VOL. XI.-NO. 23.

"BIG SIX" OF NEW YORK.

An Interesting Letter from a Socialist Member of the Great Union.

"Be Conservative in Your Trade Union and Radical in the Political Field," the Wise Course, Says Our Correspondent-You Can't Fool All the Workingmen All the Time.

produced by their labor, and be assur-

ed of an opportunity to labor until they first conquer the political powers and administer the government in their

own interests; just opposite from the

interest of the capitalist class.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

For that reason the workingmen of

New York have organized the Social

Democratic Party. It is not a "re-form" party; it is not a fusion party;

that all the wealth of the world is pro-

right all belongs to them.

You map hope to get something from old parties. If you do, you printers especially should recall how Democratic Judge Bookstaver sent his in-

junction to the relief of the Republi-

supporting the Democratic candidate

and the "Sun" supporting the Republi-can candidate for mayor, but you won't find either of them supporting

Ben Hanford, a member of your own

How long shall you continue to beg

ties, when you have the power to take

the whole loat? The working people of this country are a majority of the population? Why should they ask for

laws in their interest when they hold

pearer are you to it now than when you started? You thought that if the

and charge fair and equal rates service, it would make a demand

printers because more papers would be printed. You begged old parties for

government ewnership of the tele graphs until you have almost forgot

PRICE OF WHITE PAPER.

Do you knew that to-day there is something else more important than telegraph tolls that limits the output of printing? It is the fictitious price of white paper. And so before you get a ringle thing by the begging of out-thing-at-a-time method, there is some-

and white paper. The book and news-paper and job printing business will yet see the combination, the trust Your trade was the last to be caught

by the machine, but it got there.

vernment would take the telegraph

COVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

it is not a compromise party; It he

right all belongs to them.

way it is administered at present in

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPHS.

The members of New Yerk Typo rraphical Union No. 6 pay out from 50,000 to \$40,000 a year to their unemgraphical Union No. 6 pay out from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year to their unemployed members. They have paid out in strike benefits and in making war against unfair employers to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. This is well. There are no two things that a labor organization can do more important than caring for its unem-ployed and vigorously prosecuting a war against those who would destroy

NO. 6 AND THE "SUN."

There never was a case where war to le last ditch was better justified than the last difch was better justified than that of the printers against the New York "Sun." Without a word of waru-ing to their old employees the agents of the "Sun" management hired more than two hundred printers and stereothan two hundred printers and stered typers in Philadelphia "to go a short distance away to work on a daily pa-per." The men were told nothing of any strike or lockout. Indeed, when any strike or lockout. Indeed, when thered there was no strike or lockout. The trap had been set, but not yet spring. These men were put aboard a boat at Philadelphia, and only after the boat started were they informed of their destination. Then on a signal given by a union man on the boat, was went to the New York telegram was sent to the New York union's officers, and the union men in the "Sun" left the office. The boat load of men arrived in New York, and out of over two hundred only nine went to of over two hundred only nine went of work for the "Suni," and four of those quit within the day. From that hour the "Sun" and the union have been fightling it out. The "Sun" has lost an enormous amount of money by its act—no one can test just how much, but no doubt that it reaches the

on, if not twice that sur It has also cost the union dollars into the hundreds of thousands. Thmoney was well spent, we believe. Workingmen should resist wrong by every lawful means,

"LIFTING THE BOYCOTT."

· From the commencement of the strug-gle No. 6 has made every effort at a set tlement even going so far on one occa sion as to "lift the boycott" placed or the "Sun," which was working from Maine to California. All their efforts to put an end to the strife have so far Without advising them to let up fo

a moment in the economic struggle they are now making, we should, how ever, like to ask the members of No. 6 if they do not think it time to look about them for other and more effec-tive methods of waging their battles. Look over that list of three hundred

and more unemployed. Do you mem-bers of No. 6 think they are all of them shiftless, thriftless, or inebriates? If so, you are mistaken. You will find in that line at the union rooms when the weekly out-of-work benefit is distrib-uted men who their whole life-long have been as thrifty as men could b without making themselves a byword through their penuriousness; you will find there men who all their lives till advent of the machine have been as industrious as men could be with-out hogging all the work while their fellow union men had none; you will

THE CHANCE FOR WORK.

Does it ever occur to you men in No. 6 who have jobs, that if other men who are good workmen cannot get work, some day it may befall that you will not be able to get work? Are you sure that you will always be fortunate? Even if you are not discharged indi-Does it ever occur to you men in day you may lose your place by a lock-out. What men in this city had reason to feel more secure in their situations than the former employees of the New

would it not be wise to look for further and more efficient weapons than the trade union fighting single-handed? Would it not be just if you did so on account of others, even if you do féel secure yourself? Some of you have didren. How about them? Do you sh to leave them in a society where sew if any men are sure of an oppor-tunity to earn a livelihood?

REMEDY IN SOCIALISM.

The Socialists maintain that the only adequate remedy for this industrial warfare is to be found in Socialism. The Socialists maintain that the work-ing class should control the govern-ment absolutely and carry on industry.

of his coal lands, is now rated as being worth about \$40,000,000. He owned 25,000 acres of the best coal lands in the famous Fairmont bituminous region of West Virginia.

second of his is years in the atteam to do so. Neither can his heirs and as-signs who are to enjoy this income vast beyond comprehension, if they and their heirs an assigns forever de-vote their existence to the work, create so much as an atom of coal.

permitting them to control that which manifestly was created for all? Retember, this is not Senator Cam member, this is not senator work, "Gold fault. In his remarkable work, "Gold Foil," Dr. J. G. Holland said: "There is no aristocracy which is not created is no aristocracy which is not created by the common people"—a significant and profound piece of wisdom. So have the people encouraged customs and usages which in turn have bound them as in slavery; made kings and emper-ors of some, while others toil that these favored ones may live in ease and lux-ury. And in our own land, wherein freedom and equality are our boast, we see the rich gifts of a beneficent Crea-tor, made alike for rich and poor, white and black: the cultured and the dull. and black; the cultured and the dull,

"Remember this is not Senator Cam-

simply by voting for their own party and relying on themselves instead of pleading for favors from others? How long is it since the I. T. U. cassed resolutions calling for the gov-ernment ownership of the telegraphs. circulated literature all over the coun try about it, sent committees to Wash

spectable, but irresponsible capitalists got hanged if somebody does not succeed in changing it, and that pretty seen. Which is not say saying either that we want to hang them or want to see anybody else do the job; we de not believe in capital (how near that word comes to beling capitalist) supplements. believe in capital (now hear to an work comes to being capitalist) punishment. But things may not 'happen in this world altogether as we wish. Some day they may not happen altogether as the capitalist wishes. What people de-serve they sometimes get. All this without the slightest personal malice

pose a petition policy—beg for years to get the legislature to pass an em-ployer's liability bill, and then have to beg the governor to veto it, because

small minority. The workers are a ma

is well worth your while to read up on Socialism. The Socialist not only points a way out of this industrial slavery. but he shows the only way out.

The truly wise course for working-men to pursue in this country at this time is to be as conservative as possi-ble in the trade union, and as radical as possible in the political field.

cratic Party and do not know where to apply for membership, send your name and address to Julius Gerber, 64 East Fourth street, Manhattan, and he the livelihood of all. Why not study | will furnish you correct information

toward any individual capitalist.

"PROPERTY FIRST-LIFE LAST."

(Los Angeles Union Labor News.) Another startling sea disaster has brought sorrow to many homes on the Pacific coast. More than forty lives

Pacific coast. More than forty twee were lost in placid waters within a mile of shore—a distance that could have been covered by the sinking steamer in a very few minutes.

If the pilot's story is true every life lost was sacrificed in the hope that property would be saved. It is asserted that when the captain reached the belief was to be could be a save to could so he was told. ed that when the captain reached the bridge after the collision he was told the ship was sinking; but instead of turning her bow toward the rocky shore so close at hand, where the pas-sengers could be saved but the ship certainly lost, he decided to make for a point-several miles away, where the steamer could be beached.

steamer could be beached.

Steamer companies are in business, not to serve the people, but to make the largest possible profits. Their captains are promoted from the ranks, and frou boyhood to maturity the sacred value. beyhood to maturity the sacred value of the company's property is dinued in their ears. To lose a ship is held to be an ineffaceable disgrace to which clings at least the suspicion of cow-ardice. In this case, as in many an-

It steamsnip ines were owned by the people and operated for the public ben-efit a captain's sense of duty would not be befogged when a great danger sud-denly confronted him. He would no instinctively seek the safety of the property in his keeping, but would un-hesitatingly permit its certain destruc-

"THIS IS NO TIME TO ARBITRATE!"

The Worker.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8, 1901.

(A dual in verse.) MILLIONAIRE

The nations navies at my bidding Their arms and banners move at my

my behest.

Rank, leisure, culture, cry, We must not fail

To beat back Justice to her heavenly

The nerves electric of the world we

Our will swift glants of the rail pur vie.

Vast is the solidarity of gold
And international our war with you.
Ye rabble tollers, who for parley prate.
This is no time to arbitrate!

II.

pride.

No human want make blush thy barharous spoil; And history's voice is hurling from our

That sentence back which thou hast flung to toil. Conscious of class the outraged proteletaire

Will serve no more the lord of private gain. Vile profit, father of the world's de-

spair, Slink thou from life, with all good men's disdain,

Nay, linger not, thou vampire, at my

III. MILLIONAIRE:-

Now will I smite; 'tis millionaires' flood Congress full pawned to purge us of your blood; Judges, well harnessed, ready to de-cide

All wounds to labor rightly given and

The press we have on bread and but-ter ball, And all the schools retained to scribe us right;

ther church stands, too, wagging tail, Happy and sure, as we may hiss, to

At such an hour thy plea for paus;

This is no time to arbitrate! IV.

PROLETAIRE:-Ours is a strife which no two men But giant laws of cosmic reach and

Are meeting here. And no man's teeming brain Back into time can fold this warring

hour. Here, giant labor must be free or Now, with world tools him private wealth must slay. Titabic strife; and fought across the

grave:

No gods can stay this duel by debate

V. MILLIONAIRE:-

Ill fares the world whose slaves do falk like men. And we must hear their paltry mis-

content; Ill fares divinity in mankind when

Comes then flat age of mere equality, When all things good may reach the yulgar man. Never for this did Shylock cross the.

And the best families of the world

make plan. Nay, all is lost if slaves dispute their

This is no time to arbitrate!

PROLETAIRE -Thou wert a trellis once of labor's vine. Now rotted restige of a need gone by:

Around a little stick like thee, thou

liel Where stands the wretch of law-clud-

ing fame
On gallows tree, his crimes at last
made known,
Facing revenge and death and common.

Who would not make thy words his final moan, With noose on neck before an outraged

This is no time to arbitrate.

Peter-E. Burrowes.

HERE'S A CRACKER.

(From the Seattle Socialist.)
Some one hundred and afteen cracker firms have combined to fight the cracker trust, and this fact is herthe cracker trust, and this fact is her-alded widely by the capitalist preas to show how the trust may be headed off without plunging into Socialism. But they carefully refrain from guarantee-ing that the combination of one hun-dred and fifteen firms, after the trust is killed (7), will not keep the fetals price of that reliable article of food up-to the same old trust price and the wages of their employees down to the same trust level.

Says the little cracker baker to the bigger cracker maker, "You're hogging all the slops in the sty; You may be a bigger baker, but not a bit a quicker taker. Of the prices we all keep high.

So I will flitter-flutter, and such awful growts I'll utter That you'll take me as a brother to your That you'll take me as a brother to your heart;
And lordnely we'll suck it unto the people's pocket.
And cracker smile at the way we played eracker smile at the way we played

—"Your son in the Philippines, is he? What is he doing there?" "Do-ing? He's fighting for his country." "What! Has be turned Pilipino?"— Saturday Night, Stockton, Cal.

FROM WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.—There are about 12,000 steel workers on strike in this district. After a day's observation, I should judge this to be the strongest point possessed by the Amalgamated Association. Wheeling is organized association. gamated Association. Wheeling is or-ganized, as one man said, "from the bootblacks up." All are contributing liberally in a financial way, and their moral support is of the most effective

The trust mills are closed down and closed down tight, and it is the avowed remain so until a settlement is react-ed. And the old Socialists are now beginning to see years of hard work re-warded in a splendid awakening of the warded in a splendid awarening of the working class. These faithful Social-ist ploneers have been hammering skray among the trade unionists for a long time, and as many of them are un-ion men themselves they have become industrial, and are listened to with re-most full interest. spect and interest.

But apart from this, there seems to he a clearer recognition of the class struggle among the workers here than any place I have yet visited. There is to be a class-conscious elemen in the fight against the trust that is more apparent than elsewhere. The most impressive thing about the local situation is the radical attitude of the workers in other trades. They are de-termined that the strike shall be won, and as they are well drilled in trade unionism they are fitted to fortify the strikers in the strongest kind of way.

But what is more impressive still is
the radicalism of the organized work-

ers on the subject of politics. Judging by what I have seen and heard to-day I feel justified in saying that the Wheeling district is seething with cialism. On all sides can be heard expressions of dissatisfaction with the old parties and favorable opinions upon the Socialist Party. of things is due mainly to the activity of a number of local comrades, and is a result of long years of trade union

As elsewhere, the strikers are peac ful and I can only reiterate that there will continue to be peace unless the trust provokes or causes trouble.

There was a blg Labor Day den stration, in which Belliare and Mar-tins Ferry will participate. Following that will come Comrade Eugene V. Debe, on September 11, who has been quanged by the local Socialists. On Spanday last the Trades Assembly voted to assist in arranging Debs' meeting and his arrival is looked forward to with genuine enthusiasm. He will get a tremendous reception, unless all signs, fall and his message of de ilyerance will fall upon appreciative
W. M.

DIRTY DOLLARS.

\$\$\$ Platt is already in town and Croker will be here in a few days, God help the poor.

uses The Sugar Trust has declared a quarterly dividend of 1% per cent. Not many people will get a part of it, but every man, woman and child who works in this free country has helped to pay it.

SSS Walter J. Kingsley has reached New York from London with \$150,000 of English theyes' money to bet on the Shanrock II. against an equal amoust of the American thleves' dough. Don't care who wins. When Socialists win they'll both lose.

.... \$88 Gates, the steel man, is said to have been skinned out of \$14,000 by the gentlemen gamblers of Alx-les-Baines. Never fiind, he can send home for more money, and when he does the American workingmen will

8 8 8 8 8

will be demonstrated—we all know— where Democratic Fire Commissioner Scannell got it. This is the Demo cratic friend of inbor who went to Al-liany to oppose the two-platoon system in the New York fire department. He thought the city couldn't afford it. Should say not. The city couldn't af-ford much of anything else if it was to

....

\$\$\$ Speaking of mayors, do not forget that Democratic Mayor Van Wyck was "caught with the goods on him," as his friend Devery would express it. He had 4,000 shares (par value \$400.400) of lee Trust (American Ice Company) stock on his person for which no one has ever yet discovered what he paid. Strange to say, however, he vetoed a bill which, if it had become a law, would have done the Ice Trust no

Don't forget that good Republican Mayor Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, the city of homes and low wages, signed an ordinance giving away for nothing efreet car, franchises which the most hely John Wanamaker offered \$2,500.000 for. We do not believe Holy John has got fifty or sixty million dollars by paying more for things than they were really worth, so we wonder what the seal value of the franchises was, and hiew much Republican Mayor Asubridge got for his signature.

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

\$\$\$ Freight rates from Chicago east are to be advanced on October 21. The reamminity of interest having may iransportation cheaper, we can all see the dear people getting the benefit. Keep a moving. We have reached the point where you can't advance capitalism (nor even freight rates) without advancing Socialism. The boys are born who will play in the band at your funeral, and you're digging your own grave. So more power to your allow, and we'll scour a shovel for you.

STEEL MEN VS. STEAL MEN.

The Great Battle Is Still Being Waged Bitterly and Vigorously by Both Sides.

THE MEN WILL EVENTUALLY BE FORCED TO TAKE POLITICAL ACTION.

At this time there is no news to show that the great steel strike has reached ocrat, and what is more a workinga point where an immediate decision n be hoped for. "This is no time to arbitrate" seems to be the position of the trust, and the men are still undismayed. Since a week ago we should say that the men had made gains, but it remains to be seen whether or not they can hold their ground. Some day, and that in the no distant future, the men will get to wrok on political lines in a party of their own, and when that time comes they will have it in their power to victoriously say "This is no

The strikers should be warned against trust methods and lies. At various places during the past week the bosses have had men distributing leaflets among the strikers, which co tained extracts from New York trust papers, such as the New York "Sun" and "Times." The strikers should know that whatever the "Times" and "Sun" have to say about the strike is simply Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's side of it, and should treat any advice from that quarter accordingly. The "Times that an editorial not long since congrat-ulating Mr. Morgan on having said nothing about the strike for publication, and contrasting his "reserve" with Mr. Shaffer's "loquacity." The strikers should understand that any thing that comes from the "Times" as much Morgan's as the steel that any more than he makes the steel. He has hired men to do both, who only differ in the respect that one is an in-tellectual prestitute who licks boots for his livelthood while the other is an onest man who works for his living. Below we give a view of the scene of war as seen by our special corre-spondent in the field.

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO, August 31 .-There are nearly one thousand steel workers on strike in Cambridge, and during the two months since they quit work, there has been nothing occurred that would lay the city open to attack from the imaginations of aspiring re-porters., By the time this appears in print there may be a different tale to

Cambridge has the reputation of being one of the best union towns in the state of Ohio, and from what I have seen during my short visit, the reputation is deserved. I am inform-ed that there is not a trade in which the workers are hot organized, and the effects of this are visible everywhere, not the least of these being the attitude of the business men toward the strikers. With the exception of an obnoxiously active so-called Improvement Society, of which I shall speak more fully later, the strikers have either the outspoken or silent support of the business people. The strength of the local trade unions is undoubted

The Amagamated Association has been established here since the sheet steel plant and tin plate mill started twelve and seven years ago, respectively. Its members have always been well represented in the national organization. Editor Davis of the "Amalcamated Journal", and National Trus been prominent in local affairs, politically, socially, and every way. It is claimed that the product of the local mills is known for excellence of quality throughout the United States.

So far the trust has made no effort o start the mill, but arrangements are completed for the move. A high fence has been erected around the tin plate plant, and a hotel, with full equipment for feeding and boarding scabs, stands inside. Up to within the past few days, the strikers maintained bead quarters in the city, but now they have established a picket system which exestablished a picket system which ex-tends four miles, obvering the distance between the two mills and adjacent territory. I visited the camps to-day, and met many of the strikers, who are among the most friendly I have met on

One of the tenfs stood between the railroad track and the tin plate mill, where the freight trains could be where the freight trains could be watched for imported men. There were no hammocks or cots upon which the watchers could sleep. The bare hard ground, with a box for a pillow, was their resting place. In one corner was a cupboard containing various cooking and household utensils. I arrived at this particular tent just in time to be invited to partake of some soup which had been prepared upon an earthen oven outside the tent. Seated upon an ampty box I sat at a wonderfully constructed table and ate that soup-and delictous soup it was—with a relish seldom known before. While the sun is shining, the tents are not at all uncomfortable, but when it is raining, as it is now as I write, one is liable to get the romance drenched out of him. Looking upon a scene like this, I could not help recalling Conrade Hanford's declaration that "the trade unions are on the fring line in the fight with capitalism."

No occasion has been presented yet for the city and county officers to show of what stuff they are made. The strikers apparently believe that these officials will do instice to the process.

ocrat, and what is more a working man, a shoemaker. Let us hope the strikers will not be disappointed when the crisis comes, as it will soon.

Cambridge is a growing city, and new industries are constantly enter-ing. What will be an important addition to the city is an enormous glas factory, which is being erected by the glass trust. It will be the largest in the country, and many small plants will be wiped out when it begins operations. The history of the glass trust's coming to Cambridge is an interesting one, inasmuch as it also involves an ac count of the methods of the "Improve

ment Society" before mentioned. This organizations is run by eight "leading business men," who really run the city a'so. It was started by an who had evolved an easy way to get rich. He bought 150 acres of land just on the city limits and then, with the aid of several other schemers he launched the "Improvement Society," which had for its object the "advance ment of Cambridge by inducing capital to invest, etc., etc." First thing necessary to success was to get the dear workingmen interested, and this as usual was not hard to do. The labor organizations bought stock in the new society, their officials being actually guileless enough to go around solicit-ing for purchasers of stock. It appears that the workingmen here are unusu ally thrifty and a large number invest ed their sayings. Result: The gentle man who originated the scheme has man who originated the scheme has sold his land to the society for \$20,060, while the glass trust has received a bonus of \$30,000 and a factory site free in order to locate here. The society now owns the land opposite the glass factory, and this has been divided up into lots, upon which the workingmen owning stock are asked to build houses, the lots to be bought from the society. Besides this the improvement company is about to build houses in which the glass workers are expected to live, the giass trust having kindly consented to see that the rent is stopped off in the office. A very pretty

scheme all around. Moreover, the managers of the "Improvement Society" have been fightthey are using every influence to weak-en the men and prejudice their cause. They claim that if the strike is not settled soon the town will be ruined, capi tal will go elsewhere, the "Improvement Society" will go bankrupt ANI THE WORKINGMEN WILL LOSE THEIR STOCK. The labor organiza tions are placed in the predicament of having invested money in an organiza-tion which is now being used to defeat this important strike

And there has been no dividends de

CANAL DOVER, Aug. 30.-The strik ers of Canal Dover are the first upon whom injunctions have been levied since the steel strike begun. The injunction is no more warranted than were the prévious ones issued since they came into fashion as means to they came into fashion as means to break strikes, or thwart the purposes of labor unions. Their existence un-warranted, their coming unsolicited, they are unwelcome except to those who are the enemies of the strikers The strikers themselves are somewhat

Inst as to what to do next.

There was a larger crowd than usual at Association headquarters this morning, when the United States deputy marshal, accompanied by a deputy and the superintendent of one of the trust mills, appeared to serve the writs upon the violators of capitalist law. During the night, the pickets that have been doing duty for weeks were called 'e the news. They bear upon them the marks of many days and nights spent outdoors. Their hands and faces are sunburnt and haggard, their eyes bloodshot with sleepless watching, and their clothes dirt stained with roughing

tice Wing in the United States District Court at Cleveland. It covers the tw bers, some of whom are mentioned by name, the remainder being grouped under clauses which include each and every one associated with the lodges and officers. It is a regular, up-to-date affair, twood in its scope, effective in its purpose. Briefly stated, it prohib-its interference in any manner with the operation of the mills, or with any one going to work or seeking

Under it: the strikers will be unable
to picket the approaches to the milis
or to converse with any one-intending
to enter the mills. It can be construed
to prevent any of the strikers from
congregating near the mills or from
speaking to any one approaching them.
The injunction is a temporary one,
the hearing being set for November 3,
far enough away to keep the men cryspled while the trust gets in its work.
By then the necessity for an injunction
will probably not exist but the day
is close enough to election day to keep
the strikers' minds alive to the necessity of voting against the injunction

In all the strike field, no locality has had a harder struggle than this one, It has been a battle in which real gene eralship developed on the strikers' slow and made them victorious over all tab-ites of the trust. The picket system was without a parallel. It extended from Canal Dover to Dennison, and consisted of camps stationed at im-portant points. Here the men watched

and being supplied with food from the nearest town. Communication was ef-fected by use of a bicycle corps kept constantly on the route between the camps. By this means, the numerous attempts of the trust to bring men into any of the places have been thwarted: Monessen has its Rhinehart, Wellsville its Dennis and Canal Dover its Bold. They are three of a kind. The only difference between them is that one is worse than the other. Rhinehart nis waited until the necessary influ-

ence was exerted, and Bold only broke

night and day, having regular guards,

injunction being issued. Bold is a lawyer by profession and he was elected mayor of Canal Dover on an independent ticket, the ticket of the "best" citizens. He held himself aloof from interference in the strike until last Monday, occupying the posiion of the man who begins by representing everybody and ends by cham-pioning the capitalist class. Last Mon-day morning he was sent for by the local mill officials and had an interview. with them. Just how much that inter-view was worth to Mr. Bold is not pub-licly known, but the strikers know now what it held in store for them.

Monday forenoon the train from Pittsburg brought in a negro who was to be cook and barber inside the sheet. mill for men expected to work there. Before entering the depot the train always stops to switch near a crossing which is only a few yards from the time the negro jumped off. He was met by Jurdens, the mill superinten-dent; Utterbach, a mill watchman, and Mayor Bold, and they made toward the nill. The strikers hailed them and asked to speak to the cook. Bold seized him and attempted to take him away. The strikers surrounded them. Bold picked up a club and ordered the strikers to disperse. Then without proyocation he struck one of the strik-ers with the club, the only blow, struck since the strike began. Finally, the

A few hours after this occurred the United States marshal appeared with the injunctions.

On Tuesday morning the capitalist press dispatches published that "Caust Dover was under mob rule," and that the strikers were fast becoming lawless in their attacks upon strangers. I witnessed the incident which gave excuse for these reports and can say that there was not a blow struck by any

That night after these reports of mob law were published reports were rife that the milita was about to be called in; these were not realised, but the injunctions were sworn out within twenty-four bours afterwards.

I have said the struggle here has far too mild under the circumstances.
When the strike commenced the men had only been at work a short time after a protracted idleness which ex-tended over nine months of last year. This had brought many down to bed rock in finances, and they have been suffering and hardship to the men of Canal Dover than to any other in the whole strike field. They are heroes in every sense of the word, and they are as firm and steadfast now as when were too poor to stand out long that to start the mills, but their expecta-

tions were not realized.

What is noticeable in Canal Dover to the fact that the women are as de trade unionists as the men are, and they do not hesitate to let the fact be own. Justly the men are pro

Altogether the strikers of Canal Dover deserve great credit for their magnificent behavior under trying cir sny that there are several Socialists among them who have non-to win a littler light for the work! among them who have done their share

-Read Harriman's "Class War in Idaho." Very timely in this period of strikes. Socialist Literature Company, 18t William street, New York. Price. 5 cents.

\$88 "Working for my own pecket all of the time" sails for "home" on the 7th.

will probably not exist, but the date is close enough to election day to keep the strikers' minds alive to the necessity of voting sgainst the injunction granters.

The strike is this district affects

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To APER NOT THE STRIKE TO IT I TANNA HE WILL SEER TO IT I TANNA HE WI

two in the bush, but the fellow who is too timid or too lazy to join a union

persons were killed-but four were employees five were injured-but three and make an effort to becrease his ware swill undonbtedly be a stumbling block in the way of others who certainly could get the two in the bush if he would only get out of the way and let them get at the game."

Were employees and seven of the ton being employees, we shall bear little more about it. In fact, from the capitalist point of view, there is nothing more to be said.—Social Democratic Herald.

IS THE SYSTEM RIGHT? One thousand dollars a day, Sunday and holldays excepted, for the next-forty-eight years, is what ex-Senator I. N. Camden of West Virginia, or his estate, will receive as a result of the sale of his coal lands in the Fairmont region, which has just been formally ratified. Mr. Camden is now 73 years old. Mr. Camden received \$15,000,000 for his property, the Fairmont Coal Compagy, which is to have the backing Compagy, which is to have the backing of J. P. Morgan. Of the purchase price \$500,000 was paid in cash, and the agreement calls for the payment of \$300,000 each year to Mr. Camden or his heirs until the entire amount is paid. Mr. Camden is already many times a millionaire, and, with the sale the sale body is now rated as being

And yet Mr. Camden never produced of coal in his life, nor could he have done so had he spent every second of his 73 years in the attempt

· Is it not a strange system which

appropriated for the benefit of one and to the loss of the multitude.—William H. Burke, in the Social Crusader.

"There is no aristocracy which is not There is no arriver to the common people."

We do not quote the above article for the purpose of criticism, but because of the clear presentation of the matter of fact. It is perfectly true that in the common people is not sent the common people in the common p strictly personal sense "this is not Sen-ator Camden's fault." But it is just as much his fault, as he has had the power to make it so. And it will be so just as long as he and his son can maintain it. It is no small part of the business of being capitalist to see that a part of capitalist profits and nearly all of capitalist "work" is directed to the express purpose of lying to and fooling the people, and it is largely be-cause of this that the common people maintain (not create) an aristocracy.
The capitalist class buy editors, preachers, spies, traitors, and "intellectuals"
just exactly as the wise madame of a just exactly as the was instance with disorderly house makes her peace with a wardman or go-between, and by the same methods—long green. The indi-vidual capitalist is not responsible in the sense only that the individual capithe sense change it, but it would not surprise us at all if the individual capitalist would be d—d if he don't try to change it, nor would it surprise us in the least if a lot of good, clean, re-spectable, but irresponsible capitalists

may be the last to be caught by the trust, but it will get there. It will take everything, nothing too small, nothing large enough.

BEGGING OF OLD PARTIES To this phase of industrial development do you think to successfully op

injures you and helps the boss? It won't do, members of No. 6. Other trades and laborers are joi the Social Democratic Party. They are in the same boat with you. They are learning. So can you.

The capitalists of this country are a

small minority. The workers are a majority. Let the workers get the political power, and then let the capitalists do the begging.

However, hug your chains if you must. If you cannot learn by the experience already gained, sad to say, you will get more. The capitalist will see to that. Make no mistake. But it well work were while to read more than the capitalist will see to the same will be to read more than the same will be to read more than the same well were the same while to read more than the same well were the same while to read more than the same wall were the same while to read more than the same wall were the same while to read more than the same wall were the same while to read more than the same than the same

BE WISE IN TIME.

cribe to The Worker. If you wish to join the Social Demo-

SOCIALISM IS COMING! UP AND BE DOING! If steamship lines were owned by the * Mosquito Bites

el Trust,

showing a circle of admiring friends what is that ability of his for which

was not as a promoter, that was don-by others. Nor as a director of ma-chanical operations, these are becom-

ing more automatic every day.) It was not as an organiser within the trust, nor as organiser at all, that he was en-dowed, with that imperial income, but as a successful destroyer of organiza-tions among the slaves of the compa-nics. For this he won his spurs; and it is during this steel strike or never-that Schwab must prove to be worth

PLUCKING GEESE IN TURKEY

That unfortunate goose who goes to make up the greater part of the Sul-tan's forty millions of subjects has for years been as closely plucked as any goose on earth. The Russian plucks,

the English plucks, and the native gen tleman plucks. But the French have

been plucking the poor bird so very close (to Constantinople) that the old.

here is more money at present (in

AN ARMED AUTOMOBILITY, A

are practising everywhere for strike duty. These gentlemen being them-selves owners of many mills, control-ers of the large slave populations there-in, and premoters of strikes; the neces-sity has been laid upon their hearts of trying what they could do as an auto-mobile cavalry for the preservation of property. Armed with scythes like the

hariots of the ancient Romans a fev

videst street can rush at seventy or

lighty miles an hour and break w

anything in the shape of manking that's in sight. Look out for the auto

CRASS STUPIDITY. That there are

some imperviously stapid men on the New York police force goes without more saying. That man who arrested a well-known millionairs for steaming through the streets every hight at this

n evermore, when the law cried "halt."

was a stupid man. That's why Magts trate Zeller let the millionaire go free

A SURE SIGN OF PROSPERITY

Since the second advent of Mr. McKin-ley the people's reluctance to leave this world has become so great that the In-surance companies are said to be con-sidering the necessity of reducing the

lepublican party, who may be living

onger merely to beem the administra

of pensions among them, or it may be that there are large numbers of people

desperately clinging to life, still wait-

far as the workers are concerned the laborers are still dying young.

. Whatever be the cause

tion or it may be due to the prevalen

scale of premiums. This longer

Go thou and don't do likewis

number of automobile clubmen actising everywhere for strike

peace and France is satisfied.

By PETER E. BURROWES

as aforetime, to Pretend to de justice, but in reality to give you workingmen all the worst of it. All his learning is used, not to enlighten the cause or par-ties to a controversy, but to make you workingmen think you are getting a "fair show." You get nothing of the kind. You get learned phrases from his nibs and the capitalist gets the de-The Worker. An Organ of the Social Democratic Park PUBLISHED WHERLY At 184 William Street, New York

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THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.

HIS DIGNIFIED NOBS.

polemn. Wear a reverent aspect.
Think inwardly and outwardly appear
subscryient, abject. We approach the
holy of holics. We are at the thresh-

Great men, who get paid for it, will tell you that this is the bulwark and

the citadel of Your liberties. Whatever

dee is wrong in this land of the free, he courts are pure, unimpeachable—so they say, the great ones of the earth.

Some things in this country may not be exactly right (it is too hard and harsh to say that they are wrong); but there is one thing in which All can

purple, mayhap, but a real nose, nev-ertheless, Wonderful being. What a great man is he. Some farmer had to plow the land,

sow the seed, harvest the wheat; some miller grind the wheat into flour; some baker make the flour into bread; some boy deliver the bread at the house;

come maid servant put the bread on the table—and then the judge will eat; with dignity. Some miner will dig the coal; engineers, brakemen, conductors

will transport the coal, a man servan a fire-and the judge will be warmed, with dignity. The rag-picker will send

bis rags to the paper mill, where they will be made into paper; the printer will set the type; the pressman will take the type from the paper maker, the press from the machinist and print words on the blank paper, which blank maker.

the blank paper, which binders will spake into a book-and the judge will

peake into a book—and the judge will git by His fire in His upholstered chair, reading His book, taking His toast and tea and drinking His wine, all with

ople who made him have taken pains ough with him; you have not spared pease. On inspection of the job, or ther the job-lot, what do you think

id of a court of justice!

Free workman, trend softly. Lool

FOR MAYOR-

FOR CONTROLLER-

1888 (Presidential)

not competent to sit on the bench? When you go into court what do you most desire a throw-down ornament TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. When you go into court what do you most desire a throw-down ornamentsd with the choicest literary finish, or a decision that you win? You want a decision, of course, and when you elect men whose interests are your interests, you will get a decision in your favor—not before. Obey the laws and the decision of the ludges of course. Bundle rates: (than 100 cogies, per copy the decisions of the judges, of course but as to respecting them—phew, they Weekly Bundles: stink!

GET TO WORK.

Comrades, the campaign is on, and you must go to work. The Secial Dem-ocratic Party in New York City has a ocratic Party in New Fork Gary and a better opportunity to make gains this year than any Socialist party has ever before had in America. We have a larger membership, we have a harmon-ious organization, we have the ear and sympathy of many of the trade unions. we have the good will of thousands who only partially understand Social-ism, and are for the first time ready to listen and read—in short and long, we have everything in our favor.

Let every comrade attend every neeting of his branch from now on. Let every branch organizer s comrades are looked up. If they have been sick or out of work and cannot pay their dues, remit the dues, but see to it that they are brought to doing

any branch's territory, indoors or out. party member undertake some personal work, in addition to that of his branch, such as distributing literature mong the men with whom he works, r in his trade union, or to his next-

lost neighbors.

Branches should undertake to cover certain localities with literature where possible. If they have headquarters they should float a campaign baunernot a costly or fancy one, but one showing the party emblem and names of candidates in bold letters, easily

meeting proposes some new method of propaganda, don't dismiss it, saying we can't do that; consider it carefully, andsee if it is possible to carry it out; in-stead of finding reasons why things cannot be done, find ways and means

to slip by without doing your best. Go our branch meeting and get to t at once, not to let up until we

TO YOUNG SPEAKERS.

Many of our young speakers do their best, and are still disappointed. We can give them one or two tips which, if followed, will assist them.

The very first essential to making a taiking on is right. That essential is already possessed by all our speakers. The next greatest essential is to know everything about your subject. If you everything, know all that you can. Study Socialism, read Social ism study capitalism, if you want to make a good speech about Socialism. You can't know too much about the subject; you can't possibly know enough. Know all that you can freeze

An old friend of the writer, probably the greatest Socialist speaker in Amer ica to-day, once said to him: "My boy. The Worker-gets here Friday. On Fri-day evening when I get home from work I sit me down and read The Worker-every word in it; not the headlines only, not the articles only of news, but every line-and then I know what is doing in Socialism, and I know

what is doing in Socialism, and I know what is doing in Socialism, and I know what is any, and how to say it."

Young speakers particularly should do this. But they should not stop there is the Supreme Court. That is the Supreme Justice—not the Supreme leing—but the Supreme Justice—for this Supreme Court.

Look well at him. Note his dignity. Also his dyspepsia. See how great he is, how wooderful it is that such a look it up. Learn to remember the supremental seed to the supremental Alse his dyspepein. See how great he is; how wonderful it is that such a gian is not a thousand feet high. How can so much greatness be contained in so small a compass? Again, note his dignity, and his gown. Lot a feeling of awe come over you. Compared with him, think what a mere nothing you. back and look it up. Learn to remens ber things that are worth remember

Not only read good books, but it you are a young speaker, read them aloud. Watch yourself. You will be surprised how many words you fall to pronounce distrinctly, clearly. When you do that, go back and read the sentence over again and again, as many times as may be necessary to enable you to acquire a habit of speaking in a clear tone and sounding over witshe of sentence. tone and sounding every syllable of a word-no slurring.

If you will do these things-inform yourself on the subject, saturate your-self with it; read aloud, clearly, dis-tinctly; read good, well-written books, thethy; read good, well-written books, so as to get the habit of speaking correctly, strongly, elegantly—do these things, and there is no reason why any young man of strength and good lungs and voice should not become not only a speaker, but an orator.

How it tickies the capitalist to have some bootlicking economist tell him that England is losing her commercial that England is losing her commercial supremacy because of the arrogance and power of the trade unions it never seems to occur to them that any part of their lost trade might be because the English capitalist wants too high a rate of profit; it is all because the trade unionist wants too high a wage. The real thing is that the British capitalist real thing is that the British capitalist wants the British workman's wages reduced so that his profits may be maintained; and because the British capitalist has so far been unable to force wages down he has tied up production, and stands ready, notwithstanding his patriotism and love of dear old England, to "invest" his capital in China or any other place on earth where he can exploit workingmen to the highest degree. He will do this as quickly if the whole English working class should starter because of it as he would eat his dinner when hungry. It remains to be seen, however, just how Don't you see that in this day of hams the judge is the worst sham of h lot? Do you imagine he is there to be justice? Not so. He is there, now

the British workingman will look it, and what he will do about it. believe that there is grit, character and strength in the working class of Eng-land, and if there is not a surprising growth of Socialism there in the near future we miss our guess.

Don't mind if The Worker is not up been doing the work of three men and a yoke of oxen long enough to know better than to get tired. The acting editor used to come up to the Worker office afty-two times a year and tell agination and be on-duty next week.

WE'LL GET

One can respect the bootblack; no

SOCIALISM

"Love your enemies." This should not prevent you from giving your ene-mies a good licking—for their good and

IF YOU

three kinds of lies—lies, d—u lies, and statistics. Mr. Carroll D. Wright is a

WORK FOR IT

In the chemistry of capitalism the s no such element as honesty; in th crucible of competition there

AND

"You Socialists are right, but you ar shead of the times." No man ever lived shead of his time, but many men most men, have lived behind

VOTE FOR IT.

any man of snything," says the New York "Journal." If a man has a dead-ly weapon and threatens your life therewith, would you deprive him of it? If a man holding political power preposes to wield that power to de-prive you of all political franchises. would you deprive him of any part of it?. If a man or group of men holdin economic powers proposed to use thos powers to gorge themselves and to starve you, would you deprive them of "anything?" No, we don't believe yo would. So you could make a sens tional story of your own debauchmen and read of your own funeral, you would probably be willing to starve without "depriving anybody of any

Schwab says "this is no time to arbi trate." . Morgan says "this is no time to arbitrate." There will come a day, and it is not far off, when the work en will say "this is no time to ar

Respect for the law? There lan't lawyer on earth that knows the law or any subject, or can forecast the decision of the court in any cause, the multiplication table not barred—unless it is to be decided by a judge he has "seen

"The price of the United States ste shares continues firm on the belief that the company has practically beaten the the company has practically beaten the strikers," says the New York "Com-mercial Advertiser." The British won Bunker Hill; the slave-owners got the Dred Scott decision. Some of these

"It should be said, and it is a pleasure to say, that thus far the steel strike has led to few violations of the law." How about the organization of the trust? Is not that a violation of law, or can't you see it, or do you own stock in it, or in other corporations that are in the same boat, you diggrace to the paper "founded by Horace Greeley?"

New York union printers were in a fight with the Republican New York "Sun," but it was Democratic Judge Bookstaver who issued an injunction against the men. Which ticket will the printers vote? Or, why should they not vote the ticket of the Social Emproyratic Parity, headed by Ren. Democratic Party, headed by Ben Hanford, a member of their own un-ion, as its candidate for mayor?

Every such and aristocrat who re-turns to this country from "abroad" puts up a howi about the "outrage" of having his or her baggage searched by the customs inspectors, instead of hav-ing it passed on declaration as formerly. To thoroughly understand the ex-tent of the "outrage" one has only to know that the customs collections un-der the system of search are four times as large as when the respectable pas-senger's word was taken at its face value. Outrage!

Hely John Wanamaker has been dis-covered hard at work in his New York store this hot weather, and the "Jour-nal" exploits this as the reason for his success. If this is the reason for his success. If this is correct there ere a million other people in Greater New York who, having worked hard all through the hot weather, ought to be-come Wanamaker millionaires. Imag-ine a city-full of Wanamakers, each trying to sell every other a \$20 over-coat for \$7.95%. Talk about h-li.

ACCORDING TO LAW. The courts of New York are almost given up to the motions and commotions of two seas of professional gamblers, known to us as the gamblers and anti-gamblers, all looking forward to the fall elections. Well trained old court bloodds are hunding the judges from pillar to post in order to get court or-ders and things to commit crime with in their absence for the holidays. Never was law so honored as it is now Never was law so honored as it is now by persons who will not perjure them-selves, nor break a contract, nor com-mit a theft, nor even a libel without first securing a court decision which will cover their case, because they are law abiding citizens. Even the most unsavory of them abide there so much and so long that their bad odor per-mentes the courts, the laws, themselves mentes the courts, the laws themselves and even the judges from, here to

"AUTO ME, PLEASE." That was a beautiful sight the other day outside of a New England factory town where they had a strike on when the gentle man who owned the works took scabe into his own automobile and carried them thus (what a kind man and how humble) into the factory to the vacant places of the men resisting. What did he do it for? He was earrying the goose that laid the golden eggs, and the geese looked so blonored. It made the geese looked so honored. It mad a good impression; and other scale ar spected to say "Auto me, please."

SATAN FINDS SOME MISCHIEF still for idle hands to do. Perhaps he finds a lot of it in military and navel Perhaps that is the expla tion of the extremely serpentins finish that was observed in the crockedness of the military order in France during the Breyfus business. Perhaps that accounts for the astonishingly prethe very mose of a virtuous and purita republic. Perhaps it is not Satan. Pull Profit, priggery, patriotism, and a pension list could run this world to Satan' entire satisfaction, even if the old may

DO YOU WANT A BODY? If any ne has any use for a dead body there one for sale in Willis avenue. Bronz New York. It is now alive, but out of work, presumably it has nothing to ea and is very miserable; it will therefor kill itself in such a place and manne as will enable the purchaser to find his property as little damaged as possible. Probably it desires to have a few square meals before going hence; othwise what does it want with money Not since the birth of civilization was ever poverty and despair like unto this.

THEY HAD A SHOCKING. The Armours of Chicago have been brought to task for concealing a little matter of a million dollars or so from the tax authorities. But Armour's lawyer say it was not available; it was in doublit whether it was to be or not to be. In fact they either had it and didn't know or they didn't know what to do with it. This being a normal experience with big capitalists their wealth is evitoes turn up. Whatever be the book of the story the story itself is a lie, as far as the workers are concerned, for dently the fruit of intelligence and

SOCIALISM IS COMING! UP AND BE DOING

THE RESPECTABLE BETTER ELEMENT.

(From the Social Crusader.) reading modern newspapers In reading modern newspapers one characteristic seems to present itself with increasing emphasis—their futility. They seem to be aiming to produce more noise, about nothing at all; as if their intention. If they may be credited with anything so dignified as an intention, were to confuse and dismay the people with things which cannot be related to any stable principle or scheme of life. It will be remembered scheme of life. It will be remembered that the papers were filled with start-ling tales of an sirably which was fly-ing over the western states at the time when the sugar trust was discreedly obtaining its special privileges from concress. There is more in the most ple of sensation than invariably ap-pears upon the surface. As an illustra-tion of the newspaper art of misrepretion of the newspaper art of misrepre-sentation by means of the omission of important facts a recent incident at Melrose Park, a subarb of Chicago,

CAPITALIST LOVE FOR THE NEGRO. The Latrobe Steel and Coupler Company had conseived the time-worn and always troublescene and unsuccessful idea of importing negroes from the South to replace their striking work-men. Three hundred and stateen necross were brought from Birmingham, Ala., by train and side-tracked at Lie Ala, by train and side-tracked at La Grange to await the pleasure of their prospective employers. The method employed by the Latrebe company to induce these negroes to come North was unspeakably infamous. The company's agent at Birmingham had circulated a handbill specifically promising wages of \$2 per day and good homes to whomever would come to Melrose Park, and positively asserting THAT THERE WAS NO STRIKE WHAT EVER; a deliberate and infamous EVER; a deliberate and infamous falschood on the part of those who can hide their faces from the public be-nind the corporate name of the Latrobe Company.

MIDDLE CLASS LOVE FOR THE BEGRO. ing sun, in their stuffy cars at La ing sun, in their stuffy cars at La Grange, than the "respectable, inhoman residents of that suburban village protested." Complaints were made to Marshal Rau. The latter visited the train at \$4.50 octook and ordered the conductor to more the train out of the town. The negroes pleaded for a delay, but the marshal was frm, and shortly before noon the train drew out. When Balt Creek, two miles north of La Grange, was reached, the train came to a stop. Those in charge decide not to move further on until orders had been received from the officers had been received from the offi-

cials of the company, and there in a favorable spot a sort of camp was tem-porarily made. A dozen negroes who lingered in La Grange on the promise of some food for their children negro resident—the janitor of one of the village buildings—were driven out with firearms and threats of killing

THE SOCIALIST AND THE MEGRO.

But in the village of La Grange ther happens to live a slight, beautiful, dark-eyed girl who is inspired with the ideals of Socialism. Her name is Bertha Howell She is an artist w sort of lingering beliaf in the feasibility of non-revolutionary Socialism i. e., a Socialism obtainable without the class struggle by the smooth developsaw that the negroes were hungry, and acted with a promptness and humans. acted with a promptness and human-ness of spirit that should shame the mility. She hastened to the village liv-eryman, who at her solicitation placed a horse and vehicle at her disposal. ment of modern state and administra-tive forms. It would do much good if the New Zealand travesty were more thoroughly and widely exposed than it has been to the end that Fabian "So-cialism" should at length be appraise! a horse and vehicle at her disposal. Thus equippped she went rapidly about, gathering provisions from the shops and residences until the yehicle would hold no more. Then she turned her horse's head toward the negroes at Sait Creek, who were iffl unconscious that an angel in the proverbial gast of woman was feeting toward their withfood for their worn and sickly wives and babes. The infamous handbill which had betrayed the negroes into coming North was seen by Miss Howell, a copy being shown her by a negro who had refused to sell his copy for the \$5.0ffered by the company's representatives. These handbills were ample ground for dismage suifs and the Latrobe company knew it well. That Is ground for damage/suits and the La-trobe company knew it well. That is why their hireling "attorneys" went among the hungry colored people and bought them up. Five dollars seems a good sum, when you are hungry and your women and children are hungry.

CAPITALIST PROMISES

"Relying on these promises," said Miss Howell, to the editor of the "Crusader," who sought her out and found her still blazing with indignation, "many of these poor people had even sold out their little cabins and their household furniture in Alabama, coming North sure of good work at good wages and expecting to establish-homes. When I was among them on Friday afternoon they had had nothing to eat since the night before. They had been living in these same cars since the previous Thesday, with no possible chance to get rest. If you had seen them, as I did, herded in the dirty, sweitering day conches, some of Says the New York "Commercial-Advertiser: "The report of the Agri-cultural Départment at Washington is interesting for its proof of the decreasinteresting for its proof of the decreasing numbers and importance of farm laborers as compared with thirty years ago. At this time they were nearly half in number of all our agricultural workers, they are now little more than a third. This registers pretty accurately the increased use of agricultural machinery and the release of hundreds of thousands of farm laborers for other occupations. The report establishes of thousands of tarm aborers to oth-er occupations. The report establishes concllisively a prosperous wage rate, yet, notwithstanding, there is greater difficulty in securing the requisit-amount of labor. The Kansas harvest is the most striking instance of this."

--- "Hope springs eternal in the ha-man breast," but the springs grow rusty as we grow older."—Lucifer,

THE DRUMMER'S AWAKENING. A MODERN FABLE.

BY W. L. OSWALD, ARLINGTON, N. J.

ever. This drummer didn't indulge in the frothy glass, and hadn't sufficient abdominal protuberance to qualify for abdominal protuberance to qualify for a band. He therefore did his drumming with his knuckles upon effice doors. If it availed, and he was ad-mitted to the inner sanctuary, he joilied the buyer for an order.

ceived, the realization of the wicken in-justice of this outrage would burn in your lieurt and brain, as it has in inthe ever since seeing and hearing all of this." A sermon might be preached

et of a personality like Miss

on the effect of a personality like Miss Howell's—the inspiration afforded others by the knowledge of such noble acts as hers. The "respectable" Grange people who were ready to follow Marshal Rau in hounding the hungry nagroes from the village were equally ready, at the touch of her noble personality, to follow Miss Howell to their relief. To conclude the incident, as an illustration of newspaper skill in dis-

THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

pocket, received from the repres

tives of the Latrobe Steel and Couple

Company. As many more colored mea and a few women remained behind, most of them having had offers of work

at fairly good wages. All the negroes were settled with alike, and those who wished to go back to Birmingham were

given the privilege at the company's

Shockey, whose plan not only netted the colored folk something like \$1,500 in cash, but PERMANENTLY SET-

TLED THE QUESTION OF DAM-AGE SUITS AGAINST THE COM-PANY FOR ALLEGED BREACH OF

CONTRACT. Each man promised not to institute proceedings against the company when he accepted the cash."

"THE DEAL DOCK AMEAD "

Referring to the political outlook he London "Financial Reformer"

rade kills political agitation. Thinkers

Strikes, agitations, both political and social, are the fruits of bad trade, with

peculiarly favored in this respect, but

everything points to a change. When the change comes, demands for vari-ous forms will once ugain spring up. The REAL BOCK AHEAD IS NOT

to the rock, and you can't change your course through any power under the

A FABIAN PARADISE.

(From London Justice.)

published a letter from a "New Zea-land Social Democrat," in which the much-belauded "State Socialism," se-

cailed, of New Zealand was scathingly

where long-standing government offi-cials are dismissed for venturing to ex-

ciety itself, in fact, might have mod-elled the colony. Yet what comes of all this New Zealand Socialism (save

the mark of which we hear so much

investigated to evince itself as one

"THE COMPANE"

"To This America" is the title of a

Gallienne, contributes to the first issue of "The Comrade", Another poem, "The Worker and the Traum," is from

the pen of the well known California writer and Socialist, Jack London, William Mailly is the author of a very

interesting little sketch, entitled "But ties," and "Grischka" is the title of

story written for the new Socialist imagasine by Morris Winchevaky. These are only a few of the things that

will make up the contents of the first issue of "The Comrade." Numerous

recent number of "Justice"

THE WAR, BUT SOCIALISM.

its accompanying short time, reduc-wages, etc. The unionists have be

"It must be remembered that every form of political activity has been slumbering for some years. Why? Because trade has been good. Good

"One hundred and twenty-five hap-

Herald" says:

simulation, we arint the report of this Meirose Park incident as it appeared in the Chicago "Record-Herald." Not knowing the facts, it appears a very pleasant incident thoroughly enjoyed by the negroes; but, reading between the lines, it is a cirronicle of the actions of men wealthy and respected. It was his boast that his quest was never in vain, though he failed to add that the coveted order usually cam with the purport to make himself scarce, which, needless to say, was not exactly what he pined for. Still he was a strenuous hustler; gave a pretty good song and dance, and when up against it knew the magic power of Uncle Sam's soap, when liberally applied to the inner lining of the buyer's tions of men, wealthy and respected, whose ethics would shame the high-wayman out of business. The "Recorddo enough business (and people) to pre-vent his conscience from troubling his py negroes went speeding South last night over the Illinois Central Rail-road. Each had a crisp \$5 note in his when he drew his salary. He received fifty per week, so he thought he had no kick coming.

Now this drummer had a friend-socialist. He, too, was a knight of the road. At evening while waiting for a busy street corner; mount the ros-trum formed by his baggage, and expassing leathers. All the dough he trimmed from his traveling expense ac-count he spent for Socialist literature. expense.

"Half a dozen representatives of the company went to La Grange yesterday afternoon to prepare for the return of the darkeys. A compromise between the men and the company was effected through the efforts of Attorney. He would jut up at cheap hood, and dine on pork, all in order tobuy a few pamphiets more, and except when treating a customer smoked Pittsburg

stogies. From which it will be seen he was made of the real stuff.

Of course he talked Socialism to his friends. He talked it so much in fact that those who were unpersunded came to look upon his as a—crank—(we out the adjustice). omit the adjective) When they met on the street one

would say:
"Saw Billy last night. Gave me a

book, 'Why I am a Socialist.'" And the other would reply: "Did you tell him because he was

Then they would swap, ha, ha's, and fall to telling one another how hot it

was last week, or forget Billy and his book in some similar subject of mor

So it was with the drummer! He often expressed in what he considered suitable language, but which had betliterature given him he stuffed into his grip for use as shaving paper.

The Socialist mostly confined his talks with the drummer to the subject

of trusts. He tried to convince him that owing to the elimination of compe-tition by the irresistable march of the combine, salesmen would soon be un-necessary factors in the industrial

And you are saffing right straight on "You and I," he would say, "will find ourselves with no more profitable occu-pation than holding down park bench-es when that comes."

In reply the drummer entreated him

to "cut it out," at the same time add-ing an opinion that he "was full of tin whistles," that he "talked in bunches" or something equally polite. One may take liberties with friends, however. drummer never knew what the Socialdrummer never knew what the Socialist was saying. His thoughts were always too full of schemes for increasing his employer's pile of the yellow dust to admit of very attentive listening. He was looking for a raise. "Something practical," he said, and had no time for such things. The Remblicion ticket was good on the form of the property of the said. cials are dismissed for venturing to express disapproval of British murder and plunder in South Africa—is a Fabian Paradise. The "State," as interpreted by Mr. Seldon, is everything. Administrative departments are ever increasing their respective spheres of influence. The Fabian South publican ticket was good enough for him, he guessed (and it was strictly a guess, for he never thought of apply-ing his reasoning faculty to the matter). He always had voted it, and what was the use of changing? He was fur-ther confirmed in this choice of party by the fact that every campaign a Republican banner was hung from the third story window of his firm's build-ing to the window of another house opthe sorriest frauds and delusions of the present generation; in short, as only an ingenious cover for the old Adam of capitalistic profit-mongering.

his boss supported that party, and vot-ing the same ticket seemed to establish a sort of equality between them! One day the drummer sat reading his newspaper over his dinner. After ascertaining the standing of the base-ball teams, he had turned to the stock sometimes when he could spare the long green he took a fiyer on margins Of course he never escaped without a shearing, but it permitted him to pose as a real stock speculator, and that was surely worth the price. It gave of the doings on "'Change," and how he could have cleaned up so many thousand dollars velvet if he had only He had got half way down the col-

posite. . From this he concluded that

"The thingumsjig manufacturers

of the United States, under the name of the American Thingums-lig Company, filed papers of incorporation at Trenton yesterday. This latest combination includes all the plants of the so and so, and so and so, and so, etc., companies, which . constitute the entire thingumalig industry of the country, and represents a capital of \$250,000,000. ents a capital of \$250,000,000.
"In a prespectus issued by the

new company quarterly dividends of 15 per cent, are promised upon a new series of common non-voting stock which will be placed upon the market at 50 per cent. of its par value. The company expects to realize these dividends of 120 per cert, annually upon the actual investment, by certain economies which it will initiate. Fally half the plants will be shut down, sav-ing 50 per cent, of what is now be-ing paid in wages and miscellaneous running expenses, and cur-tailing production so as to keep it within the demand, thus assuring high prices. The clerical force will also be greatly reduced, and sales-men, of which the companies com-bined now employ over a thousand, will entirely dispensed with."

The drummer felt as if something had dropped, for among the companies mentioned he recognized his firm's Could it be that he was to be sur

hundred a year man who had been with the company for fourteen venus? No, of course, it was a mistake. How could they get along without salesmen, anyway? They had printed it wrong, or it was a bull on the part of the re-porter. A joke perhaps! Ha! hal hal But a d—n unpleasant one. And he or-dered another cup of coffee.

That evening a telegram awaited him at his hotel. "Peruse, Social, Economics," It

He took his code book from his pock

"Come home at once. Owing to business changes. We will no longer require your services."
Then it WAS true! And they

ouldn't get rid of him quick enough The drummer was dazed. He sat down and mechanically read it again and again:

business changes. We will no long-

or require your services."

And his salary was going to make the 120 per cent, dividends! He was to eat snow balls so that his salary might be divided among the purchasers of stock! He, who had considered himself as good as any of them, was to be discharged without a minute's warning when it suited their conven-ience! He—. But suddenly he became aware that the telegram untranslated was more than the usual targon. It ame to him with a start!

"Peruse social economics."

That was just what Billy had been

urging him to do!

It seemed almost like a special providence that the code words should fall ogether in such a way, and they came t a time te make an impression

at a time te make an impression.

By ginger, he would "peruse social economics." He had called Billy a crank for giving such advice, but perhaps he had more sense than himself after all. Billy had told him that just this thing would have a likely and told him that just his thing would happen. That soon the need of salesmen would be done away with. That unless the people gained courted of the means of produc-tion and distribution so that they could regulate wages and hours of employ-ment to conform to the more ecohomi-cal, labor-saving methods of production, not only salesmen, but all workers, would find themselves begging for mobilinable work. He remembered it supposed he was listening. And then Billy had talked—. But up in his grig were those books Billy had given him, He made a rush for an elevator about

In two minutes he had carefully renoved those of the papers and pamph-ets that had not fallen victim to thi lather, and was deep in their perusal. Far into the night he sat and read, unng the midnight electricity. He was in new world of thought, and was fus its conceptions; the lucid analysis of prevailing evils, and the completeness of its remedies. Like the cliess player intent upon his game, he was too absorbed to take cognizance of time or

A week later, Scene: Office of the rummer's employer.
The drummer enters, fresh from his broken trip. He is dressed the same, and in his hand holds the familiar tengram, but his features glow with an first read its translation. With a brisk

his voice, "I see you got our wire You did not reply, and I feared we had issed you."
"Yes," replied the drummer, spens

step he approaches the desk

mg in a tone he had never before dared to use in such a position, "I am back.
I received your telegram—here it is.
'Peruse social economics,' it says. I have taken the advice, and my eye have been opened. Some day not distant this country will belong to people, and under the co-opera commonwealth you parasites, of which I was one, will bet set at productive employment to earn all younget. None will live by another's labor, and a will receive what they produce I so now what an ass I have been all th

Flinging the paper upon the desk he turned and aft the room. The boss offered never a word-but a spasmodic

Noral: Some people wan't wake up till they are dumped out of their hole. It jars them, but is effective where an argumentative alarm clock falls.
Will you wait til, you are dumped?

Socialism is Coming. Up and be Doing.

DAYTON, O.—The man who thinks town that he edits the "Press" in this town writes, under date of August 37: "Yes-publishes nearly every day what he terday's special election to all alder-

publishes nearly every day what he forday's special election to all alderfondly thinks are editorials on the subject of Socialism. We need not mind:
Second Ward. Sinfor, Democrat-Rehim, however, for if he does not own
the "Press" he will lose his job before
long.

UTICA, N. V.—Local Utles held its

You will find thirty of the best

city convention and nominated Com-rade Reinhold Pitich for mayor and Henry Benzel for member of assembly.

PARTY NEWS.

VAIL IN TOLEDO.—Rev. Ches. H. Vall, National Organizer of the Socialist Party, was with us on Monday, August 20, and that evening made the closing address of a six month's tour which has extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back again, during which time he missed only one apfault of his. Fearing a hot night we vertised a street meeting, and while was an imposition on Courade Valt, not being used to speaking in the e passing of a band and Knight Temar parade could move the people on their places. One and all agree pronouncing his address by all odds best and most effective Socialist ech over delivered in this city. His er of explaining the class strug gie is masterly in its clearness and his appeal for the necessity of erganiz-ing on clear-cut class-conscious politioal-lines was the strongest we have Vall has established a reputation is s city which will guarantee him an dience to be proud of if he even taks here again, which we all hope may at no distant day. Comes Vail left here for New York where he will enjoy a well-carne

BELIEVE IN

A GOOD WORKER.-The following om St. Louis explains itself: "Clin-u Simonton, Berwick, III.—Dear Comade: The National Committee ed to hear that you'are about to pleased to hear that you are about to guidertake an agitation trip through the middle Eastern and New England states, and feel assured that your work will result in building up the So-cialist Party. We also appreciate the tly, which is all the more wishes for your success. I remain, yours fraternally, Leon Greenbaum, Sational Secretary." Courade Simon-ton expects to start from Chicago east, Detroit and Cleveland, thene gh the strike region of Pennsyl spaign as Socialist candidate for r of that state. Comrades along e mentioned should write onton at Berwick, Ill., if

SOCIALISM?

WESTCHESTER, CO., N. Y .- The ounty convention of Westchesier county will be held in Building Trades all, Yonkers, 23 North Broadway, on turday evening, Sept. 14, at 7 p. m., en a full county ticket will be nominated. The assembly convention for First Assembly District will also be on same date and place. Delegate om Wakefield and Mount Vernen are wited to attend. An effort is being pade to secure Comrade Hants ening the nominations are made very comrade in Westchester County make up their minds that Westchaster will be heard from on election day. Mount Vernon is making rapid bendway and there is a very healthy meve-

WORK FOR IT.

NEW JERSEY.-To all New Jerse nrades: The joint state campaig. Imittee met on the first of Septem. They decided to issue a referen r. They decided to issue and me organization matters. Urgent ap-als were made to the delegates presint to see that the governors' petition lists be filled and sent in, and that the subscription blanks to he sent out be guickly attended to. The receipts of once are as yet very small, and little san be done. Please let this be chang-ed for the better at our next meeting on the thirtsenth instant. Send for literature and speakers. We have them but cannot use them, for there are no nds. Congrade Vall's tour in Oc is now being arranged. "The fields are gipe for the sickle." Comrade, "why stand ye idle?" G. H. Strobell.

A successful attempt has been made organize the servant girls in Chi-

o organize the servant girls in Chiugo and 300 domestics are now bandtogether, determined to secureadorter hours and better conditions.
The girls who have joined the union
complain bitterly of the rooms in
which they are compelled to sleep and
Buy one of their first moves will be an
effort to secure apartments in the boyses in which they are employed it for human beings instead of rats. A ood many of the men might well take a lesson from these girls. We wish them success, and anything we can do to help them will be done.

UNION PICKETS may be arrested without warrants and held to the eriminal court for unlawful interfereriminal court for uniawful interference, if they touch a non-union man and request the privilege of a conversation. This was the purport of a decision in Chicago by Justice Doyle when he held to the criminal court James Brown and Herman Vogelsang, two of the strike committee of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, who, on August 22, pulled the sleeve of Anton Nelson, a moulder, and said: "Can I speak with you?"

week's rest at Tuily, N. Y., before starting on his campaign in New Jergay. He has been on the road nearly exery hight, semetimes twice, has traveled ever 14,00 miles in nineteen states, and has done great and insting service to the cause of Socialism. Mrs. Vall has been useconstal.

also made a number of addresses, generally before women's clubs of various kinds. Those wishing to communicate with Comrade Vali should address him at Tully, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT

EAST SIDE, NEW YORK-Regular meeting of the S. D. P. was held at the club rooms of the Workingmen's Liv-erary Society, 616 East Fifth street, city. The weekly metings of the dis-trict will from now on be held every sday evening at 8 p. m. A car committee was elected consis paign committee was elected consist-ing of Comrades Hidden, Wolf, Feld-berg, and L. Lissanro. There will be two open-air meetings held every week-ou Mondays and Fridays. Comrade Max Hayes will address an open-air meeting Friday, Sept. 6, at 8 p. m. sharp at Sixth street, cor

SOCIALISM?

Club of the 26th Ward, organized for the promotion of its members in literary culture, skill in debate, parlia-mentary practise, and the study of ecoestions. Every one is welcome, and all visitors may take part in the exercises, which take place every first and third Wednesday, of each menth at 8:30 p. m., at 400 Glenmore avenue, near Penasylvania avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WORK FOR IT.

FREMONT, OHIO, Sandusky of ty Socialists are the first in the field with a ticket for the fall election. At a convention held in Fremont yester day, this ticket was nominated: Representative, Sam L. Smith; sheriff, Perry N. Parrish; commissioner, Cyrus Anderson: Infrmary director, Edward for signers asking that their ticket be placed on the official ballot.

YONKERS. N. Y .- The comrades of Yonkers celebrated Labor Day with an open-air meeting. At the end of Comrade Krafft's discourse questions were put by the disciples of Dun,which were answered in such style that he carried the entire andience with him and siced the disturbers. Twenty-six

COMBADE KOENIG WRITES: "The Agitation Committee of the 21st Assembly District. Brooklyn, has been successful in organizing a branch in Brownsville on Monday night with a membership of twenty-six. It was a well attended meeting, about two hundred being present. J. Semetkin was the main speaker. It seems Brownstille, in the second series of the se

TOLEDO, OHIO,-Local Toledo effected reorganization at a meeting held in Harmonia Hall, 518 Summit street, Tuesday evening, August 27, 1901, on the following officers were eject-Organizer and secretary. Thomas F. Keogh; financial secretary, Henry

ROCHESTER, N. Y .- Meetings for coming week: Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 9 p. m., corner of Boston Pike and Rem-ington street; speakers: Bach, Siever-man, and Swaim, Friday, Sept. 13, at 8-p. m., corner Alphonse and Clifford

NEW HAMPSHIRE.-Comrade Geo Howris, of Manchester, writes that the State Committee has sent \$10 to President Shaffer for the steel strikers, and asked the branches to do what

INDIANAPOLIS - The Societies Party is already making a hot campaign, and has issued a leaflet which for typography and in other respects is very creditable and worthy of being copied by other sections.

MILWAUKEE, WIS .- The "Social Democratic Herald" has arrived here from Chicago, and has office at 614 State street, to which aff-communica-tions should hereafter be addressed.

PETER E BURROWES will speak at Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First streat and Columbus avenue, Sunday, Sept. 8, at 8 p. m., on "This is No Time to Arbitrate."

NEW CHARTERS,-Girard, Kau. Atlanta, Ga., Waterbury, Conn., and a number of other towns have applied to the National Committee for charters. FATHER McGRADY'S books on

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE will speak at Portland, Me., Monday, Sep-tember 9.

PORTLAND, ME., is to have a new paper, the "Pacific Coast Citizen."

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

and Forty-fifth street and Brook ave-nue, also at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Saturday, Sept. 14, at One Hundred

Saturday, Sept. 14, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Wills avenue; also at One Hundred and Forty-third street and Alexander avenue. Saturday, Sept. 21, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Wills avenue, ratification meeting for the Borough of Bronx, with Socialist band and parade. Comrade Hanford, our candidate for mayor; Comrade Herron, and others will speak.

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

others will speak.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Wills avenue.
Saturday, Sept. 28, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and Continued avenue; also at One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willia avenue.

OFFICIAL

TRONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Legs Greenbaum, Room 427, Build Bidg., St. Lenis, Mo.

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

CALIFORNIA SPATE COMMITTEE Secretary, John M. Heynolds, 427 Surfer street, Sun Prescisco. Meets on East and third Pridays in the month. ONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE.
W. E. White, 223 Exchange street, New
Haven, geofretary. Meets second and
fourth Sunday of the month at Aurors
Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

LINOIS STATE COMMITTRE Secretary, R. A. Mercis, 214 E. Indiana etreet Chicago. Meets second and fourth Fridays is the month, at 65 North Clark

EENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, 2214 West

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE Secretary N. W. Lermond, Thomaston

MASKACHOSEPTS STATE COMMITTED
Secretary, Squire E. Patney, 4 Bed
thout street, Somerville; Assistant an
Financial Secretary, Albert G. Citigoro
Mount Asburn Station; Cambridge
Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, Chrence Nesty, 217 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N 45aum street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTER Sec-retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 535, Audres: Bidg., corner Nicolist avenue and Fifth street, Minnespolia.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street.

NEW JEHSEY STATE COMMITTEE— Secretary, John P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J. Meets third Sunday in the mouth, al 3 p. m., at Newark.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th st. New York. Meets every Monday at p. m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE Secretary
/ W. G. Critchiow, 1145 W. Third stree
/ Dayton. Meeta every Monday even ng

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary-treasurer, J. W. Quick, 6-2 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, P. V. Danaby, Brunswick House Rutland.

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE Serotary, Joseb Gilbert, Box 637, Seat tle. Meets first Sunday in the month, , u., at 220 Union street NOTICE—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 3 p. m.

ORGANIZER'S NOTICES.

can be and for your charles and must the organizer. Leaflets containing our national and must chal platforms will be reasy by the end of this week and can be had from the organ Maps giving the new election and nider manic districts are ready and can be had row the organizer.

SPEAKERS WANTED

LOCAL NEW YORK, SOCIAL DEM OCRATIC PARTY.

DEGANIZER, J. GERBER, 64 EAST FOURTH ST., MANHATTAN. General Committee meets ever second and fourth Saturday in the month at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth

City Executive Committee meets every first and third Saturday in the month at the Labor Lyscum, 64 East Fourth street, Manhattan.

Address all communications to J. Gerber, 64 East Fourth street, Manhat-

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

CONVENTION NOTICES - KINGS

A convention of the Social Demo cratte Party of the County of Kings to nominate candidates for county offi cars to be voted for at the general election on Nov. 5, 1901, will be held on Saturday, September 7, at 7:30 p. m. at the Labor Lyecum, 955 Willoughby

BROOKLYN BOROUGE CONVEN TION.

A convention of the Social Dem cratic Party of the Borough of Brook-lyn to nominate borough officers to be voted for at the general election on Nov. 5, 1901, will be held on Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 p. m., at the Labor Ly ceum, 955 Willoughby avenue, Brook

By order of City Executive Compile Democratic Party, J. GERBER, Organi

County officers to be nominated for at the county convention of Kings ounty: Two County Judges

A Surrogate.
A Sheriff.
A County Clerk.
A County Register.
Borough officers for Brooklyn

ugh: A Borough President. Two Coroners. Two Police Magistrati

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVEN-TION KINGS COUNTY.

Assembly district conventions to nominate candidates for members of the assembly in the County of Kings will be held Friday, Sept. 20, at 8 p. m., in all assembly districts of Kings Couffly.

Judicini conventions to nominate po-

cas Department of the city of New York (as provided by the new charter, one police imagistrate for each congres-sional district in the Borough of Brook-lyns will be held Friday, Sept. 13, at

NEW YORK COUNTY CONVEX

A county convention to nominate candidates for offices to be voted for at the election of Nov. 5, 1901, in the County of New York, will be held Sat-MANHATTAN BOROUGH CONVEN-

candidates for officers to be voted for in the Borough of Manhattan at the election of Nov. 5, 1901, will be beld Saturday, Sept. 14, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street.

TIONS, NEW YORK COUNTY. Assembly district conventions to omfunte candidates for members of the assembly in the County of New York will be held Priday, Sept. 20, lu all assembly districts in New York County.

ALDERMANIC -CONVENTIONS, MANHATTAN, BRONX, AND BROOKLYN BOROUGHS.

Aldermanic district conventions for minate candidates for aldermen in all the aldermanic districts of the bot-oughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Brook-lyn will be held Friday, Sept. 20. By order of the General Committee, J. GERBER, Organizer.

STATE COMMITTEE, S. D. P., OF NEW YORK.

The last meeting of the State Committee was held at 64 E. Fourth street Secretary Abbott read communica-tions from the following locals and persons in the state:

Local Oneida reports Geo. Roewer, 101 Madison sireet; was elected as its organizer, and bought stamps. Local Union Spring reports B. C. Howland elected as organizer for the

Local Ticonderoga reports through will nominate a ticket for election, and

Local Long Island City reports Comrade Gunther elected as organizer of Local Schenectady reports that they

and desire a speaker from the State Committee in the near future. They expect to bring renewed life and vigor into the movement at Schenectady and Local Frankfort bought stamps and

County convention.

Local New Rochelle bought stamps,

Comrade Carey was the speaker on Labor Day in Rochester. Arrangements are being made to ob-tain Comrade Vall and Comrade Jonas

for an agitation tour in the state.

Local Corfu bought stamps.

Local Syracuse elected new officers
for the ensuing tarm. for the ensuing term.

Comrade J. P. Boyle of Corning reports that they will nominate sity and county ticket. Comrade W. T. Brown of Rochester was the speaker on Labor

Day.

Comrade Thissen of Hornelsville was in this city last week and he states that they, too, will place a ticket in the field.

In Mount Vernon a new local was brought into existence with Comrad James Bradsby as organizer.

Comrade Pendergast of Watertown writes for a speaker and is rendy for an aggressive campaign. He writes that they are jubilant over the results of the Indianapolis convention. Local Trey bought stamps and asks

for a speaker. Local Yonkers reported that Cemrade George Chaduyi was elected as organizer of the local and bought due

stamps.

Local Queens County will hold its county convention on September 13.

The agitation is progressing.

The segretary was instructed to send

Courade Wessling to Port Chester Income for last two meetings, \$94; expenses, \$79.

ESSEX CO., N. J.-Comrades of Es ESSEX CO. N. J.—Comrades of Ea-sex County New Jersey. Greeting. You are requested to attend the county convention of the Socialist Party to be held at headquarters. 124 Market street. Newark, Sunday, Sept. 8, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of nominating county and city officers for the coun-ing campaign. Comrades, it is your duty to arrend this convention and as-sist in the work. Let this be the laze-ster in the work. Let this be the lazeest convention of Socialists over held in Essex County. Praternally yours, EDW. C. WIND, County Organizer.

THE UPHOLSTERERS OF LOCAL 30 are having their ofth annual outing at W. Fuehrer's Wald Hotel and Park, Jackson avenue, near Train's Meadow Read, Newton, L. L. Sunday afternoon September 8, 1901.

FROM THE NATIONAL SECRETARY

ST. LOUIS, August 28, 1901.
To the Delegates to the Socialist Convention held at Indianapolis, Ind., July 29 to August 1, 1901, inclusive: Comrades:—You are hereby reminded of the piedges made during the goncluding hours of the above convention for the purpose of starting the work of the newly elected National Commit-

of the newly elected National Committee.

These pledges amounted to \$245,00-of which only one quarter has been paid, up to the present time.

The National Committee has been under extraordinary expense and its resources are being taxed to the utmost in order to furnish the necessary printed matter containing instructions on organisation, constitutions, platforms, application blanks, etc. Expense has been incurred in equipping the national headquarters; in sending out one thousand official commanications and circulars to labor unions in the strike field; for etnographer's services and for postage for general purposes, especially in corresponding with comrades in every state in the union. The amount of money which we have on head is alarmingly small, and we therefore ask you to do your utmost to make good any pladges made at Indianagolis, and or which it was undesstood were to be put within thirty days. Yours fraternally.

LEON GREENBRAUM,

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

annum.
Organisations should not lose such an op-portunity for advertising their piness of meetings.

BRANCH 2 S. D. P., 3sth and 85th A. D. (formerly Socialist Science Club), meets second and fourth Thursday eventure of each month at the Workingmen's Educa-tional Club, 3300 Third avenue.

RRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brook-lyn), B. D. F.—Meets every second and fourth Sweedy evening at 700 Perserves avenue. All florishing of the description invited to join: E. Bioon, 632 Evergreen avenue, will receive subscriptions for The Workers. CARL SAHM CLUB- (MUSICIANS UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 Hast 4th Street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fret.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau. 64 East 4th Street, District, I. (Bohemians, 231 East 7Lst Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II. (German), at 10 Stanton Street, meets at the Culbbinns, 206 Hant Stit. meets at the Culbbinns, 206 Hant Stit. Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets at 44 East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets at 44 East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets at 44 East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets at 5th East 5th Street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District VI. meets at 64 East 5th Street, every Saturday evening at 1432 Second Avenue.—The Board of Apparelment meets every Tuneday at Fauthaber's Hell, 1551 Second Avenue, at 8 p. m. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTER-

PENNSYLVANIA. WILKES BARRE—Local Luzerne Co., Pn., Socialist Party meets every Sun-day at 3 p. m., at 487 South Grant

street. All Socialists are invited. Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse

fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1888 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and solidarity in the solidarity and solid the United States of America.

Workmen' Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
HENRY HAUPT, Bibbe House, Room 42, Astor Pince, N. Y. City, N. Y.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

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All labor organizations and assembly districts of the S. D. P. are requested to forthwith sleet three delegates each, if not done so already, to the meeting of the General Committee fo

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No better work could be done at the t time in identifying the Sc st. Party with the trade union movement. If you open your columns week-ly to this appeal we feel assured that your "Strike Fund" will grow larger, from the generous response not alone of Socialists, but of union men also who read Socialist papers, but have not yet joined the party. Note.—All contributions sent to the

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J. C. N., New Castle, Pa.—We do not denomic all the S. L. P. members as "Methias." We only apply that ferm to that element, in control, who, without sense or reason, devote themselves to throwing still proceed at the control of the H. B. SALISBURY in S. E. Adjunct.—Ten the S. T. & L. A. split byfore the S. L. P. It was immediately street the Buttle convention. During in a cofter, He busts everything that's higher control to bust.

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PHILADELPHIA WORKINGMEN AROUSED

The United Labor League of Philadelphia Declares for Socialism.

The Corrupt Republican Queker City Has Its "Reform" Movement, Headed by Holy John Wanamaker, but They Gan't Fool All the Workingmen

PRONUNCIAMENTO ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL

Is Socialism growing? As well ask, is tive participation in polities for corrupt he world moving. The following adopted by the parations could bribe or intimidate. dress was unanimously adopted by United Labor League of Philadelphia at its meeting on Sunday afternoon. August 26. Adopted unanimously. We ow that does not mean that every delegate was in favor of it, nor does it mean that every delegate will work in the political field to carry its lectarations into effect—right now. But it shows, and most clearly, the drift of the times, the progress of Socialism, and no man can believe that the day is distant when the workingmen of America, with the trade unionisty in he van, will almost to a man be work-ing and voting for Socialism—yes, Messrs. Capitalists, and fighting for if, f you try to rob us of the franchise of fruits of our victories by the franchise. And we'll win, too, Messrs. Capitalists, whichever way it may

The Labor League's unanimous de-claration for Socialism came in the shape of a pronunciamento from a comch was appointed at the time it declared against the trolley franchise grabs and in favor of collective own ership of the means of production and distribution. Frederick W. Long, of Typographical Union No. 2, was the au-thor of the pronunciamento, which is To the Officers and Members of all La-

"To the Officers and Members of all La-for Organizations Affiliated with the United Labor League:
"Fellow-workers: The present con-dition of some 5,500 employees of the street rallways of Philadelphia, considered in connection with the recent cor ation of millions of public property a band of political highwaymen, constrains us to present to you one carefully formed belief upon the matters involved, in the full hope that its consideration by you will result not only in endorsement, but in active work to carry out its conclusions. The sub-ject is of the first importance. It con-cerns not only the thousands of street railway men in this city, and the question of public franchises, but vitally, affects the rights and interests of every member of organized labor in Philadel-

phia.

"The whole history of street railway development in Philadelphia is a record of progressive consolidation, ending in the present control of the streets by practically a single corporation, and, whatever may be the immediate result of the recent franchise theft, the quick absorption of all Philadelphia franchises into one corporate power is a chises into one corporate power is a certainty beyond dispute. The princi-ple of competition is dead, and belief in it as a relief from the present evils of monopoly is a delusion that must be removed from the minds of the work-ing class. Private corporations are rined to make money out of their emthey are created to perform any other function, such, for instance, as serving the public, is another delusion.

intemporaneously with railway ective hostility toward the organiza tion of rallway employees, a contempt for the supposed control of the streets see of the public the rail-

ways was and is dependent upon po-litical servility, sometimes in Republi-can sometimes in Democratic, some-times. times in Reform, but always in RAIL-WAY politics. The street railways have done more to build up and main-tain machine misrule that any other in-strumentality, and no movement to overthrow corrupt government in this city is of any value whatever if it leaves untouched this power of the cor-porations to control the lives and po-litical action of thousands of men. Nor may we reasonably expect anything save opposition to organized labor from government trickery and opposition in the legislative branch." and open enmity in the indicial branch and active hostility in the executive de-partments, so long as all these posi-tions are manned by the selected bire-

lings of the corporations.

The growth of organized labor, upon which is dependent any improvement in the conditions of the working class, demands that we grapple with this demands that we grapple with this question in a determined and intelligent manner. We can no longer permit any power under the sun to say whether a man or woman shall or shall not belong to a labor union. Were it not for the open and covert threats of starvation made by these great employ-ers of labor and the political power they wield the membership of our un ions would to-day comprise practically the entire industrial class in the republic. The notion that any considerable portion of the working class is opposed on principle to the union of labor is of the lies carefully cultivated by the strumpets of journalism.

"As the right of the working class to est toll and the dignity of American

organized labor in this city will be full of achievement of the hopes of civilizaon. Fraternally,
"THE UNITED LABOR LEAGUE."

SOCIALISM IS COMING! UP AND BE DOING

All of us have read the reports in th capitalist papers about the strike of the newspaper writers and reporters of the Columbus "Press-Post;" how the printers and stereotypers struck through sympathy, and how the strike was won. But the whole capitalist press, with its continual howl about trade unionists not living up to sacre capitalist contracts, had not a word to say about the cause of the strike. The about the cause of the occurrence lowing true report of the occurrence taken from the "Typographical

Josephal" of August 15: "On July 12 the members of News-paper Writers. Union No. 2 employed by the Columbus 'Press-Post' were locked out, despite the fact that a con tract between No. 2 and the Press-Port existed, and that in taking the action which it did the PAPER GROSSLY VIOLATED ITS COVE-NANT WITH THE UNION. The con-tract was entered into on the 26th of March 1901, and in one section speci-fied that NONE BUT UNION WRIT-SHOULD BE REGULARLY

versity students, and then the other unions of the printing trade Took a hand in the contest. The result was that the 'Press-Post' did not appear on the 12th and the mechanical depart-ments were not again in operation un-til the affernoon of the 13th, when a bettlement was arrived at with News-paper Writers' Union No. 2.

m was published by hundreds ers, and worded in such a man WRITERS, NO MENTION WAS MAILE OF THE FACT THAT THE TIE-UP WAS CAUSED SOLELY BY THE VIOLATION OF CONTRACT ON THE PART OF THE NEWSPA-

"The president of the news writers' union, in his report, says: "Tout can depend upon it that the paper was not suspended, even temporarily, by any wish of the union, and the course of all the union men in this unfortunate controversy has been honorable. The Trees-Post' employees locked out marely noted on the defensive, but I have no desibt that the enemies of or ganjæd labor will try to misrepresent the occurrence." "The president of the news writers

upon upon are always directed upon the lines of governmental action, the true course for the workers to putsue becomes plain. We must reverse the action of government. Its powers must be directed against the capitalist class, not against the working class. To ac-complish this we must unite politically as we have industrially, as a class And as a class in politics our principles must reflect our position—working class politics, working class principles. As the capitalist rose to power through control of the powers of production, the first principle of working class politics must be public ownership of so-cially created wealth. Applying this cation, the organized working class of Philadelphia must stand united in op the people of all the property hitherto stolen by the railway capitalists, its ownership henceforth by the munici-pality and its operation by organized labor, under conditions worthy of hon-

citizenship.

This position once taken by the union men of Philadelphia, the future of

(Kansas City Journal.) "Where does the capitalist

ambition and where one man capp by superior ability forge shead of sn-other. It proposes to place humanity upon one dead, sodden, moveless level

"An attempt was made to fill the places of the union writers with uni-versity students, and then the other

"The Associated Press put the news of the suspension of a paper because of a reporters' strike on its wires, and

THIS SOUNDS LIKE OLD TIMES.

mence and the workingman leave off? The Socialist platform seems to direct itself against every man who has saved a dollar. It does not differentiate be tween the millionaire and the small tradesman or mechanic who has saved something and invested it. It con demns outright the process by wi "through rents or interest, a man "through rents or interest, a man may take profits which he did not earn." It is an appeal for the low, victous and improvident.' It proposes to overthrow the whole fabric of our civilization. It between industry and idleness, be-tween strength and weakness, between dexterity and clumsiness. It demands a new order where there shall be no and remove the rewards for uncommon intelligence, uncommon industry and uncommon frugality. And it would go about this by despoiling those who have saved."

The Piano and Organ Workers' In ternational Union recently held their third annual session at Cincinnati. The most important matters transacted were; First, the increase of weekly dues from ten to fifteen cents per week. Second, the passage of a resolution looking foward the establishment of a plano factory to be owned and controlled by the international un ion. Third, the payment of strike ben-efits to those who may be discharged from employment for becoming mein bers of the P. & O. W. International Union. Fourth, the placing of the W. W. Kimball product on the unfair list. Fifth, the provision calculated to bring about a complete organization of the members of our ceart. Sixth, the de-cision to again apply for charter of affiliation to the A. F. of L., and, see cuth, the independent and approval of the positin taken by the locked our employees of the Krell & Kuabe Pians

in the German army, a large majority of whom are believed to have an eye to Sociation as we'l as an ear for

The offer of thirty propaganda partial is for the cents by the Social ist Literature Company is just the autronomic you need. Send in your order at once.

President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, in his report to the Birmingham convention, says:
"During the eleven months ending May 31, 1901, there were organized seventy-five unions, with an aggregate charter membership of 1,006. Fiftyone of these unions have been charter. one of these unions have been charter-ed since November 1, 1900. Twelve unions, with a membership of 23%, have surrendered charters. Eight un-ions, with a membership of eighty-four, have been suspended, and the charter of one union, with a member-ship of fourteen, has been revoked. ship of fourteen, has been revoked. The average paying membership for the eleven months ending May 31, 1901, has been 34,948, and for the previous year it was 32,105, a net gain of 2.843. Were the average to be made for the year 1901 alone, it would be much larger. It will approximate at the present time 37,000 members. We the present time 37,000 members. We have more unions, more members and

have more unions, more members and more mency than at any previous per-iod in the history of the International Typographical Union."
It is to be noted that comparisons are for eleven last current months, as compared with preceding twelve

New York Typographical Union No 6 has passed a constitutional amend-ment imposing a fine of \$5 on any member who, after this Labor Day. purchases a suit of clothing, hat or shoes without the union label.

"A PLEA FOR SOCIALISM."

Under the above heading, W. J. White, a steel striker of New Castle. Pa., has a letter in the "Amalgamated Journal" of August 22, in which he says in part:

"Right, here, brothers, let me ask, are we going to continue this everlasting striking, or are we going to look for a remedy that will place strikes in the forgotten past? Strikes remind me of the story of Sisyphus who, the student of history will remember as having in-sulted the gods, was doomed to eter-nal punishment by being made to lug a huge stone up a hill and when he had reached the top to have it slip away from him and descend to the bottom. We have rolled the stone up a good many times; are we doomed to see it go down again in this conflict? And, oh, God, that tiresome journey up-again! And yet under this system 1 recognize that the strike is the court of last resort, the place where we make our last stand. But, brothers, is there not some way out of this continual

"Brethers, what do you think? The Socialists say that the private owner-ship of the means of production and distribution, such as the land, mines. factories, etc., if done away with and make these things the property of the people, would cure our present evils Let us give them a trial. We have been voting for the old parties for many years, and matters seem to be going from bad to worse, 'Let us vote as we

THEY'LL LEARN.

In the following resolutions the central labor union of Boston placed th stamp of its disapproval on the ques tion of members of affiliated trader

joining the national guard:
"Whereas, Experience has taught
that it is the purpose of the ruling
class (the capitalistic exploiters) to use the military organizations and national guard to maintain the present en-slavement of the laboring class, and to maintain the unjust decision of the

"Resolved. That it is the sense of the Boston labor union that no member of a labor organization should be a mem her of the military organizations known as the national guard, or any ather military organization officered by men commissioned by any state or government, and recommend that affilinted unions embrace the aforemen-tioned clause in their constitution and

Now, if the trade unionists will put Now, if the trade unionists will put the same the same kibosh on capitalist political parties, they'll be getting there. And they will, too, at no very distant day, not merely because we ask them to, but because they can't help it.

MAX HAYES' MEETINGS.

Cleveland "Citie ings in New York City this week, as follows:

Thursday, Sept. 5, at the meeting of the Cloth Spongers' Union.
Friday, Sept. 6, in the 16th A. D., cor-

ner of Sixth stret and Avenue C. Saturday, Sept. 7, at the clubbonse of the Workmen's Educational Asso ciation, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street.

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

WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR SOCIALISM.

Wherever there are several of you in the same trade union you can see that at every union meeting from now to election THE WORKER Is supplied to all members who attend. THE WORKER is a Socialist paper that has the Union Label, and its columns are filled with cows and editorials that will make unon men think of Socialism and enable uting THE WORKER at a few union meetings, you will be able to get subscribers, and you can get others to help you in the work and bear part of the expense. '

You can get a hundred copies of THE WORKER in a bundle for 75 cents. You can get 200 copies for \$1.20; you

can get 300 or more copies for 80 cents per hunored; and 10 per cent. of for each. Surely at this cost two or three of

you can alub together and cover you monthly or semi-monthly union meet ings. The good accomplished will be

SOCIALIST ECONOMICS.

Being an Attempt to Pr. sent the Main Principles of Scientific Socialism in Popular

Language. XI.-SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

In concluding this series it seems In concluding this series it seems proper to bring together in a basef summary what we have tried to explain in some detail in the course of the series. The limitations of space will not allow more than a bare recapitulation.

In the first article we tried to answer the question. "What Is Science?" We

In the first article we free to answer the question. "What Is Science?" We sought to show that science does not consist in the use of long and unusual words, afthough such words are sometimes necessary and often convenient. Science consists in recognizing, first, that things do not happen by accident, but that everything has its cause—or, in other words, that things happen in a necessary and orderly sequence. a 'necessary and orderly sequence, which can, by study, be discovered and understood; and, second, in observing facts, comparing them, generalizing them, and thus discovering what we call the "law" by which things occur, the sequence in which they happen. Science is only systematic and accurate study of facts as they are.

We showed that this scientific methods

od can be applied to the facts of social life, as well as to the facts of what we call "nature." The only reason why social science is not yet so certain in its conclusions as are physics, chemis try, and biology, is that the facts of so cial life are nuch more complex, and therefore more difficult to observe, compare, and generalize, than are the facts with which, the other sciences deal. "There is one branch of social science, however," we said, "which has that it is almost as exact, a science as physics or chemistry. This is econo-mics, the scientific study of the sys-tems by which wealth has been and is

low produced and distributed. In the second article we explained why workingmen should study eco nomics. The reason was plain and eas ily stated. The working people who produce, the wealth of the world. live hard through their whole lives, while the capitalists live in leisure and luxury. The working people know that this is wrong. They know that this is wrong. They know that their poverty is not caused, as so many "Christian philanthropists" say, by laziness, drunkenness, and extravagance. It is evident that the poverty of the workers results from the injustice of the system of production and distribution. Equally evident is it then that

tion. Equally evident is it, then, that the interest and duty of the workers demand that they should understand the system under which they live, in order that they may abolish its injus-tices. For, if the injustice is to be re-moved, it must be removed by those who suffer from it. History teaches who suffer from it. History teaches that masters never willingly emancipate their slaves. And it is not enough for the working people to be dissatisfied. They must know the cause of their sufferings, in order to destroy that and build up a satisfactory system in the place of the one they overthrow. They must think for the act in accordance with their own

In the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth articles, we attempted to explain the fundamental points of Socialist eco-nomics, under the heads of "Value." "The Value of Labor Power," "Labo Power as a Commodity, and "Profit." In answering the question: "What Is Value?" we showed that the word value denotes a quality that the usefur products of labor have when they be-come commodities, that is to say, when they are commonly produced for sale: The value of such a thing is its puchasing .power, and is fixed by the average amount of labor necessary to produce it by the methods commonly used. The argument by which we sup-ported this statement and the illustra-tions by which we made it clear cannot be repeated here for lack of space.

be repeated here for lack of space.

We then proceeded to show that, in present day society, the labor power of the worker—manual or intellectual—is a commodity as truly as are sugar and sawed lumber. It is sold by the worker and bought by the employer, and the price paid for it is called wages. The value of this commodity is fixed, through the workings of competition in the labor market (just as the value of any other commodity is fixed, by the Comrade Max S. Hayes, editor of the labor market (just as the value of any other commodity is fixed) by the lesst known Socialists and trade union-

of reproducing know-power is the cost of living of the worker.

In writing of "Labor Power as a Commodity" we showed that it differ-ed in three important respects from other commodities. In the first place, it is sold on a small scale, each worker having control only of his own labor power. The worker, therefore, labors under the disadvantage of being a small seller, while the capitalist has the advantage of being a larger buyer. In the second place, labor power cannot be withheld from the market as can other commodities. The farmer who does not sell his wheat this fall has two crops so sell next year. But

has two crops to sell hext year. But the workingman who does not sell his day's labor power to-day has lost it for-ever. Moreover, the owner of other ever. Moreover, the owner of other commodities, by withholding them, may command a higher price. But the workingman who fails to sell his labor power for any great length of time be-comes a corpse, with no labor power to

comes a corpse, with no labor power to sell.

In the third place, labor power is the only commodity which, in being used up, produces a value greater than that consumed. The value of the pig fron used up reappears in the value of the steel blooms—no greater and no less. But the value of the labor power used in making the iron into steel likewise reappears in the value of the steel blooms—not the same in quantity, but considerably increased.

The recognition of this fact by Karl Marx rendsred clear the question which had perplexed all the earlier economists, including even David Ricardo—the question: Where does the profit come from? Many and strange were the, "solutions" of this problem offered before the time of Marx, or since his time, by spologists of capitalism. But we have not room to examine these alleged solutions, nor do they deserve any answer. Marx' solution is so true that it needs only to be understood and it is accepted: Profit—or, more correctly, surplus value, including profit read, and interest—is the part of the net

stact of labor which remains after detting the value of the labor power pended (wagen). It is the surplue of groduct of labor over the cast of tag. If represents the daily labor stormed in excess of the amount reperformed in excess of the amount re-quired to support the laborers. And since the tools and machinery and the materials assets. materials used, as well as the labor, power, is the property of the employer, so is the whole product which results from the using of that machinery, ma-terial, and labor power. Thus it is, that surplus value accrues to the owners of canital.

Since surplus value is a residue of the net product remaining in the hands of the capitalist after labor is paid for, it follows that every improvement in it follows that every improvement in machinery or in methods of production and distribution, by increasing the productive power of labor, increases the magnitude of surplus vaine. For, so long as the means of production remain in the hands of the capitalist, improved methods mean more productive labor, but not shorter hours or larger wages. Only by making it collective property will machinery become a means of lighening labor.

At this point we left the economic theory and took up the history of labor, We showed how, from the earliest times that written history fecords (too from the beginning of society, however)

rom the beginning of society, however) from the beginning of society, however) there has been a division of people into a producing class and a ruling and enjoying class. First there were chartel three and slave owners; then there were serfs and feudal lords; now there are wage workers and capitalists. The first system gave way to the second, and the second to the third, not because way a grown had grown and the second. men had grown just and merciful, but because the evolution of methods of production compelled this evolution in he social system. In the Middle Ages t was more profitable to hold series on sineteenth century it is more profitable to employ "free" wage workers than to hold serfs and slaves. Each system has given way through

revolution-a radical change in the relation of classes, in some places and it some times violent and bloody, elsewhere and at other times quiet and peaceful. And the revolution has not been made by agitators or conspirators. It has grown out of comiltions. Each revolution, so far, has unsented an old-master class, only to put in its place a new class of masters. But the stage has now been reached when the strig-gle is not between new and old sorts of exploiters, but between all the ex-

ploited and all the exploiters.

In the tenth article of the series we have set forth our reasons—historically conclusive reasons—for believing that the present capitalist system (to the previously expounded eco-theory applies) cannot last much onger; that the coming revolution is already upon us; and that it behoove the wage workers, to hasten it and guide it aright, that it may come in our time and peaceably, not in storm and

THE C. L. U.

Discussion of the Great Steel Strike-Walking Delegate J. Pierpont Morgan Makes His Report—No Politics In the Union-Brother Vanderbilt Gets Fresh and Chairman Rockefeller Calls Him

(From the Cleveland Officen.) --At the last meeting of the Coustina-tion Leaders Union a motion was im-mediately carried, after President Hossefeller's gavel dropped, to go laste executive session, and the reporter of this paper was once more compelled to ducing behind the big, iron safe when

nediedy was looking.

Ohairman Rockefeller recognized
Basiness Agent Morgan. Brother Morgan said that his hands were so fulf with strike matters during the past few recks that he had been unable of capitalists, and had only been able to grab a few railroads, banks and mines while eating lunch, and while the other brothers were reading about the latest horse race or ball game.

Brother Morgan explained that be

Brother Morgan explained that he had many plans in view to win the present steel strike. "My plans," he haid, "may be sumamrised as follows: "First. To make a big blaff through the newspapers to distigarien the iron and steel workers. Our friends who are in control of the Assessmed Press are stockholders in the United States. Steel Corporation or allied unions of

"Second. To make agers, superintendents and foremen go to work, and to transfer them from place to place to make it appear that we are doing business, and after the trouble is over some of them can be

fired as incompetents.
"Third. We will threaten to dismantle mills in the small towns, and thus force the 'burshwa' middle class, in order to save their little capital invest-ed in a corner grocery, to withhold credit from the strikers and in turn

force some of those back to work.

"Pourth: We shall silence public opinion, which is an unknown quantity, by having our friends on the intity, by having our friends on the in-dustrial commission, various Anti-Trust Leagues and our hired politicians generally to talk as song-and loud-as possible about passing anti-trust laws and to enforce arbitration, etc. This will put the lunkheads and those who have their stomach full of grub to sleep again.

have their stomach full of grab to siecy again.

"Fifth. The aristocracy among the working class is not yet dead. We can prejudice the ten and twelve dollar a day men against the two dollar men, and the former, not desiring to lose too much wages, will come back first.

"Sixth. We can quietly import men from Europe, and allow them to walk around New York for a while, and then bring them into the mills and certain influences can prevent the immigration officers from talking.

"Seventh. If the worst comes to the worst we can depend on the course to swing injunctions and our state or mational officers to send the militia.

"Supplementary to these plans," concluded Brother Morgan, "I might add that I am developing a splendid profit sharing scheme, which alms at a union of capital and labor and the solution of the so-called labor problem. I am the so-called labor problem. I am aware that there are still thousands of workingmen in this country who are hungering to get rick, and the queetton of exploiting their fellowmen doesn't bother them. So I am developing a plan to lasue common stock which is not a second to the secon

watered, to our loyal employees, and which, if need be, can be called in and watered still more. Our faithful work-ers will receive beautiful certificates, perfect dreams of the printers' art. perfect dreams of the printers' a which they can frame and hang on t wall and can sit and admire after the return from work and imagine the

restricts capitains in the found, proticers, that imagination goes a long distance, especially among those who want something and can'f get it."

Brother Morgan's remarks were greeted with applause throughout. When he had concluded Brother Rockefeller took the floor and declared that much of his profile, which were given much of his profits, which were given to him by loyal oil, mining, railway, and other workers, would be cheerfully contributed to conduct the present bat-tle with the strikers.

Brother Depew told a funny sto about an Irishman shooting a wad the air and hitting nothing, de a certain railway brotherhood chief (Great applause.)
Brother Schwab said that the contes

was progressing nicely, and that most of the so-called labor leaders, are con-servative men and the strike would not reach into other trades, which view was also held by Brother Hanna, busi-ness agent of the Politicians' Union. Brother Vanderbilt started to call at-

tention to the fact that in certain quar he was sharply called down by President Rockefeller, the chair holding that it was "not a political question," and there must be "no politics in the union. After some further discussion of

minor matters, the delegates accepted an invitation to dine with Business Agent Morgan on beard his yacht, where they met Sir Thomas Lipton, financial secretary and treasurer of the Tea Tasters' Union. The meeting then adjourned to the yacht. There was almost a riot when Sir Thomas came abourd, caused by everyone in the crowd trying to lick Lipton's boots at ouce. Trouble was averted by the pres-ence of mind of Chauncey Depew, of the Railway and Politicians' Union. His long experience in matters of the kind was of great service, and, while of course he got the first crack at the boots, all formed in line and eventually got what they wanted.

Don't speite on both sides of namer. ORRE- B B B SPONDENCE

Don't send anonymous letters. A DISTINCTION.

NO DIFFERENCE.

Horsethief, "One Who Steals Horses" -Capital Thief, "One Who Steals Capital," Politely Called a "Capi-

talist."

Grom the Haverhill Gasette.)

To the Editor of the Gasette:

To the Editor of the Gasette:

In your recent editorial commenting upon the Socialist convention at Indianapolis, proposes to be the same old party and the capitalist, who every him, but especially 'said the capitalist, who ever he may be or whatever he may be done.' You are quite right there. The Socialist Party is 'the same old marry of revolution,' and there is no danger of its being switched off on any other analysis to principles every four years in the capitalist. It was and it does not make the Socialist Party is "get" the capitalist-that is, it is anways and everywhere against the capitalist-class, because it is always and everywhere despirate that the Socialist Party is "get" the capitalist.

some etxent, in the intercents of both opposing classes. We can leave it to him, it say,
on which side his greater interest lies and
which class he will support. But such
subsets are rare all are greating rarer. As
subsets are rare all are greating rarer. As
subsets are rare all are greating rarer. As
thing in the line of industry or commerce,
but what is controlled by a trast, "and the
consequence of this is, that the ownerselp of
capital is steadily being concentrated
into fawer hands, while the active control
of it is being controlled by a trast, "Nev r
fear, the lines will fare whethersives. The
fear, the lines will fare whethersives. The
fear, the lines will fare whethersives. The
they stand, and the city, well on which did
they stand, and the city, well on which did
they stand, and the track and the use of injunctions against the labor, minois are teaching
the working class, and the increased Socialist vote the broad country over this
fall will bear witness to it.

Havenitt Mass.

Haverbill, Mass., August 13, 1901.

"Patriotism" and "Law and Order. Editor The Worker.
Standing beside the entrance to the a standing beside the entrance to the a group of status, and the standing the standing the standing to the standing the stand

and.
At this moment the wounded upsn who had been breathing with a hearse gauping sound slayif, effrightened out and became used. The private lowered the handaged cased tenderly to the graund and arose, and soon graing across the field. "A freed of control of hunters," My norther, he reserved the hartie hearted plain, back to his beyond the hartie hearted plain, back to his lower 1 is houseful. The control of the hartie hearted plain, back to his home is a passetti northern village, and head tenderly to the ground and access, and stood grains across the field. "A friend of yours" I finguired. "My prother," he re-plied; and his stained gree seemed to look beyond the battle bearred pinin, back to his home in a passeful borthern village, and to whelk he must send the news of his brother's death, Bacrificed upon the aitar of "Patriotism," and Massieton, at Chiesaya, and Capur d'Acce, in accidents in Chiesaya, and Capur d'Acce, in accidents in tion and overwork; capitalist acciety has MONTANA WORKINGMEN AROUSED.

The State Trade and Labor Council Declares for Progress.

They Undertake Systematic Education of Their Members on Socialist Lines -Intelligent Methods of Seeking Intelligence-Capitalists Can't Fool All

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL.

Read this, and say that Socialism is not growing, and that the world is not moving. The State Trades and Labor Council of Montana, in session at Ana-conda last week, after a long discus-

the natural order of economic develop ment has separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalistic, a small class, the possessor of all the means of production and distribution, land, mines, machinery, and means of transportation; and the larger and everncreasing class of wage workers, pos-

sessing no tools of production; and "Whereas, This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class full control of the government, the public press, and is fast reducing the working class to a condition of dependence, making their boasted political equality a bitter mockery; and

"Whereas, The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the mission of the working class, and as the workers can only gain a full concep-tion of the economic conditions and of their own interest by a full knowledge of the social and economic questions of the day: therefore be it

werkingmen of Montana to study the question of the ownership of the means of production and distribution; be it

urther "Resolved, That this eighth annual

people of the state literature that

treats clearly, concisely and accurately the following subjects:
"1—The nature of the capitalist sys-

"2-The development of the capitalist

"3-The development of the wage-carning class.

"4-The functions of the capitalist class in modern society "5—The functions of the wage enro-ing class in modern society.

"6-The class struggle.
"7-The nature of the co-operative

"The treasurer of the State Trades and Labor Council of Montana shall be the treasurer of the educational board. The fund for carrying on this educational work to be procured by appropriating 10 per cent. of the rever such voluntary contributions as the different unions may donate. No member of this board of education shall receive compensation for services, and they shall report back to the State Trades and Labor Council at its next annual

This resolution is a forward step, most gratifying to Socialists and worthy of imitation by all-labor organi-

gations. The program of study is well planned upon the lines of scientific Socialism, and if the committee carries it out in "Resolved, That this eighth annual convention of the State Trades and Labor Council of Montana in convention assembled establish a standing committee of five, for the purpose of circular transfer of the far West."

"Resolved, That this eighth annual upon the lines of scientific Socialism, and if the committee carries it out in the spirit in which it is conceived in must result in a great strengthening of the labor movement of the Far West.

SOCIALISM IS COMING! UP AND BE DOING!

gathered the wealth of this nation into the possession of a few. By the sacrisce of themsands more on the battlefields of Cuba, the l'allippines, and China; and before many years have passed; of Mexice and of civil war in these United States the possessing few will try to erfeat their rule and to perpetuate it. In the accomplishment of this purpose the blind worship of national glory which is instilled by or public schools and which animated the 'pat-

should feeter the afroncest hatrod for capitalism and all who stand for its continuous ance. Lef cluss-conce outen as become c as hatred. Then there will be up compounded.

THE VOICE OF THE TIME.

New Haven, August

Hark to the throbbing thought.

In the breast of the wakening world!
Over land, over sea it hath come!
The serf that was yesterday bought
To-day his defiance hath hurled.
No more in his slavery dumb.
And to-morrow will break from the fetters
that bind
and lift a hold arm for the rights of mankind!

Hark to the voice of the time!
The multitude think for themselve
And weigh their condition, each
The drudge has a spirit sublime.
And whether he hammers or delve
He reads when his labor is don
And learns though he groans under pe han. That freedom to think is the birthright of

The voice of opinion has grown:

Twas yesterday changeful and weak.
Idle the voice of a bay ere his prime;
Idle that take the tone
Of an orator wurthy to speak.
Who knows the demand of his time.
And to morrow will sound in oppression's
Like the trump of the scraph to startle our sphere.

Be wise, oh, ye rulers of earth.
And close not your ears to bis veice.
Nor allow it to warp you in value.
True freedom of yearcies, a birth.
Will march on its way and rejoice.
And never be conquered academ.
The day hath a tongue, aye, the hours utthe will ye be if ye learn what they
teach.
—Charches Markar. -Clarence Mackay.

-The Socialist Literature Company The socialist Lateritare Company wants to get rid of, its old stock, to, make room for new books and pamphilets. YOU want to get Socialist liter, ature before the people. Read special offer in this paper and send in your money QUICK.

of no man, living or dead. "The master has said it" was never conclusive with me. Even though I have found him right nine times, I do not take the tenth proposition on trust. Unless that also be proved sound and rational, I reject it. - Horace Greeley.

SOCIALISM IS COMING! UP AND RE DOING!

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
"An unusual amount of activity is expected among the Socialists in the next few years. The fact that one of their parties, the one which was led by Debs, polled 85,000 votes last Novem-ber, and that another of them cast ber, and that another of the has grown 40,000, shows that Socialism has grown to be a force with which the leaders of the great parties will have to recom.
If any such gains are made between 1000 and 1004 as were made by them from 1806 to 1900, the Socialists will be a formidable political sect three years hence. Republican and Democratic magnates cannot afford to overlook the Socialists' propaganda. They look the some adroit leaders; they are aid-have some adroit leaders; they are aid-ed, for the time at least, by certain business conditions; they are terribly in carnest and they promise, from their headquarters in St. Louis, to conduct a specially vigoreus and intelligent cru-sade from this time until the close of the presidential campaign of 1904."

You can just bet all your capitalist rag is worth that we are in earnest, and we won't stop with the campaign of 1904. We'll keep right on, and we'll get you, too, if you don't watch out, and we'll get you, too, if you do watch

To All Comrades, Friends, and Sympathizers of the Socialist Movement: paign funds, and we wish now to reraign funds, and we wish now to re-mind you that the campaign is on and funds are needed at once. We are to, carry on war-from now till election day. In order to do that we need money and again money and more money. We need it now. Don't wait. Rush in your dimes, quarfers, dollars, fivers—and we shall not object if you

go higher still. All moneys received will be acknowledged in this paper and in the "Volkazeitung." Send contributions to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street, trensurer of the Campaign Committee. Previously acknowledged \$132.00

THE PARTY NAME.

To All Readers of This Paper in the State of New York:—The party whichs this paper represents, heretofore known as the Social Democratic Party, decided at its recent convention in In-dianapolis to assume the name of SO-CIALIST PARTY. The previsions of the election laws of this state arg such, however, that it has been found advisable to retain the old name in the state of New York through the present cani-palgn. Our ticket will be found on the official belief under the name of SO-CIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY and 6: der the party emblem of the ARM AND TORCH. That is the ticket for

OBSERVE THE DIFFERENCE.

To All New Readers of This Paper. -To All New Renders of This Paper.— Please observe that the party which this paper represents—the body which, at its receilt convention in Indianapo-lis, adopted the name of Socialist Party, but which, for campaigh pur-poses is known in the state of New-York as the Social Democratic Party-has absolutely no connection with the Socialist Labor Party, so unflavorably known amount workingmen for its anknown among workingmen for its at tagonism to the trade union movemen calls upon the trade unionists not to neglect the use of their political at the ballot bex, for the emancipation

IF NOT WISH TO BUTONE A NEW RER OF THE SOUTAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND DO NOT SAWN WITHER TO APPLY FOR MEMORISME, SE'S TO APPLY FOR MEMORISME, SE'S TO APPLY FOR MEMORISME, SE'S TO BE SAWN THE SAWN