimacy was well

word ever appeared in public print out it until Lorlland died. they did not even pretend to sanction their intimacy with a ceremony, they were not denounced for seeking to un-dermine the marriage system, "the we are told. All because Loriflard was rules of the party, where will anyone rich, and he could command silence, draw the line against compromise? "I from the press and pulpit. The class code for seciety, and violates that code with impunity when opportunity and occasion demands it. Money covers a multitude of sins-of those

JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

The organ of the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A. publishes a statement, purporting to bear the signatures of a considerable number of men in the Sprague Electrical Works of East Orange, N. J., denying all the allega tions about the conduct of the Alliance is the late strike there, as published in The Worker of July 21. .

Our information was derived from what we believed and still believe to be credible sources. The reason why we cannot publish a rebuttal with a list of signatures appended was ex plained in the original article. That reason is, as there stated, that the firm has forbidden discussion or criticism of the strike settlement and has power to punish any who openly disobey its command. It is easy to get signatures to a statement of which the employers approve, but not so easy to get signatures to a statement injurious to them. In the nature of the case, we can present no further evidence without breach of faith.

The question has now become, there ore, a simple question of veracity be tween The Worker and the organ of the S. T. and L. A. We believe that in all essential points our statement was correct. We cheerfully leave it to our readers to judge by the past conduct of the two papers, which better deserves belief. And we leave it to the thousands of machinists, cigarmakers. and others who, although they knew nothing directly of this case, have in other cases, had personal experience of the peculiar policy of the S. T. and L. A. as led by Mr. DeLeon and as executed partly by Mr. Hickey, to judge whether our statements were not high ly probable.

-

Secretary of War Root's proposition make the militia in the several states a federal force would save the capitalists a lot of bother in time of laber troubles. Instead of having to depend upon a number of governors for assistance to break strikes, they would have but on individual to call upon. the president, who would have full command of the National Guard. This oncentration of power follows logical ly upon the concentration of the own ership of industry and the centraliza tion of political power at Washington Should the Socialists happen to obtain ontrol of any state, any opposition their part to the use of the military to shoot working men could be nullified by the action of the president, provided probably turn out to be true reason for the movement started by Root Presently the workers will have to stop fooling with long-winded, verbos tions and petitions and get down to business. And their business is to capture the national government at Washington, and make the National creature of the present capitalist class government.

It now armours probable that we were misinformed when, some weeks rade Elchman's of West Hoboken, N. J., who had been elected as justice of the peace without opposition, and favorably compared his action, as we th aderstood it, to the course reported to have been pursued by some comrades in a western city. It is with regret that we say that, as nearly as we can learn, Comrade Eichmann did formally accept the endorsements of the old parties for re-election to the office, to which he had formerly been elected by

It is urged in Comrade Eichmann's defense that he acted in good faith, without making any compromise of party principle, and that he did not be lieve he was doing any harm to the cause. This may be true. We are inlined to believe that it is true. But at the best, it is a poor excuse. The rule of the Social Democratic Party is or, by this time should be well unor any endorsement accepted from any violates that rule, without so much as netifying his local organization of his uention to do so, he commits an ofonse which cannot be covered by any oles of good motives.

portant one. We know that the action of the candidate probably did not affect the result of the election-that he would have been thefted anybow. But neither do these considerations after the case. There are matters of discla-une in which absolutely no latitude an safely be allowed; and among the thief of these is the rule of keeping

that a candidate is purely and simple the servant of the party. If a cabil-date for justice of the peace may ac-cept a Republican or Democratic endorsement, who shall any that a can-didate for mayor or governor may not do the same? 'And if a local may almost sacred of human institutions," so low its candidates thus to violate the this injury is made a thousand times

> is the first step that costs." If the facts be as we now ander stand them to be, the least that Local Hudson County can do is to require Comrade Eichmann to resign his office We hope that the local will lose no time in setting itself right.

The Boston "Herald" remarks that 'Mr. Carnegle would make a great left with the union labor men of the country by giving them a million or so with which to fight the steel trust mag nates." The joke is a good one. But it is more than a joke. Everyone recognizes that it would be ridiculou to expect Carnegie to contribute to the steel workers' strike fund. But why? No one knows better than Carnegis that the right is on the strikers side. Why should be not spend some of his troublesome millions in helping to win their strike, so that they would have more leisure to use the libraries he has endowed? The reason is plain: Beeruse he would be acting against his own interest and the interest of his class, helping to cut off his own unearned profits and those of his fellow exploiters. Apply the same reasoning will see that the chief motive of his lavish donations for libraries is a desire to conciliate the workers, to mellify their just hatred of him and his class. Workingmen have no reason to thank Carnegie for his libraries or Rockefeller for his endowed universities. They are offered as bribes and the insult implied by the offer should only intensify the workingmen's oppo sition to a system which enables use less masters to play philanthropist at their expense.

THE SERVANT GIRLS' DEMANDS

As previously reported, a servant girls' waion has been formed in Chicago, under the name of the "Working women of America." The rules adopted are reported as follows in the dally

"Rule 1, Work shall not begin be-Rule 1. Work saint not begin de-fore 5.30 c clock, and shall cease when the dishes are put away. Two hours each afternoon and the entire evening, at least twice a week, shall be allowed the domestic as her own.

"Rule 2. There shall be no opposi-

tion on the part of the mistress to club life on the part of the domestic. fertainment of friends in limited n En bers shall not be prohibited, provided the domestic furnishes her own re-

be barred from the kitchen or back porch. Members of the family of the house shall not interrupt the conversa-tion arising during said visits. "Rule 4. Domestice shall be allowed such hours off on Mondays as will per-mit them to visit the bargain counters

of the stores and enjoy on that day of the stores and enjoy on that day the same privileges enjoyed by the mixtress and her daughters.

"Rule 5. All compliants shall be made to the business agent of the union. The question of wage shall be settled at time of employment, and no reduction shall be allowed."

These bundred women now belong

Three hundred women now belong to the organization. The officers are as follows: President, May Murphy; recording secretary, Stella Wendt; financial secretary, Margaret Keehn; rear. Hannah Tahnaan This is the scale of union wages of servants; Cooks and housekeepers, \$5 to \$7 a

General and second girls, \$4 to \$5 a Young and inexperienced girls, \$3 to

4 a week.

The capitalists seem to find these rules very amusing, and the newspa-The idea that servant girls should demand the right to belong to clubs, to go visiting and shopping, and to enter-And the height of absurdity is reached tresses shall not interrupt their con-

of the average domestic servant and the treatment she gets, these demands would indeed seem absurd. Why earn their living by hard and useful labor to unite for the purpose of de manding such treatment as the comcourtesy enght to assure!

ourtesy ought to meure.

But "there's the rub." Mufressen may be very humane to persons outside of their service. They may be ever so well-bred and show the most exquisite courtesy to members of their petty, vulgar, inhuman tyrants to the their clothes and scrub their floors. Their inhumanity and insolence to They may not be conscious of it-often they think they are very considerate. But the inhumanity and insolence is there, nevertheless.

The average mistress especially of the middle cines or of the newly rich-thinks that she has a right to every sinute of their "hired girls" weking She thinks she has a right to pry into the girl's private affairs, to in paire into every detail of her past life

relendships If she is so unreas as to form any. And then if she gives her an old gown or a last yes she expects her to be filled with grati-

The overwork and the low wages of the servant girls is bad enough. But worse by the insult that is added to it. And then the misfresses are never tired of talking about the faults of servants-how lazy they are, how they lie, how they steal, and so on, to the end of the chapter. Very likely, some of them are lazy. Very likely some do lie and steal. They would be more or less than buman if they did not somehow take revenge for the irepositions of their mistresses. Change places, and in a few years the former mistress would have all these vices. Put any person in the position of a slave, and it is safe to say you will soon cultivate slavish vices in him. The responsibility for the faults of servants justly rests on the shoulders of the master class who determine the conditions that make them good or

In short, the relation of mistress and ervant is a positively immeral one, resulting in injustice, insult, and degradation to the servants. And these girls are members of the working class, our class. They are the danighters and sisters of workingmen. And because they are week and defenseless, because they have neither the physical, the economic, nor the political power that we, the men of the working class, have to defend our toterests, the duty falls upon us to aid them by all means in our power.

We wish all success to the newly launched union of domestic servants. But our wishes go beyond our hopes, The conditions under which they work, their isolation from each other and from other workers, the large number of poor girls who must work in order to live and who have no training in united action-all these things make it very difficult to organize them effectively.

Whatever sid the unions of workingen can give ought to be given cheerfully and vigorously and promptlyand no doubt & will be. But the workngmen must do more than this if they want to save their daughters and sisters from such oppression. They must make up their minds to abolish the system which creates a rich class and poor class and offers the weakest and most helpless of the poor as victims to the idle vanity and insolence of the rich. They must use all the neans in their power for the overthrow of this system of class rule and for the establishment of real freedom. real equality, real fraternity.

The greatest of these powers is the ballot, and the Socialist movement of fers the opportunity for its use. For the sake of the women of their class if not for their own sake, let the workingmen vote the Socialist ticket straight, and work for it the year round.

There must be great satisfaction rocking people in reading the Sunday papers during the summer mouth Therein is reported in painful detail, with the aid of taken-on-the-spot photographs, the doings of "everybody," at manns of course, the elect of society, the overburdened capitalists who suffer the working people to remain in the city and work while they acrifice themselves sporting at the senside With what landable restond. tion do they submit to the inquisitorial reporter and photographer who desire "copy" for the papers, for our gracious superiors know they are thereby as sisting in brightening the lives of the drudges who have been left to toll in entities, so far as the world is concerned. These slaves of the worktain friends! It is ridiculous, is it not? shops, who make all the clothes, build all the houses, run all the world's vast machinery, only receive recognition when they shake themselves and move versation with friends during hours of in revolt against their condition, as the steel workers and the East Side tallers are now doing. Their names or pictures neverappear in the papers, except when they remind us that they are alive, and that they suffer, by threatening the existing institutions and custems by a huge strike. Then we sufdenly become conscious of their existeace and their power. When they take onest dictates of humanity and of a vacation everything gets out of plumb, but "everybody" can go to the senside, to the mountains or Europe, and they are never missed. The world's traffic moves on just as well without them. Still they can enjoy derstood, that under no circumstances own class. But nine mistresses out powerful, necessary drudge scrubs shall any combination be formed with of every ten (to put it mildly) are along on the worst or next to it, and feels happy if he can finish the week with a trip to "Coney." By and bye this will be changed, but not until the workers appreciate their power and

doctrine is beautiful, but whether it is true. When we want to go to a piace, we don't ask whether the road leads through a pretty country, but whether it is the right road.—Julius Hare.

---- If each reader in New York Cit.

SOCIALIST ECONOMICS.

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

VI.-WHAT IS PROFIT?

We have said that the answer to this mestion would be drawn from the consideration of a third peculiarity of the commodity labor-power. Befor-considering the matter in this light owever, let us briefly examine two or three explanations of the origin of pro-fit advanced by the defenders of capi-First, there is the "wages of risk"

theory. Some alleged economists have justified the taking of profit by point

ing out the great hazard incurred by share of the product of labor. We might point out that while the capital ist risks only his wealth, the worker risks his life, which is i parably more valuable to him than any money; yet these economists do think that the workingmen are tied to "wages of risk." We m point out that the capitalist can, and generally does, entirely cover his risk by insuring his "plant," and that after paying all insurance premiums there still remains a surplus to the owner of capital. The cost of insurance is, indeed and rightly coun ed, along with cost of materials, wages paid, fuel, and the like, among the expenses of operation. The word "pro fit" designates what is left after all that what the capitalist risks is not even his own wealth, but wenith taken from others. But it is enough to say First, that this theory admits at the start that profit is not produced by those who receive it; and, secondly that since capital itself is the accemulated profits of the past, it is as ab surd to justify its existence by, the risk theory as to expect a man to lift him self by his own boot straps.

Again, there is the "reward of absti nence" theory. Its advocates have maintained that profit is the recompense rightfully due to the capitalis for his self-denial in having invested his wealth in productive industry in-stead of spending it in riotous living The object lessons in capitalist "absti nence" given by our capitalist "smar et" have made this theory rather un popular. (It is curious, by the way, to note that the same economists who say frugality, appland the lavish and vui gar extravagance of the same capital ists because it "gives employment to the working people.") It is necessary only to point out again that capital is accumulated, profit and that the mere-saving of a thing canout make it grow, in order to show the fallacy of this explanation. Finally, there is the theory of "wages

of superintendence." It is claimed by some that the capitalist actually earns the profit he receives by the mental labor he performs in directing and labor he performs, in directing a managing, the labor of others. This most plausible theory advanced by the defenders of the profit system. profit. And a century ago, when the capitalist generally did manage his own business, the theory seemed rea-sonable enough. But the growth of the joint stock company has showed its ab surdity J. Plerpont Morgan draws pro fit from a large number of steel mills fit from a large number of steel mills banks, railroads, street railways, and many other concerns, in very few of which he is even formally a manager. Consuelo, Duchess of Mariborough, probably could not locate the raffronts om which she draws her income. Th mills and factories go to Europeans who never saw the establishments from which they draw this wealth; and, on the other hand, there are American millionaires who have never left the left the country who are neverthele receiving profits from Chinese indu tries. A certificate of stock may be is done by paid managers, superfaten

All capitallet theories of profit fall to the ground when brought face to face with facts. Let us see what facts themselves teach. Let us see where it

themselves teach. Let us see where it is that profit comes litio existence. The capitalist who carries on any productive industry buys and uses up for the purpose several kinds of commodities. Let us take the manufacture of cotton goods, as an example. The mill owner buys raw cotton, which forms the principal material. He buys forms the principal material. He buys certain auxiliary materials bleaching chemicals, dyes, and the like. He buys coal, lubricating oil, illuminating gas, and other things necessary to the run-ning of then ill. All of these things have raine. In the process of manufacture their value is transformed into the value of the cotton cloth. The coal is value of the cotton cloth. The coal is destroyed, but not the value of the cost. That value forms a part of the value of the dinished product. So with such of the other items mentioned. So, too, with the value of the machinery as it wears out. It all goes into the value of the product. But so far no profit has appeared. Each of those things has given to the product just the value that was put into it. Each ton of coal burned, each bale of coffee spun and woven, has been so much cost and so much value produced. Debit and credit are equal.

But the infantificaturer has been buging and putting into his mill, along with these materials, another commedity—the continuodity of labor-power, and in the process of production this inherpower is used up, just as the coal and gas and raw cotton are used up, But its value is not destroyed, asy more than the value of the materials consumed. It, too, reappears in the destroyed, but not the value of the

usumed. It, too, reappears in the consumed. It, too, reappears in the value of the product, and—here is the secret—it gives to the product an ad-ditional value greater than that of the labor-power consumed. For, observe, labor-power is a living commodity, and thus differs from coal and cotton. The value of the labor-power that the man-

ufacturer bought was the average cost of so many men's living for one day. The value those men's labor added to the day's product was far more than the cost of their living.

Thus, and thus only, can the origin of profit be explained. Profit is the surplus of the value of the product of labor over the value of the labor-powowner of the materials and tools of production, the whole product, of course, belongs to him. It is not then possible to separate the value of the inbor-power used up from the surplus value produced. And there is no ocasion for separating them. In case it is absurd to speak of the pro-duct, which is the reward of labor, as profit or as wages. It is just as absurd as it would be to speak of the wings and legs of a hen's egg. The egg is uture chick. The chick will have rings and legs, developed from the future chick. The issue of the egg. But in the egg there is yet no such differentiation. So in principle independent production there is labor-power and the product of labor, but there is, no wages or profit. The words "wages" and "profit" rep-The words "wages" and esent shares of the product of labor, ander a social system which divides up

that product, giving the value of the Iabor-power to the worker and the sur-plus value to the employer. I should say here that I have used the word "profit" in a broad sense for the whole of surplus value—the whole share taken by the capitalist, whether In the form of profit properly so called, or in the form of interest, or of rent. Profit, you will observe, is a residue. It is all that is left of the product of industry after the value of the labor-power consumed has been taken out. If do not mention the value of materials, because each of these values, if analyzed, will be found likewise to consist of the value of labor-power plus the surplus power created.) And in proportion as labor becomes more produc-tive, in proportion as the workingman is able to produce a larger surplus over his cost of living, this residue, the capitalist's share, grows greater. This the tendency with the improvement

odern machinery.

At this point we shall leave the dis ussion of economic theory for a while and turn to the historical side of the question. Next week we shall take or the subject: Labor, Past and Prese

THE NECESSITY OF POLITICAL ACTION

a principle of military strategy that a general must always provide for the food supply of his army. Cutting if supplies is a favorite method of subjugating an enemy. The army of or-ganized labor, therefore, must break up this control of the sources of their od supply which their enemy has acquired. The property rights of the pitalists in the means whereby the sople live must be abolished. The aws which give one individual the ght to take possession of the mean producing wealth and thus be able to say to the rest of mankind, "Pay me a tax or profit of all the product of your labor, above such wages as you an live upon, or you cannot work at all: you can starve"-the laws durable tyranny on the part of bosse and the most impoverishing and mise able slavery on the part of the mer Such laws must be abolished.

This, then, is the key to the situation This is the point of attack. Private property in the means of producing and distributing wealth must give place to collective ownership of those means. The people in their collective organized capacity, the state, must own all the industries of the country. and operate them on a democratic bas every one having the right to work o produce wealth and to get the fur produce wealth and to get alue of his product when he does labor. In order to effect this cha the governmental powers must be cap-tured. The workingmen, whose goal is this change this revolution must or ganize themselves into a political part to capture the legislative, executive and judicial positions. It is to the interest to do so: it would aboltsh por erty and enable them, by a few hours labor, to obtain far more of necessar ies and comforts of life than they no get by long days, of arduous toll - Sa

THE GREAT NEED.

need greater incomparably than ever before summoned the soul of man. words of any book or the terms of any law. It is written deep in the lives of men and women and children—all over the faces and forms of the men you the faces and forms of the men you meet of the street. And it is written in the ethical ideals which possess the hearts of those who are most human. The world is fairly articulate with the supremely pathetic and divine cry of the ages. It is the cry of the human emergent from the animal. It is the cry of the Son of God in agony of birth-throes. It is the cry for those rights which cannot be denied without mocking at the universe, without laughing in the face of God; the right to love and be "to be free; the right to love and be which the new ethical man can.

Our world to-day is suffering from mins. New possibilities have awakened in the human soul of which the reign lous institution has never dreamed-which, indeed, it has always deuledand these new possibilities must have a fitting environment within which to come to fruitien. Not just the life of this one and that and the other, but the life of all men-whether they know it or not is to-day demanding a ne order of things; fellowship in place mastership, co-operation in place of competition, freedom in place of sin-very. William Thurston Brown. ----

"Private enterprise" has now succeeded in producing an imitation new potate which is quite indictinguishable from the gosinite article. In company with infinition aggs and quite a feat. A blessing of the competitive system! Keep the wolf at the door and we shall have a good market yet for dog meet and sawdups bread.—Belecopol, South Jamesport, N. Y.

Our > Exteemed Contemporaries A ATA T(LINE OTHERS) A A A

Memphis Commercial Appeal.

The trusts are rapidly driving this country fitto Nocialism. When the resmorphic robbers get possession of all the producing properties, the people will demand their confiscation by the government "and" hallonal ownership will follow." will follow. w

The Seattle Salvetlat

Seventy five thousand men out on a single strike in three branches of the United States steel corporation. Or-ganized labor against organized capitle, but the workers are getting to-gether. First, united on a strike. Then united at the ballot box. It is not a long step. Prepare to take it. It must

opol, South Jamesport, N. Y. A Staten Island trolley car killed a woman because the conductor was eat-ing his supper and therefore unable to the conductors cannot have time to ear their suppers, why can't they get along ut suppers, anyhow? strike for time to eat in, the country will be told that it is another effort t get "ten hours' pay for nine

San Francisco Advance.

The Labor Council condemns the mayor for begging aims from Carnegie. The board of supervisors proceeds im-mediately to indorse the mayor's ac-tion and accept the donation. This is a striking testimonial of the conten in which the Labor Council is held by

United Mine Workers' Journal.

The efforts to secure beneficial min-ing legislation were, to say the least, not yery successful. In Colorado the bill was stolen bodify. In Illinois the bill was "queered." In Indiana and bill was "queered." In Indiana and Pennsylvania the ininers were openly defied. It would seem that the miners of those states have a duty to perform and should perform it in a manner that lacks no force for want of intention

Current # # # Literature

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column may be obtained through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Tolstei is perhaps the most interest ing character before the public at the present moment. His teachings are criticised from a wholly new point of view by B. H. Brumberg in the number of the "International Socialist Review." The writer is himself a Rus sian and subjects the writings of his fellow countryman to one of the keen est criticisms they have ever received by setting them in clear cut opposition to the doctrines of Socialism

Hi-Lagardelle editor of a leading French Socialist magazine, describe the various Socialist parties in Fran-and gives the first authentic accounas yet published in English of the French Socialist Congress at Lyons Other articles are: "Paganism and Socialism," by Peter Burrowes; a report of the work of the Socialists at the D troit conference, by the editor, A. M. Simons; and a reply to Herman Whit aker's criticisms of the Socialist propa-ganda. The foreign department con-tains a graphic account of the struggle being made for universal saffrage by the Belgian Socialists, which seems to be approaching the point of violent revolution. The Socialists openly claim that the army are on their side and recent events where the militia frater nized with Socialist gatherings were ordered to disperse would to justify their claims.

SOCIALISTS AND THE FAMILY. Socialists are charged with an intent

abolish the family. We do know that every system of production has had a special form of household. which corresponds a special system of family relationship. We do not con-sider the existing form of the family ance upon the subject; and we do x pect that a new and improved social system may yet develop a new and higher form of family relationship. But thing from striving to dissolve all fau ily bonds. Those who do destroy the family bonds—who not only mean to but who in fact do destroy them right under our own eyes they are, not the Socialists, but the capitalists this torn husband from wife, and par-ents from grown-up children; but the capitalists have improved upon the abominations of slavery; they tear the suckling from the breast of the mother and compel her to intrust it to strang-ers hands. And yet a society in which hundreds of thousands of such in-stances are of daily occurrence, a so-ciety whose luminaries primote "ben-evolent" institutions for the purpose of making easy the separation of the tion of the family because they, basing their opinion upon the fact that the "family" has ever been one of the reflexes of the system of production, foreste that further changes in that system must also result in a more per-fect 'system of family relationship... From The Projectariat, by Karl Kautsky, w and the

THE PRADE UNIONIST. He climbs through union, lockest stelle. Through entring home and bloody death, To power sow frowing nearbeith. To fitte funture with brotherhood... To vitte smithpill?

And some Of Its of State he Ill saind.

-You don't get the truth about the labor movement through the capitalist papers. Workingmen should support

Over the Water

A meeting was organised by the French Union of Trades at the Bourse du Travail to receive the report of the delegates of the Labor Frence Congress who recently visited London. On this occasion the windows of the Bourse had been adorned with ged flags and hangings. These the pelice ordered to be removed, and on this being refused, they entered the half, of the meeting and carried off the "seditions emblems" in spite of the loud protests of the members of the trade unions who beens in spite of the bond protests of the members of the trade unions who were present. A formal protest has been entered against these arbitrary proceedings by Guerard of the railway

The Madras "Hinds" comments of action of Mr. Markham, a Liberal ember of the English parliament. who publicly denounced the financiers back of the South African war as "thives and swindlers." The closing words of the "Hindq" editorial are interesting as showing how the ideas of Socialism are taking root even in In-fin. It says: "The final issue of the action will be watched with keen inest everywhere, and ESPECIALLY SEE THE ERA OF CAPITALISM PASS AWAY and suffering and nin-ery and wretchedness; things of the past." More power to the "Hindu." say we, in fighting for that ideal.

hemia is said to be rapidly gaining ground.

The reason for the sympathy which Socialists feet with the anti-deficial movements in Austria, Italy. Spain, Mexico, and elsewhere will be readily latered from the following dispatch taken from the New York "Sun."

"Artention was called by the Sun some this age to an interesting move.

"Artention was called by the "Sun" some that ago to an interesting movement initiated by the Vatican for the formation of leagues of Catholic workmen, deliberately designed TO FIGHT SOCIALIST WORKMEN AND TO SOCIAL SOC of course, to -judge for mselves when strikes are

that the scheme has met with phe-momental success. In Rome there is a branch with 2,000 members. The local branch has 1,500 members. Florents branch 1,400, the Milan branch 1,000. while there are strong branches in oth er places. Strikes organized in Genea and other towns have been completely defeated by the action of Catholic workmen, and the extrenlists have be-

jury to the labor movement, has had july to the infor movement, has had no such "phenomenal success" as is alleged, and in the end it will redound only to the injury of these who devised it. As, the workingmen see the church authorities deliberately organizing seals agencies; they naturally begin to desert the church. Leconf Rome may 46 the thing none scittalists. may do the thing more skilfully the DeLeon of New York, but in the long

Anti-chericalism is growing rapidly In Mexico, especially unoug the edu-cated youth of the country. As elec-entism there, just us in Spain, France, and elsewhere, is slways allied with political and social reaction, and op-posed to education united liberty, the Socialists, while having little sympa-thy with the Mexican Liberal party. can will rejoice in the present

Mexican industry is developing raptelly many American capitalists hav-ing mode large investments in new rallboads and manufacturing enterprises. Along with this growth of capitalism is coming, of course, the crowth of a labor movement. A San Antonio dispatch of July 26 shows this fact. There is a strike of engineers on the Maxican Informational Railroad. These contineers are largely Ameri-cans, as there is not a sufficient hum. orders, which orders which the relironst successful meeting. Fifty copies of The Subject was The People of The Worker were disposed of On Tuesday, July 23, Comrades Fine Worker were disposed of The Worker were disposed of On Tuesday, July 23, Comrades Fine Worker were disposed of The Worker were disposed of Fine Worker were disposed of Fine Worker were disposed of The Worker were disposed of

Inder Socialism everything would sink to one dead level of medicarity in consequence of attempting to give practical effect to the theory of 'to everyone according to his needs,' in stead of rewarding all in proportion to the survice rendered. Above all there would be no stimulus to industry no inventive to invention. That, at any rate, is the tides put forward by the average opponent of Social Democracy lie's seems to linguise that everyone is rewarded for services rendered to-day, and that the man who invents some habor reducing functible, or some life, saving apparatus, or saything which is of service to mankind in any sing benefits tooth himself and his fellow creatures. How far this is from the truth is proved by The Ribinmerable in stances of inventor's laying in want and missery. The 'India, Saini' the other day has the following: "Where's that prosper treatures. How far this is from the truth is proved by The Ribinmerable in stances of inventor's laying in want and missery. The 'India, Saini' the other day has the following: "Where's that prosper treatures. The 'India, Saini' the other day has the following: "Where's that prosper treatures. The 'India, Saini' the other day has the following: "Where's that prosper treatures. The 'India, Saini' the other day has the following: "Where's that prosper treatures for services are interested in the services are interested in the services are interested in the services of the truth is from the truth is proved by The Ribermerable in stances of inventor's laying in want and the services are interested in the services of the fact that the war allowed for services required to day to the services and the services are interested in the services required to the se Under Socialism everything would ink to one dead level of medicarity in allowed to the poor and neglected." This tent, of course, is only one of very

many who have conferred invaluable many who have conferred invaluable blessings on mankind but who have been allowed to die poor and neglected. Now we are told that a young Burnley, weaver has invented an appliante which threabans to effect a revolution in the weaving industry. This is an arrangement which can be attached to the tooms and which largely reduces weaving to an automatic operation. The result will be that at present rates of pay each weaver will be able to earn more, but fewer weavers will be required. The result will be that a number of them will be thought out of work, and a further result will out of work, and a further result will be that those still in employment will have their wages reduced as a consquence of the competition of those who are thrown out of employment. Under are thrown out of employment. Under Socialism such an invention would be an all-around blessing; it would mean an increase in social awaith and in-creased lesure for all the workers. To day it is sure to prove a curse to some. and may even injure the inventor him-self. As Mill says "It is doubtful if all the mechanical inventions that the world has ever seen have lightened the day's toil of a single human being," And that must be the case so long as these inventions are monopolized by a class instead of belonging to society and being used for the benefit of all It is not Socialism, but capitalism which ward for industry. - London Justice.

THE AGITATION IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Here in Peckskill we have the strongest local in this county, exclusive of that part of the county which is in-cluded in Greater New York and forms the 34th and 35th A. D. We have thir-ty-nine members in good standing and large and commodious headquarters: At the last election we polled 137 yetes. At the last election we posted 131 yetes. In short, we have a stronger organization and get a larger vote for Socialism than we ever received under the old regime of intolerance. This is due in a great measure to the good work of agitation done during the past year to Concrete Harriman Hanford, and by Comrades Harriman, Hanford, and Bigelow, and I am pleased to report that we are continuing the good work

Point. The first meeting in Peckskill was held at the corner of Park and Division streets on Saturday, July 13. Division streets on Saturday, July 15. The meeting was attended by an audience of about 250, and Comrade Aliman's address, was listened to with marked attention and approbation. Fifty copies of The Worker were distributed, hesides other literature, and a good quantity of literature was sold. The next heeting was held at Vertical as Federa Int. 19. Vertical as Fede

planck's Point on Friday. July 19. Ver-planck's Point is one of the most beau-tiful spots along the Hudson. Two tall, verdure-like mountains, the Dunderberg and St. Anthony's Nose, tower or either side of the broad blue Hudson, and between the mountains and beside the river lies Verplanck's Point Lovely as the spot is it is rendered hideo as by capitalism. Brickmaking is the principal industry and the ugly su-roundings and the squalid residences of the tollers have degraded this once bright and picturesque old Dutch set-tlement. Repeated strikes, lowering of dement. Repeated strikes, lowering of wages, a desperate struggle to mita-tain their union, for many of the brickyard workers belong to the K. of L.b. and above all, the defeat of Bryan in the best should be the con-

twice before, and the local press having well advertised the meeting, a large crowd was already waiting hefore we put up the platform. It may be that the large attendance was due to another cause—an original mode of advertising which we adopted. Late in the night before this meeting. Compared well as the property of the control of the property of the control of the property of the control of the self-waiting on the bill boards, hoardings, and even on the sidewalks in the central part of the down. The announcements were

brickyard workers belong to the K. of Lo. and above all, the defeat of Bryan in the last election, have made the workers alsomitented and ripe for Sciulism. They are mestly Irish Americans, and up to the list election pinned their faith to Bryan. Comrade Allman's subject. "The Passing of the Democtratic Party," was therefore most timely. A heatel keeper granted permission to speak from bla shoop. Comrade Holmes opened the inecting, and when Allman finished there were at least 350 attentive and appreciative auditors. The andience stood for an hour and a half apid, although we had been tood that we could not hold a meeting at the Point, Comrade Allman held them speilbound. This was the first attantpt at a Socialist meeting at the first attantpt at a Socialist meeting

Ctica, Corfu, and other places in first attempt at a Socialist meeting ever made there, and was a remark, able sufveges. Twenty-five copies of The Worker were disposed of, and we will soon have a local at the Point. The following day Allman spoke again in Peekskill, and many who had not been to the preceding meeting at

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Offiders Elected and Arranger Made for Campaign Work.

Jos W. Pooley and Charles Lane presided in last Saturday's meeting of the General Committee, at which a number of new delegates presented their credentials and elevan applicants

The following candidates for count officers have been nominated by the Socialist party of Philadelphia: Dis-trict atforney, William Fenibols; recorder of deeds. Frederick Haecker were being made for five meetings to be held in the near future and address-ed by Conrade Nic. Geiger, who is now clerk of the quarter sessions, George Pelder: receiver of taxes, Frederick Scorsets, Comrades Barnes, Drees, and

"The Socialist Co-operative of Chicago" is the name of a new organization started by Chicago conrades. It will do a general trading business, one-eighth of the profits to be devoted to Socialist propaganda.

Waite were appointed a campaign committee with headquarters at 931-Callowhill street.

elected the following officers: Organ-izer, Willard E. Derby; recording and

ser; financial secretary, W. B. Slus-ser; financial secretary, Al. A. Ryan

treasurer, Charles F. Schmidt; dek gates to central committee, Willian

Edwards, Robert Bandlow, Wm. Sas

The third annual "Workers' Cull" The third annual workers can pienic, held Sunday, July 14, was an unqualified success. It is reported as being the "greatest event of the kind ever held in Chicago," and the multi-tude that attended testified to the growth of the local movement.

A new branch, composed of German workingmen, has been organized in Orange, N. J., largely through the ef-forts of Courade Rubinow of Newark. There are seventeen members to start with.

The San Diego, Cal. "Chieftain" is reprinting The Worker's articles on "Socialist Economics."

The Spottle "Socialist" is progressing A business manager has been added to the force in the person of T. E. Lati-mer, a young Socialist, and George E. Boomer ("Uncle Sam") will give his whole time as assistant editor and

William A. Kennedy is now business manager of the Haverhill "Social Democrat," enabling Comrade Edita to give his whole time as editor.

Comrade Scott-Anderson, state or ganizer, reports successful inertings in San Bernardino, Perris, Riverside, Corona, and other points in the South-He will return North pretty soon now and take up the work in the neglect ed parts of the state. form more locals in the Sacranent valley. The maily to bring him back to San Francisco to aid in the fall came paign.—San Francisco Advance.

Propaganda in San Francisco ing. Over thirty new subscribers were gained in a short period recently and prospects are for a continued in-crease. The Thursday night lectures in the Academy of Sciences Hall ary very successful. A night school for the study of Socialism and to instruct the members in public speaking is being started.

Comrades Roche and Murray's agita tion trip through Southern Californ is proving fairly successful. A local was organized at Escondido with four-toen members.

Comrade D. M. S. Fero of Glen Falls. Comrade 19 M. S. Fero of Grien Fails, N. Y. has been doing good work for the cause among the paper makers and other workingmen of that town, Fort Edward. Comrade Fero tany be addressed at 32 Grove avenue, Glen Falls, any isolated Socialist in that west of the state will do well to compart of the state will do well to communicate with him with a view to pushing the work along.

The meetings held by Comrade Geiger, Origo, and Spargo at Catskill, Hion, Johnstown, Frankfort, Troy, Utica, Corfu, and other places in this state have had a very good effect. slowly, indeed, but none the less sur-ly. Sectalism is making headway comrades in the various parts of the state we should more than double the Socialist vote in the state election of gust 5. All delegates must be present.

Local Griesburg, Ili., adopted a reso-intion in favor of the name "Socialist Party." August Klenke is Galesburg's

The C. E. C. reported visiting the 28th and 30th Assembly! Districts, which were found in good condition and rendy to begin an active campaign about the first of September. 24th A. D. has resolved not to divide into branches.
It was announced that arrangem

on an open-air agitation tour. It has been decided to print 100,000 copies of the municipal platform, 100,000 "stickers" bearing the party name, en and ticket, and other agitation matter Officers for the ensuing term were elected as follows: Organizer, Julius Gerber; recording secretary, Edw. M. Martin: financial secretary, Low. Martin: financial secretary. George Finger: treasurer. Wm. J. P. Hannemahn. City Executive—Job Harriman, Henry Slobodin, Wm. Mailly, Ernest Spranget—Charles Lane, T. A. Hopkins, and L. D. Mayes. Grievance Committee—Wm. Mailly, J. Tamfer, Leaving Debities A. Kahn. Auditins. Martin, I. Philips, A. Kahn. Auditins Committee—S. Eiges, S. Lederer, H. Waither. Credentials Committee—J. C. Holzer, Hopkins, J. B. Clayton, M. Gunther. Auditing Committee for State Committee Slobodin, E. Ramm.

The organizer reported that 1,014 sty-The organizer reports that of the natures of members in good standing were affixed to the credentials of the three delegates elected to the Indianapolis Convention, and that other consider representing six votes were also to be present as individuals.

Lederer. Sergeant-at-Arms,

was decided to hold the ratifica tion meeting for Manhattan at Cooper Union on Saturday, October 12, A com-mittee, consisting, of Comrades Hopkins, Clayton, and Gerber, was elected to select place for the Brooklyn ratifi-cation meeting. The other boroughs will hold similar meetings.

The organizer was instructed to call a general meeting in the large hall of the Labor Lyceum, to hear the report of the delegates to the National Convention. The secretary was instructed to correspond with Local Hudson County, to find out the facts in the Elchmann case.

HARLEM AGITATION

COMMITTEE AT WORK

The Harlem Agiration Committee began the work of the campaign last Sunday afternoon with an open-air meeting at Fort George, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth street and Amster-dam avenue, Comrade Hobart C. Eash of the 31st A. D. took the smud and made an interesting address. The crowd grew as he proceeded, and he closed amid hearty applause. Comrade Charles Ufert of West Hoboken also spoke and held the full attention of the audience. Interest was shown also by the asking of several questions. which were promptly answered. Some literature was sold.

The comrades are well satisfied with the beginning made at Fort George and will continue their efforts. meeting will be held at the same place every Sunday at 4 p. in. Comrade, and sympathizers in Harlem are urges to assist in the work. Comrade John A. Kilgus, 218 E. Ninety-eighth street, is the secretary of the committee, and he will be glad to give any information

IN THE BRONX.

The campaign committee of the 34th and 35th Assembly Districts was or-ganized at a meeting held in the clubhouse, 3309 Third avenue, on July 27. It was decided that if any member of tive meetings, his organization shall b state have had a very good effect.
Slowly, indeed, but none the less surety. Secialism, is making headway
wherever a few carnest comeades are
willing to work for it. With propowork by the State Committee and
heavy co-peration on the part of the
committee in the various carries of the The next meeting of the co-

PERVERTING THE SCHOOLS.

er in the following manner. I gum a sticker to the post or tree on which the leger-box is located. I also drop the red advertising cards at the railway station, in the hotels, restaurants, bar-ber shops, and even in one or two sa-Local Griesburg. Ill., adopted a resointion in favor of the name 'Socialist
Party.'' August Kienke is Galesburg's
delegate to the convention.

The Harlem Agitation Committes
has arranged to hold regular Sunday
afternoon agitation meetings at Fort
George. The course was begun last
Sunday.

The stammbout excursion held two
works are now in the control of one
great school book trust and the trust
is in the hands of the capitalists. These
men age the ones who decides what The New York Socialist Literary Society has elected Comrades Kestenbaum, Ginsberg and Karlinsky as delo-The steamboat excursion held two weeks ago by the comrades of Minneapolis and St. Paul is reported to have been a complete success. This is the fourth annual excursion held by the Twin City Socialists, and they seem to grow steadily in favor.

Comrade Herron spoke in the Socialist Temple, 120 South Western avenue. Chicago, on Friday night of last week. Even the capitalists appears admit that two thousand persons were in the hall, which was piecked to the doors. Raves it Capitalists, "Ennis about Riches," "Herron Attacks Public Schools," were the characteristic headlines publices from which it may be inferred that Comrade Herron made some very belling points on the consentration of wealth, the exploitation of labor, and the parversion of the schools, colleges, and churches into organs of capitalism.

The 30th A. D. New York, is planning a meeting to be addressed by Comrade Wilshfrie.

Comrade Geiger's costning dates for The young mun, on entering life. gates to The Worker Conference. The committee was instructed also to take 25 copies of The Worker every week

Comrade William Mahoney of In-dianapolis is heard from again with nine yearly subscribers to his credit. In addition, he says "I believe The Worker is as good an instrument to awaken thought and leaft to conver-sion as can be found."

Branch 7 of the Social Democratic Women's Society resolved to take five copies a wrea of The Werker for the next six ments.

— To advertise the Social Democratic Party you about wear a red botton with Arm and Terch artisticelly executed in five celors. Send ten cents for sample illustrated botton price list to Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York. Comrade Geiger's coming dates for opening agtetion meetings are an assumed as follows:

Amount's Nashina N. Hr. 6th Adams. Mass.; 7th. Troy. N. Y.; 8th. Johns awn. N. Y.; 8th. Hola. N. Y.; 16th. Lina. N. Y.; 16th. Lina. N. Y.; 16th. A tonder and investigation for success.—Ralph Yrichsen, N. Y.; 14th. Rochester, N. Y.; 15th. Buffalo, N. Y.

TOCOMBINE THE The Economic Struggle.

amount invested.

the general tendencery in business. A single corporation, owning three thou-sand stores would be able to purchase

goods at lower rates than three thou

avoiding the great waste caused by the

with a much smaller expense, supply

Even W the Philadelphia report

startling an event. We already have

of retail trade, have already made

ly independent, are in reality merely the agents of the great manufacturing companies the Biscuit Trust, the Co-real Trust, etc., their profits being reg-

'Consolidation' is the order of the day

ervice of the whole body of pro

ducers. The latter is the Socialist plan

join the wage workers in supporting it,

TROLLEY FARES.

the sooner they will be freed their present burden of anxiety.

THEM FOR YAM

plated by one-sided competition

Thousand of Them in Philadelphia The bakers of Royersford and Spring In Line with the Irresistible Ten-City, Pa., have unanimously resto stop night work altogether. dancy of Events. There is said to be a propo-

in San Francisco on July 25.

afoot to combine at least three thousand of the five thousand five hundred retail grocery stores of Philadelphia into one corporation. It is proposed by those back of the movement to purchase the stock and stores at a cash average of \$2,000, making a total investment of \$6,000 000 in addition to Brewers Union No. 2, at its last meet-ing, elected Louis Hasseman, A. Kutsche, and C. Mueller as delegates to the Local Executive; Mueller as delegate to the C. L. U. of Jersey City; W. Arnold to the Union County Trades vestment of \$6,000,000 in addition to which \$500,000 would be put up for a working capital. The idea further is to employ the owners as managers of Comedi; James Shannon, John Lutz, and Mueller to the Essex County Trades Council; Shannon, Lutz, and Hasseman as delegates to the national convention; and Mueller and Gessler the new stores. It is estimated that the new stores. It is estimated that \$25,000 would be the annual average receipts of each store, which, upon a net profit basis of 10 per cent, would bring in a yearly return of \$7,500,000. This would be more than 100 per cent, of the annual return upon the full amount hierarchy. to the convention of the State Federa Rather a new thing in the labor

North American Life, Insurance Com pany at Toronto, Canada. Secause one of their number was forced to pay some arrows on a premium in default. owing, the management held, to his failure to collect, fifteen of the staff, failure to conect, arrees of the stati-including the superintendent, put on, their coats and walked out. Insur-ance agents, commercial travellers, catesmen, and others working for "walery" or commissions instead of "wages," have been slow to recognize common wage workers. But they are

Fifteen thousand men went on strike in San Francisco, Tuesday, tieing up it traffic along shore and much other adustry. The strikers are sallors. ongsh men, marine firemen, team rters, porters, packers, ship .cferks, bridge builders, hoisting engineers, steam fitters, ship joiners, and ware-

The entertalnment and ball held by the Ladies' Shirt Waist Makers' Union last Friday for the benefit of the strikers at the National Shirt West Con Lyceum was packed.

Chicago officials of the International Association of Machinists announced Tuesday that the strike in Chicago was practically over and that the nine-hou day, so far as this city is concerned, has been firmly established. Out of 95 firms all but eighteen have conceded

Five hundred girls employed in the clonkmaking factories of Meyer Wessel Rubel, Wild & Co., and severa other manufacturers went on strike his sympathy with about 1,300 men who are out for recognition of the union.

The striking garment weavers of Paterson have scored an important point. On Monday the Collings & No. ian Company, silk manufacturers, de-cided to grant the demands of thi-strikers, and to give its weavers the schedule of 1894, minus 15 per cent. These are the terms demanded by the strikers. The weavers resumed work on Tuesday.

The Newark garment workers' strik ended in victory. Practically all the firms conceded the strikers' demands.

The Brotherhood of Bollermaker and Iron Shipbuilders have secured an agreement former year with the States Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company after a fine weeks' strike,-also granted all the terms of the Broth

************** FROM THE WORKERS.

Comrade Sweetland of Bristol, Conn.

in sending in a bunch of four new su

sow the same. We have free mail de-livery in this village and free rural de-livery routes through the town. I find

It a good way to advertise The Work-

loons. There are many ways in which one can carry on the work of adver-tising one of our best Socialist papers. if he will only set his with to work

Comrade Fred Lennon of Alabams

continues to send in subscriptions and in a recent letter says: "I am giad to know that The Worker is being spread and will do all I can to increase its cir-

The Minneapolis colarades are work-ing hard to increase the subscription-list of The Worker. They have no

election this year and are putting in their efforts to lay a solid foundation

for next year's campaign,

for use in the district.

The Supreme Court of Errors of the state of Connecticut has decided, in the case of the Pair Haven and West-ville Railrond Company against the City of New Haven, that the city hisno power, in granting a right of way to a trofley road, to put a limit upon the fares to be charged. scriptions for The Worker, writes: "Send me another package of the red cards and attekers and I will faithfully

The municipal authorities of New Haven granted the petition of the com-pany to lay a double track to East Haven, with the proviso that only a five-cent fare should be charged be-tween New Haven and Morris Cove. The company, resenting the condition, appealed to the courts. The finding of

Waiter A. Clark, copper king, corruptionist, and Tutied States senator from Montana, may be an anti-expansionist in politics, but be is an expansionist in practice. Not satisfied with lording it over the miners and smelters of his own state, he is how amexing Siberian comes mines, and will own state, he is now amering Siber-ian copper mines, and will soon be drawing a large income from the laber of Russian workingmen in a part of the world that he has never seen. The miners of Montana and Siberia will be bound together by a common interest

INTERESTS OPPOSED.

If the interests of expitalists and wage workers are identical, there can be no good reason for the existence of trade unions. The whole history of trade unions The whole history of trade unions that the interests are opposed, that it is necessary for workingmen to combine against their employers, and that every union which accomplishes anything for its members is hated and feared by the which accomplishes anything for its members is hated and feered by the expitalists it deals with. The Social-lets call on the workingen to carry this same opposition to capitalism inte

Don't write on both sides of paper. GROCERY STORES. ORRE-SPONDENCE of a Plan to Consolidate Thre

Don't send anonymous letters.

generations of to-day. Are we not the children of those mothers? Are we not in the same of the capitalist system because those mothers found nothing better, nothing nobler; than to bear and bear children formon. From the mother found has been children for the separation. As a support of this generation. Also from the womb of the dependent mother came the children of divine revolt.

No. no. Mr. Corey, we must not been better for the special support of the separation. Also from the womb of the dependent mother came the children of divine revolt.

No. no. Mr. Corey, we must not been better to see the support of the separation of the sepa amount invested.

This report may be premature and the combination as outlined in detail may not be carried out at present. But the plan is undoubledly in line with sand independent merchants. It could make its purchases more judiciously. nvoiding the great waste caused by the frequent laying in of an excessive stock of perishable goods. The expenses of delivery of goods would be greatly reduced by consolidation. A great deal of competitive advertising would be saved: And the expenses of bookkesping and accounting would be reduced considerably. In many places where several small/merchants in a neighborhood are now barely making a living, one well-coupped store could, with a much smaller expense, supply

should prove to be correct and the plan-carried out, it would not be so very In several of the great cities, compan-les operating stores or even hundreds of retail stores under central control. and doing it successfully. We have also the department stores and supply houses which, in all the principal lines great inroads upon the field of the small storekeepers, not only in the large cities themselves, but also, through the mail-order system, in the small towns and rural districts. To a very great extent, moreover, the re-maining merchants, although nominal

e the apple.

he great state of California, where
mey finds the mothers of large famiadmirshle, there is a law which gives
there of the child absolute control such a way that they are viptually in the position of wage workers. consolutation is the order of the day—in some cases open and avowed consolidation, in others consolidation under the outward forms of competition. For the small merchants as well as for the wage workers; it is no longer a sination or not. The only question is tralization of industry in the hands of, private trusts for the profit of the trust magnates, or whether they shall, through political action, declare for the concentration of industry in the hands of organized society, for the better

at the breast the breast of the world by the number of children they are shis to be get Not so. A mark ability to perceive and appropriate trath, applying it to the number of children trath, applying it to the number of this power. I claim country in this for woman, So does ever sourd Sevialist, So does every lover of humanity, Let us be earned in our endeavors to mere to be tred. just.
do we stimulate our efforts to

The company, rescribing the condition, appealed to the courts. The finding of the Supreme Court sustains the contention of the railrond corporation, and decrees that the condition is void because the numberpality had no air thority to impose it.

The courts in Connecticut, as well as in other states, are hard at work, these days, establishing the rule that the city and state authorities have no power to do anything that may limit the profits of the capitalists. It should not take long at this rate, for the workingment to learth to put judges on the beauch who will use the law as drastically in favor of the working class as it is now used in favor of the working class as it is now in the favor of the working class as it is now used in favor of the working class as it is now in the favor of the working class as it is now in the favor of the working class as it is now in the favor of the working class as it is now of the working control of the working class as it is now of the w

Take.

Oh, we women! Ye wives and we made as:
Ye mothers with habes on your breasts!
Do you har the savest large showing?
The more and the savest large showing?
The more and the cry is and upward.
Insweard to where the heights shine;
Your grace, womenhold holy;
Your passoned, Justice divine:

Your armer, womenhood nor;
Your passegued, Justice duvine;
Frestdent of the Equal Rights Club.
Byon. Mean, Sely 18, 1991.

Given as we are sure that Comrade-Corey has been active hat missistered to the control of the is in hed begin in this he was right. Colven a simple and uncultured state of society, a high Sirth rate is full rative of good health, social and individual.

The name is not accessarily, nor room by, true of a make highly runtwares accists. We do, not sudderstand that Committee the control of the contro

ding the economic independence man, would iquite apart from any se of theory or moral feeling in the same time reducing also the rate emerginty, improving the physics stail quality of the children born, ag much better freffilles for cinc with all that this implies, we elastic much less heart in the Socialist move it is because we believe that the which wollkis softers grow almost ewomen who are working especially sood of their their mean of their work will be influented more figure and a broader had their work heretofare had a basis which the movement supplies.—Ed.)

A Friendly Criticism.

ditor of The Worker.
In your third article on conomics' you make the error most of our Socialists in t

economy, I can be decidedly the worst or a white it is true that virgin soil funcuitivated lands and forests) has no exchange value, still you hunt admit that certain pieces of land are worth more, more valuable, bring a higher selling or rental pricable, and others, when put to the same nearly and the piece of land with a natural water owner for milling purposes and another than the piece of land with a natural water owner for milling purposes.

Tax system, should it error price of agricultural products price of agricultural products attenuined (all other things of the products of the price of the price

be in use.

As to the source of economic rent derived from land which has social and not natural advantages, such as city lots, etc., triz comes out of the general expense of the circulation of capital. A man who has he business established upon ground which I hope some comrade who ure than I have will, in the give the English reading com-lic a translation of at least ile a translation of at which deal of the third volume which deal difference between surplus value on economic

Minneapolis, Minn A. HIRSCHPIELD.

No Socialist Need Apply.

aid:

These two Socialists (Maguire Breen) advocate to do away with pri cornership. They wash to be employers bosses, but would like to be employed and hooses of all the city offer employed the way of dictating and enforcing the demendal these two men showed a made ability. Did not the behavior of the like magnitudes taged the

eated? "It is self-evident that "Citizen Arrows much about Socialism and Socialists in the laws of the

a sittlement habe knows about the laws of intere.

"Towny intelligent person knows that the system of more than the single state of the system of the worthstel single system of the worthstel single state. The position of the abover was but a door the same in all ares; he has been likely sited criminal, on sufferance permitted at these to be large. If life from in tunition or parform, be has peaceful, or otherwise, aroused the camity of the classes who assume as their sole rights, not only the property and latelligence, but the lessure of the world. To dispute this claim is to limite death for the labour. To concease t, means add and danger and exploitation. invite death for the labour. To conceed it means doll and danger and foreplatetion for binself, and danger can forever for his family. To concede the complayer's right a to to consider the constant of size or.

What r. a size X irress who must work at the constant or another These work at the constant or another. work at the convenience of anomar two kinds of shores. The shore an he moved from place 3 whiped and punched at the master, and the wage slave elements, the moster and lone is, the moster and lone is a reason depeth whim or congress of weight the private ownership of the thousand production is shown in those of the control of the cont

If the Social Democratic Party has no Branch in your Assembly. District, join the one nearest you.

So far as possible, see that every Socialist is in the

party organization. In Greater New York we have six times as many voters as we have party members.

Every Socialist can do six times as much for Socialism in an organization of the Social Democratic Party as he can

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!! ORGANIZE!!!

Its motto is Everyone according to nedects.

Patrick Henry assid: 'I have but endingn by which my feet are guided—thy lamp by which my feet are guided—thy lamp of experience. The Social Jugnoceratic Party anys the same, in add this sectians is one of savery inder coulds but the experience of the work in class is one of savery inder coulds but Therefore they propose as reaggastic scaley on a lessa to finite configuration of new conditions. It assures to ell this right to work and to enjoy the full fruit of the fallow, thus removing the save of a 66 a Tagonisme. That is the Socialité program. On he less broad of thesp a four d the causocial or industrial peace be teach island.

RACE PROBLEM.

The Negro Question in Its Bearing Upon the Labor Question.

two news articles which forethly dear onstrate this fact. The first ran as follows, under the headline

TO PROTECT REGROES.

or expected arrival in that suburb has created serious alarm and threats of trouble, spent the night within a few miles of their destination and switched to Ja Grange early fits

"Angry workingmen of Belleville, Maywood, and Melrane, Eark were, on hand at down waiting for the appear-ance of the alien lalorers, and excite-ment was increased by the announce-

sed waiting along the tracks for arrival of the negroes. The sheriff cred six deputies to the scene to in

raine on their services in this line and he loud in they defense of "the negro right to work" which that phrase needs their exempts to break strikes of white workingmen. But the other article georgement. But the other article georgement is to break strikes of white workingment. But the other article georgement is to break strikes of white workingment. to break strikes of white workingmen.

But the other article occurring in
the squar issues of the same paper,
shows how little of pul regard for the
negro's welfare there is back of these

rofessions. Here It is, under the head-

TO REDUCE MEGROES . WAGES.

"RAVANNAH July 22 The saw-ill and naval stoces men of Georgia nd Florida are face to face with a the a wide-spread community of interest agreement between employers. At
the meeting of the Georgia Sawmitt
Association, composed of leading nell
men of this state. South Carolina,
Florids and Alabama at Cortel.

Ga. a few days ago nearly the whole
the was taken un. the ways ago, nearly the while three was taken up with a discussion of the laber situation. The peach and melon harvesting season has drawn many of the colored laborers from the mills to the orchards and melon fields, but this drain of itself has not been sufficient to being about the labor strin-gency that all of the manufacturers are failing. The stringency because

its solve the negro problem by putting needs the received have the new half and the race prefudice which some of the colored laborers from the mills to the orehards and melon fields, but this drain of itself has not been sufficient to bring about the labor string general the received that all of the manufacturers are feeling. The stringency became acute three months also, before the he ginning of the harvests, and has stead in increased.

"After entransing the altination theoroughly it was the practically maniforms of the samitifunctions of the samitifunction of the

until the money has been spent. It is easy to see that such a condition disor-ganizes the gangs at the mills and makes a larger force of hands neces-sary if the machinery is to be kept in

"The sawmills began to increase the "The sawmills began to increase the wages of their colored employees several months ago, when there was a revival of the demand and the mills were compelled to work overtime. It was thought then that the advance in wages would be appreclated by the inborers and influence, them towards greater willingness to work and a desire to save their surplus. The effect has been just the opposite. The higher wages have wronght only demoralization, and the mill men are now considering how a reduction can be made without having all the hands leave themills.

of the same sort. They, too, advanced the wages of their chippers, dippers teamsters, and still hands at the begin. pines are unchipped, and the mules are standing idle in the lots, in a great many instances, because the negro la-burers have not yet finished spending their extra dollars.

WILL AGREE TO OUT WAGES.

"The sawmill men will hold another meeting about the middle of August, when they will endeavor to reach an agreement respecting wages. The tur-pentine men are preparing to hold a convention at Jacksonville in the near future for the same purpose. On cara-meeting it is the idea to have all oper-ators sign a hard-and-fast agreement to pay a fixed scale of wages."

capitalists love the negroes yer much indeed, when it is a question of rising them as scabs to cut down white men's wages. But when it is a question of cutting down the negroes wages still lower, and transforming them into more efficient working machines, their love is all forgotten,

ing class is injurious to the white workers, it has its evils for the capi-talists, too. But that is not exactly a philosophical way of viewing the sub-

stead of dangerous chemies and tools of the common oppressor? Mr. Booker T. Washington and othschools, will attend to the capitallets side of the question by gradually edu-cating the colored people into skiful and steady worknen. We cannot deny that this is desirable. And it is Mr. Washington and his capitalis buckers expect or desire; for as the colored people become better educated they will both acquire a higher stand-ard of Jiving and a greater ability to actoresolutely together in defense

But more than this is needed, for the interest of white and black work ers alike. In the industrial schools the themselves as negroes, rather than us workingmen. The idea of class-cou-scionsness is carefully avoided and suppressed. They are taught to regard

the lesson of the solidarity of labor-that wherever one set of workers are badly paid or overworked, the with working class must suffer for it, that the true interests of all workingmen are always identical and opposed to the interests of the equitarian opposed to the interest of the equitarian opposed to the interest of the equitarian opposed to the interest of the equitarian opposed to the equita

that the addice means only, Thick, back, back." The companies and trusts are able to extend them on their side-even to the siseping apartments of our judges and there to obtain injunctions judges and there to obtain injunctions against labor. It seems, in fact, that on the side of Capital the laws have as limits; the judges are its agents, the court officers its walking delegates and power alone its liberty; while on the side of Labor "the limits of the law" as the courter. hw' are becoming so contracted as to point finally to but one uncontested boundary—the plain deal coffin of the

THE AMERICAN TRADER smile defaulty at the promoters of European tariff boycotts against our products. The common people of Europe will stand for no league, of their farmers merchants, or manufacturers whiten memores cutting off their food supply. rope now become America? The strug-gle between the wealth-owning classes of the two continents may very easily raise that fateful question in the minds of some producers on both continents, and then the beyout may be managed

THE CHILD WONDERS .- It seems incredible, but it is true, that the man-agers of the workmen's side of the big strike are trying to give a political complexion to the troubles between the anti-labor trust and Labor. Just think of it! Trying to drag the Apos tolic Republican party into politics, when, as is well known, it was never snatched black slavery from the Den

the early days of Labor's puppyhood. before its eyes were opened, agitators thought they were saying a startling thing by declaring that there is one law fof the poor man and another for the rich. It would be a very stupid audlence to-day which such a statement could surprise. If there be any law left in sight for the defense of La-bor against Capital, it is only the phylactery on the breast of retiring hypo-crisy. Capitalism plays with constitu-tionalism and the cant of equal rights, only up to that moment when she is strong enough to laugh at both-and

WHO IS THE LANDLORD?-The that there is such a thing as a civic and national government apart from and above economic conflicts. If be thinks so, he is about to receive the les son of his life. I wonder who is his landlord. McKeesport is fortunate if landlord. McKeesport is fortunate if one of the companies is not its ground landlord, fortunate if the mayor and

people of the West continue to change the face of nature they must expect to change natural conditions." and get hot waves and droughts and what not hot waves and droughts and what not. The chief of the forestry bureau thas lifts the curtain a liftle on the blind curse of private capitalism. But the lumber kings languishing on the silk upholsteries of New York clubhouses, must, for the most part, be "the people of the West," in this reference; for if one of the real people of the West were to cut a log at his own initiative, he would sprely be foregathered into prison. What people in the West are prison. What people in the West are the real perpetrators of this destruc-tion of forests, these crimes against nature and the nation? Why not drop official lying and lay hands upon the

"It will certainly save our institutions from thinking the only danger to which the deliar democracy is now exposed) if we can make the two-candle controversy of Schley and Sampson the fall between which

cans took the Salvation Army, right under his left wing—the one nearest to his heart. Strong, Waring, Moss. to his heart. Strong, waring, Moss, and even Boosevelt have not scorned to rise in the public esteem on feathers evangelistic, and why should bevery? Let us hope that in the first flush of conversion he may not oversio it by trying to lead holiness camp meetings, except such as pertain properly to the wigwam and the regular district flum-bakes.

By PETER E. BURROWES A PLAIN DEAL COFFIN.—Every-body of 'any consequence is advising this 'for that part the strikers to 'keep within the limits outside of the unions of the law." But those limits are undergoing such marvellous fluctuations enterprising 'owners that the adgice means only, "Fuck," him for that part of him still outside of the unions for not perul-ciously and relentlessly thwarting the enterprising "owners of business," as the union workmen of Great Britain

Mosquito Bites

"great dailies" of this country—until the appearance of The Daily Worker. A NEW PLATFORM. The presi-A NEW PLATFORM—The president of the borough of Richmond is about to run for office on an anti-flosquito platform. Presumably it is not the mosquitos he antis, but bad mosquito bites. We are about to inform Mr. Cromwell (worthy bearer of a great name) that there is an incubator at 184 Whiten street where the law. at 184 William street where for a long whose attentions are warranted to heal, wherever a gold bug bites you-

whatsoever it withdraws its light there always take your stand. Of course the same rule applies to all the other

ARE THE GODS BLIND?-It sur seems as if justice were out of joint if the sons and daughters of the soldiers who actually did the fighting that lib-erated (7) the negroer must now, at the bidding of private capital, meet them for whom so much was endured and fight them on the economic field in the struggle for work and bread. Was that war of emancipation all a horrible sham or is this war of profit a diaboli cal perversion of its victories? If the gods make history's great events, why should the devils have the fruit of them?

NO MORAL TRAINING .- A your prisonment, is to be liberated, according to the appeal made for her, because she "had no moral training." If I were governor of Georgia-I would regard this as a fatal flaw in the mei ist's presentation of their case, should expect much, very much, fro any person in modern times who had escaped what is now called "m

LET ENEMIES FIGHT.-Is the la bor of the American Steel Trust or its knees to one man, its ecor emy, asking to have another notoric leaders are any other than the sincerlabor struggles of the futre.

THE WORM THAT DIETH NOT that splendld municipal property was handed over to the vandals of profit mongering by their friends in cauncil, the sense of the majority of our citizens was and is now that the structure sens was and is now mat the structure was deemed. Private capital, one-permitted into public functions, cunnet be regulated; that has become a law With the agtility of the individual mon-key, and the strength of the social giant, whether it be on the Brooklyn Bridge or in the canifel at Washinston. Bridge or in the capitol at Washington it destroys municipal and national gov

ONE LITTLE INSTANCE

and for Human Life Serious Results of Violation of Law Against Employment of Boys as Drivers.

The large number of accidents caus

THE LAW IS PLAIR

"The driver or person having charge of any vehicle drawn by any animal or animals, or propelled by any human or mechanical power and used for the purpose of business, shall not be less than sixteen years of age; it being understood that this does not in any way The driver or person having charge of any vehicle drawn by any animal or animals, or propelled by any human or mechanical power, and used for the purpose of business, shall not be less than sixteen years of age; it being understood that this does not in any way affect the age limits and other conditions specified by already existing ordinances relating to drivers of licensed vehicles.

For "public carts"—that is, vehicles offered for hire in any way—the law is still more efrict. The provision reads:

"Every driver of a public cart shall be at least twenty one years of age and shall be licensed by the major and pay for such license shall be renewed annually group the newwork of fifty cents.

"Do not misunderstand my position,

"Every driver of a public cart shall be at least twenty-one years of age and shall be licensed by the mayor and pay for such license the sum of one dollar, which license shall be renewed annually upon the payment of fifty cents on December 1. He shall also, while at work, wear a badge with the number of his heense engraved thereos.

"Any boy between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, being the support of a widowed mother, or having any one depending on him for support, shall, upon sattefactory proofs be granted a permit by the mayor to drive a public cart."

In spite of these p'ain provisions, a large part of the desirrer, wagona, an tomobiles, and other conveyances for grocers, butchers, bakers, and even for the large department stores and the daily newspapers, as well as many heavy express trucks and similar "public vehicles" are driven by boys, not-only under skyleen, but often under twelve years of age. The results, is attrects as crowded as those of New York, are sure to be serious. The city street or direct to the park.

Picnic and Summernight's Festival Sunday, Aug 4, at Sulzer's Westchester Park

Held by the Workmen's Educational Association, with the assistance of the Arbeiter Gesangverein, the Erele Deutsche Schule of Yorkville, Turn-verein Vorwaerts, and Prof. Delmar.

AMUSEMENTS FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

**************** government makes absolutely no at

NOTES OF COMBINATION

What will be the largest cigar fac-

tory in the United States will be erected in New Orleans by the American

the Seaconnet and the Flint compan

in withdrawing from the Selling Com mittee which originally included twen

just as has been the case in the iron

The Mexican government has grant

ed a concession of American cap talksts for a system of bonded warehouses throughout the republic. The conces-

sion is to run for a term of forty years and the present capital of the com-pany, which is known as the Alma

cenes Generales is \$2,000,000. The gov

erament agrees to rent to the company at different cities buildings which are now held by the railroads and used by

em as freight warehouses. Mexican

Indestries are passing very rapidly into the control of American capital-ists. The American wage workers

plus for their masters that the latter are enabled to extend their dominion

Farmers in the Wabash section of

A combination of oil producing inter ts, with a carital of \$25,000,000, 'is

Plans are shaping to form a she

canufacturers trust to control the en-

tates that he has no doubt the rubbs

industry will eventually be organized

A \$50,000.000 cotton trust is nov

talked of. This, when effected, will help to make Socialists of the small planters of the South.

The combination of street railway

gas, and electric companies of Bi-mingham, Ala., is completed.

PERSONAL.

J. M .- A line from you will ease my

ROOM OR BOARD,—Young man wants room or board in family. Upper West Side preferred. Considered 306

care of The Worker, 184 William

Industrially, I divide mankind into two great classes, wealth-makers and wealth-takers. A farmer, a mechanic, a laborer, is a wealth-maker. A millionaire, a usurer, a capitains, is a wealth-taker. A traing is a wealth-taker, a traing is a wealth-taker, a small seek. He less to

taker on a small scale. He begs to

what he gets; the other fellow simply takes it without begging.—J. A. Edger

GRAND OUTING

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onts.
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burdened mind.-Jehn

on the same plans as the steel trust.

Charles R. Flint, the trust pron

have created such an enorm

being organized.

tire industry.

steel, coal, and other industries.

Cigar Company, the trust

empt to enforce the law. It is in order to ask: Why is there this preference for incompetent boys as drivers, rather than experienced men? And why is not the law en-forced?

PROFIT IS THE MOTIVE.

The answer to the first question that a boy can be hired for from \$4 to \$6 a week, while a man would cost the employer \$12 or \$15. A saving of eight or nine dollars a week in wages old men, women, or children killed by

incompetent drivers.

And the city government does not try to enforce the law simply because the old parties are supported and directed by the men who make an extra profit by employing children to do men's work. Tammany is not in business to protect human life any more than it is there to protect the general interests of the working class.

WHILE BOYS WORK

MEN HAVE TO BEG. In the meantime, while boys who ought to be in school are employed at prisorably low wages and at the ex pense of many human lives each year, there are thousands of men, willing and competent to do the work, hunt'n in vain for employment and compelled to apply for "charity" in order to keep

body and soul together.

This is just one little illustration tomatically violates law and sacrifices uman life for profits.

There is only one party that can be

trusted to enforce laws against child Jabor-in the interest of the children. is the party of the working class, the Social Democratic Party.

LAAOR AND POLITICS.

A Union Baker Writes in the Journa of His Graft. .

From a recent issue of the "Bakers" ournal" we take the following letter, written by J. A. Fprsyth, a member of Bakers. Union No. 72. Worcester Mass., in reply to a former letter whose purport can easily be inferred: "Editor of The Bakers Journal, Cleveland, O.:
"Dear Brother:—If you will gran

me space in the 'Journal' I would lik-

ine space in the Journal I would like to make a reply to Paul Ehrhardt's article of July 13.

"He seems to be thoroughly dis-gusted with politics of all kinds and labor politics particularly. Does he mean to advise workingmen to ab-stain entirely from voring? (I say workingmen instead of trades union-ists: because the interests of all workers are on this question identi-cab. If such is his advice he must cab, If such is his advice he man have concluded that the ballot is of no value to the workingman. If such is the case, would be advecate the disfranchisement of the workers? If they tion of the labor problem lies not in the non-use of the ballot, but in the in-

talist? Most certainly not. It is one of the most profitable means at his of the most profitable means at his command, by which he defeats labor. And why? Simply because he sees to it that men who will work for his but reats are elected to office, and that these men use their appointive power than the second of t

"Did you ever hear of candidate pledged to the interests of capitalists and running for office on their record as promoters of the interests of capital? Most certainly not. tal? Most certainly not. Recause it is taken for granted that all candidates, not, directly pledged to labor, will work for the interests of capital. "Did you ever hear, or know of, expitalists working to elect, or even

of New York City calls attention to the fact that this abuse, like most others, is directly traceable to the lawless greed of employers.

In the great majority of such accidents it is found that the driver is a boy-often not more than eleven or twelve years of age-employed in violation of the law. The law is plain. There is a general clause covering all vehicles driven on the city stricets. It reads as follows:

"To say that working to elect. or even expitalists working to elect. or even twelve years of age-employed in violation of the law. The law is plain. There is a general clause covering all vehicles driven on the city stricets. It reads as follows:

"To say that working men should not have the ballot is to say they are too

"To say that workingmen should not have the ballot is to say they are too ignerant to wield it. To say they should use the ballot to perpetuate

Attorney-at-Law, 929 Broadway, Tolophone 2576 Franklie

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

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Upon receipt of a dime—in coin or
stings—we forward to any address these
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