

## STRIKE GAINING IN STRENGTH.

### So Far, the Amalgamated Association's Gains Surpass Those of the Steel Trust.

#### Western Steel Workers Joining the Movement—No Pretext Given for Use of Force Against Strikers—Is It to Become a Decisive Trial of Endurance?—Radical Spirit Growing Among Strikers.

The last week has been marked by strenuous efforts on both sides in the great steel strike, and both sides claim to have made gains. Eyes upon the reports of the capitalist press, it must be admitted that the strikers' gains have been the greater. Last Friday the Joliet men voted unanimously to go out, and on the following day the Milwaukee men followed their example. Considerable numbers of men have quit individually at South Chicago, and hope is still entertained of tying up the works there. The McKeesport tie-up has been completed, some additional mills at Pittsburg have been closed, and it is claimed that great progress in organization has been made in the Carnegie mills at Duquesne and elsewhere, preparatory to a further strike. Large numbers of men have been discharged in these mills for joining the union.

anti-trust agitation counts for little as long as the right of capitalists to own the trusts and exploit labor is yielded to them. There are many men in McKeesport who could use their time to good purpose if they would just read up on Socialism.

Mayor Black is refused to allow the S. L. P. to hold a street meeting the other day is likely to be misunderstood. It is worth while, therefore, to explain that he has refused permits for street meetings of all parties, including the strikers themselves. In all cases he has given the same reason—no doubt the true one, that he wished by all means to avoid the slightest danger of disorder. This is the interest of the strikers and they readily acquiesced in his view.

#### A TRUST-OWNED TOWN.

##### Power of the Steel Corporation in McKeesport—Workingmen Ready for Socialism.

(Special correspondence to The Worker.)

McKEESPORT, Pa., August 18.—No where else in the country has the Steel Trust a firmer foothold than in McKeesport. It is doubtful if any city anywhere is so completely at the mercy of a single corporation as this one. Except at a time like this, when the workers show they also have something to do with running the works, the trust dominates the industrial situation. The mills are the life of the town; when they cease running business follows suit shortly after. There are a few coal mines in the vicinity, but the city draws comparatively little from them. The wages of the mill workers are the feeders of commerce and industry. The effect of a strike which closes all the mills and stops the outflow of wages can therefore be appreciated.

warfare between the two factions in the city government.

Notwithstanding the strong anti-trust feeling there does not seem to be any definite idea as to what should be done with the trusts generally, and this one in particular. The people seem to be fighting blindly a power which they know is dragging them to destruction. There is no cohesiveness in their resistance to this irresistible force that draws them to itself and that sucks up their vitality. There is no exaggeration in saying that the people of McKeesport are struggling in the tentacles of an octopus of their own making. There are very few who appear to know how to overcome the octopus. Mayor Black is certainly not a Socialist. He has evidently taken his present stand principally because of his detestation for the Trust and his sympathy for the workingmen. And the workingmen are with him, there is no doubt of that.

What is needed in McKeesport is education of the right kind. At no time previous has there been so manifest a desire to read and learn as now. It will not be hard to have them learn that the people must own the trusts before there can be permanent relief. Private ownership of trusts, of all industry must be abolished and ownership by the people must take its place. They must learn that without a central motive their voting for anti-trust tickets will result in nothing. When they learned that Socialism is that it is not the horrible scheme the opponents to Socialism would have them believe, they will vote for Socialist workingmen upon the Socialist Party ticket, and for none other.

On the other hand, the Trust has succeeded in opening several mills which were at first closed in Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Monessen. But it is admitted that these mills are very inadequately manned and are being run merely as a demonstration of strength, rather than for revenue. There is much talk of sympathetic strikes on the part of structural iron workers, who may refuse to handle material brought from the Trust during the strike, of sheet iron workers, who may refuse to work on tin plate furnished by the Trust, and of bricklayers employed about the mills, who, it is admitted, could complete the tie-up.

The newspapers are using the most of very slight evidence which has occurred at Monessen and Wellsville to prejudice the public mind against the strikers. Even such papers as the New York "World," which poses as a friend of labor, have taken a hand in this. The really remarkable thing is the self-restraint displayed by the strikers under very trying circumstances. There is talk already of the governor of Pennsylvania having dispatched the militia as to be ready to answer the call of the company, with the utmost promptness, and there is little doubt that on the slightest pretext the old tricks of the capitalist government will be resorted to.

There is, I learn, but one mill which is not closed under the contract of the trust; it is operated by an independent company which manufactures projectiles and employs few men. The Trust mills are as follows: The W. Dewees Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company, employing about 1,200 men. Manufactures sheet steel and patent plain iron which takes the place of locomotive jackets and the famous Russian iron. Only places in the world where this patent plain iron is made. It was started in 1851 by W. Dewees Wood, who was succeeded by the W. Dewees Wood Company, and then covered one acre and employed thirty-five men. It now covers nine acres and its capitalization runs up in the millions. The strike has been on longer here than anywhere else in the country. It is here that several men were discharged recently for belonging to the union. This grievance was barely adjusted when the men came out after the Trust refused to sign the scale. This is the plant which the Trust has threatened to remove from the city.

I have spoken before of the sentiment existing here in favor of independent voting. It manifested itself last night at a big mass meeting in the opera house. Every allusion made by the speakers to independent political action and to the necessity of electing workingmen to office was loudly cheered. If that sentiment is carefully nurtured and well directed the working class of McKeesport will soon be voting for Socialism.

W. M.

An officer of the Steel Trust is reported as saying, last Friday: "Well, it seems to be settling down to a long drawn out fight, and I expect we can win at that sort of game." This is of course the danger that the United States Steel Corporation will find it worth while, in order to break up the Amalgamated Association, to follow the slow and expensive process of starting the mill out. Against this it is to be considered that a large part of the Trust's present and prospective market is in foreign countries and that every week's interruption of English and German competitors. It is as yet impossible for anyone outside of the Trust to say whether that body is determined to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" or whether the threat is a more or less complete bluff.

The National Tube Works is the largest plant and includes an auxiliary plant known as "Demander." Only places in the world where this patent plain iron is made. It was started in 1851 by W. Dewees Wood, who was succeeded by the W. Dewees Wood Company, and then covered one acre and employed thirty-five men. It now covers nine acres and its capitalization runs up in the millions. The strike has been on longer here than anywhere else in the country. It is here that several men were discharged recently for belonging to the union. This grievance was barely adjusted when the men came out after the Trust refused to sign the scale. This is the plant which the Trust has threatened to remove from the city.

However, all has come to me in this week from no other source than the Socialist Labor Party itself. Last night a meeting was held in Shaw's Grove, about a mile from the city, which was extensively advertised and which was attended by about 300 people, a large number of them boys. The subject under discussion was "What can be won by a strike," a title which explains itself when the S. L. P. attitude is considered. The principal speakers were from Pittsburg, the notorious Schulberg being one of them. From what I can learn, one of the speakers said he did not believe in strikes, but this time he was glad to see that the strikers were demanding their independence. He was a local man, which probably explains his difference of opinion with the S. L. P. bosses. Schulberg, I understand, did very well until he denounced Shaffer as a traitor and unworthy to hold his position, a statement with which the capitalists will probably agree. The utterance has caused some heat among the local strikers and has served to distinguish the Socialist Labor Party from our own, a service for which we can be grateful.

#### POLITICS IN McKEESPORT.

(Special correspondence to The Worker.)

McKEESPORT, August 18.—James N. Wampler is one of the most interesting figures in McKeesport. He is a newspaper editor and serving his third term in the city council—a Democrat representing a Republican ward. He is one of the chief Black supporters, and as the latter was formerly a Republican this will illustrate how party lines are obliterated here. Wampler is the leader of the anti-trust faction in the council, though he does not get the support he might get. It was he who contemplated introducing an ordinance in the council providing for an issue of bonds to the amount of \$500,000, to be used to build sewers and other public improvements. He told me he did not introduce the measure because, when all the requirements were fulfilled, three months or more would have passed, and the strike would probably be over by that time, and the strikers would get no relief from it—the real purpose of the bill.

Of course the stronger the Trust became entrenched in McKeesport the stronger became the sentiment against it. At first capital was encouraged to invest by the offering of special incentives, taking the usual form of low valuation and taxation. Naturally the capitalists took full advantage of these privileges and prospered. Today the Trust mills are paying taxes on an assessed valuation of only 4 per cent of their real value, while the workingman who owns a home pays on three-fourths of its value. But the Trust is not satisfied with this; it continually wants more, forever demanding new grants of streets and more favors of the same sort. And it usually gets what it wants, though not at some cost. Party lines are almost lost sight of in the alignment into Trust and anti-trust factions. This is practically the political division in the city. Mayor Black represents the latter faction, and it bears his name, while George Falkenstein, who is paymaster at the National Tube Works, is president of the Select Council, and is the leader of the Trust faction. As a result there is perpetual

For myself, since my mission has become clearly understood, I can only say that I have met with the utmost cordiality from the local strikers, and at national headquarters the same sympathy was accorded me. No one seems to fear learning anything about Socialism; indeed, there is a sentiment in favor of independent voting which is most encouraging. I have had a difficulty in disposing of the Worker, and the copies are taken secretly. There has been an objection to their being distributed at the union meetings, and in nearly all cases the union

(Continued on page 4.)

## A LETTER OF APPEAL AND ADVICE.

### With Regard to the Strike of the Steel Workers of the Country.

Addressed by the National Committee of the Socialist Party to All Socialists and Trade Unionists—Duty of All Workingmen to Stand Together in the Class War.

To the State, Territorial and Local Organizations, composing the Socialist Party.

Comrades:—Your attention is hereby directed to a call for financial aid, issued on Monday, August 9, 1901, by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of the United States. The language of this call is of special interest to Socialists, inasmuch as the very opening sentence states that the "United States Steel Corporation is now waging WAR against organized labor."

In these words the Amalgamated Association unconsciously recognizes and indirectly indorses the political position of the Socialist Party on the "class struggle." This appeal also states that the Steel Trust is "fighting against the right of workmen to combine," a "blow not alone directed at the Amalgamated, but at organized labor in general, the accomplishment of which would affect every organized body in the United States." The herein confessed weakness of the trade unions in the class battle consists in the fact that while holding the forces of capitalism in check on the industrial field, (the unions) are at a vital disadvantage owing to the complete mastery and oppressive use of the political powers by the capitalist class. In vain have these facts been heretofore urged upon our brethren in the trade unions. Notwithstanding our supplications for a hearing, we have received a deaf ear, and by none more so than by our unfortunate brethren in the Amalgamated Association.

#### APPEAL TO ALL SOCIALISTS.

Comrades, in this, the hour of our brethren's extremity, when thousands of these brave sons of the working class are fighting the most heroic battle of labor's history, stony indeed would be our hearts were we to ignore the many and dignified appeals of their great labor organization. Inasmuch as most of the grounds of their published appeal accord in spirit if not altogether in letter with some of the very facts which Socialists have repeatedly urged as indicating the political isolation and consequent weakness of the trade unions: in view of the further fact that the Socialist Party is an organized political body of the working class, whose existence is threatened and may be involved, inasmuch as our party is a far more dangerous foe to organized capital than any body of workmen organized on the industrial field; therefore, we, your National Committee, feel justified and impelled to issue this "Letter of Appeal and Advice" comprised in the following terms:

#### THE CALL FOR AID.

##### Appeal of the Amalgamated Association for Help in its Battle with Steel Trust.

To Members of Organized Labor.—Brethren—As you are undoubtedly aware the United States Steel Corporation are now waging a war against organized labor by making the Amalgamated Association the subject on which to begin operations. At our last convention it was unanimously decided to ask the United States Steel Corporation, when settling their annual scales with the Amalgamated Association, that they sign or recognize the scale of the A. A. in all their mills, shops, etc. When the South African war, and Seddon, as head savage, has kept the blows blowing this hell-fire and so this "advanced radical, step-at-a-time; almost a Socialist" hand and glove with Joe Chamberlain and the Conservative leaders at once.

There is no Socialist here; that is, no class-conscious feeling here; and indeed, the proletarians are probably not a majority here, as yet, so that agitation would be difficult. We must await the economic development. The country is new, with a cruder, rarer, more "strike-one-in-the-eye" newness than even on prairies in the West.

But yet, with all the work of developing a new country to be done, (or "bush," as they call it) to be felled, fields to be cleared of stumps, and roads and railroads to be built—there are large numbers of workless men (not tramps, but decent workmen, shodding along the roads, carrying their "rags" (all their property), usually little more than a pair of blankets on their backs, and looking for work. This is astounding when you consider that there are only some three-quarters of a million people (half the population of New Jersey) spread over an area much more than double that of the state of New York.

The government labor department does not do half the things Lloyd's book said it did. It confines itself almost exclusively to furnishing men to the railway department for construction work; and if a fella is not an experienced pick-and-shovel hand, and often if he is not married, the department will do nothing for him. The ordinary man out of a job has to go to the private employment agencies here as elsewhere.

"Flax mills give work to many of the 'swaggers.' New Zealand flax is a gigantic flag, something like our calumna, but from six to ten feet high, growing all over the swampy ground with fifteen or twenty miles of the sea. The 'mills' are nothing but open sheds, where they make it into a fiber something like manila. The men generally sleep in tents and are fed at the mill. The 'swaggers' has to be got through almost constantly in these open sheds, with a morning and evening temperature of about 30 degrees Fahrenheit and a noon temperature of from fifty to 60 degrees. I am informed by the flax workers that few washers last long, that they 'get holds on their bests; that most mills have to get a new washer every four months. And 'at this 'practical Socialist' government, with all its factory inspectors, 'never interfered!'

"Another straw that shows how the wind blows: Where I first boarded the Wellington house was full of tramp companies and insurance 'impairers' clerks. They were all working overtime, some till eleven or twelve at night, and getting an extra pay. They told me their grievances and I asked them why they did not form a

#### ADVICE TO SOCIALISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS.

In those localities affected by the strike where Socialists are in political power, it would be in accordance with and demanded by the principles of the Socialist Party, that all the POWER OF GOVERNMENT be used to PROTECT THE WORKING CLASS against the oppression of the capitalist class. It needs be and in accordance with existing legal requirements, contingent funds of public officers could be used for the purchase of the necessary of life, and the POLICE (where same exist) be used to DISTRIBUTE AID to the NEEDY FAMILIES of the strikers. Where the Socialist Party has additional methods of relief in accordance with the above, that may occur to the wisdom of our comrades, we must needs regard the same as merely temporary palliatives, and this view cannot be too strongly inculcated in the minds of our striking brethren. We must also admonish them that the only hope for the emancipation of the working class lies in the present struggle. To this end we ask that you give us your moral and financial aid. A liberal response will materially assist us in conducting a victorious campaign for a principle which is the unalienable right of every American freeman.

If you desire to aid the Amalgamated Association in the present struggle, financially, all money should be forwarded to John Williams, secretary-treasurer, Black Block, Pittsburg, Pa. Fraternally yours, T. J. SHAFER, President. JOHN WILLIAMS, Secretary-Treas. M. F. TIGHE, Assistant Secretary. BEN L. DAVIS, Journal Manager. Pittsburg, Pa., August 9, 1901.

Bryan is following the example of Hoge, Towner, and others of his superior in becoming or trying to become an oil magnate.

## IN NEW ZEALAND.

### Comrade LaMonte Writes of Politics and Conditions of Labor.

#### The Much Praised Radical Legislation Devised Simply to Protect Small Farmers and of Little Value to Wage Workers—Personal Observation Supports Socialist Theory.

Many comrades from Massachusetts west to Kansas will personally remember our former active agitator and writer, Robert Rives LaMonte, and still more know his good work for the cause. All will be interested in extracts from a letter written by Comrade LaMonte to New Zealand, which has just reached us by a month's journey over sea and land.

Comrade LaMonte has now been for some months in New Zealand, at Wellington and elsewhere. He reports himself in good health, but not too well satisfied with the country to cherish a resolve to "return to America, and give a hand in the movement some day."

In view of the widespread talk about "practical Socialism in New Zealand," which Henry D. Lloyd and others have indulged in of late, Comrade LaMonte's account of social conditions there will be interesting. As the "Appeal to Reason," which has sung the praises of New Zealand quite freely, assigned his sojourning there as a sufficient reason for not carrying out his original plan of sending a special correspondent to investigate, we presume that his report will command the attention even of those who have been wont to look to the other side of the world for a model Socialist movement.

On this point Comrade LaMonte writes: "As far as I can make out, the radical movement here (what Lloyd calls the 'Revolution of 1896') was a class struggle between the small farmers and the big land-owners. The small farmers at first needed the support of the city workers; hence the labor program, compulsory arbitration, and the great consideration still shown by the government to trade unions.

"But the city worker is relatively of infinitely small importance in this grazing and agricultural colony; and now that Dick Seddon, the Liberal Bryan and Croker in one, has a majority so big as to be unwieldy, I look to see the city worker given the 'rough-hew' in the end. The abandonment to the arbitration law which Seddon is now riddling through is intended to make it possible to compel unions and workmen to obey the rulings of the Arbitration Court and abide by its verdicts, so that 'compulsion' may not be such a glorious thing for labor even here long.

"The most amusing thing about the situation here is that all New Zealand has gone daff with jingoism, militarism, imperialism, etc. The South African war, and Seddon, as head savage, has kept the blows blowing this hell-fire and so this 'advanced radical, step-at-a-time; almost a Socialist' hand and glove with Joe Chamberlain and the Conservative leaders at once.

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But yet, with all the work of developing a new country to be done, (or "bush," as they call it) to be felled, fields to be cleared of stumps, and roads and railroads to be built—there are large numbers of workless men (not tramps, but decent workmen, shodding along the roads, carrying their "rags" (all their property), usually little more than a pair of blankets on their backs, and looking for work. This is astounding when you consider that there are only some three-quarters of a million people (half the population of New Jersey) spread over an area much more than double that of the state of New York.

The government labor department does not do half the things Lloyd's book said it did. It confines itself almost exclusively to furnishing men to the railway department for construction work; and if a fella is not an experienced pick-and-shovel hand, and often if he is not married, the department will do nothing for him. The ordinary man out of a job has to go to the private employment agencies here as elsewhere.

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## WHY DO WE SUPPORT THE STEEL STRIKE?

We have been asked two questions in regard to our position on the steel strike, both of which deserve reply. No doubt the majority of the Socialists of the country would answer the questions just as we shall, without waiting for our opinion. But it is worth while to take them up here, that our position may be understood by workmen outside the party.

One correspondent asks us: "Are we justified in upholding the tactics of practical opposition to trust development? Are we right in encouraging strikes, on a large or small scale, seeing that it retards the progress of the main tide of practical socialistic growth by opposing the march of concentration of capital?"

The other reminds us that President Shaffer has until recently been an active supporter of the Republican party and that the majority of the members of the Amalgamated Association vote the Republican ticket, and asks: "How can we support these men in a strike when, at the ballot-box, they oppose us and support Morgan's party?"

Let us take the questions in order.

It is true that we, as Socialists, welcome the trustification of capital, because it prepares the way for the socialization of capital. But we do not love the trust for its own sake. The trust is inevitable. It is folly, therefore, to attempt to prevent trustification, as Bryan would have us do.

The trust may be a worse master than the thousand independent capitalists who preceded the trust. It may be or may not be. But sooner or later the trust comes, in spite of all Populist protest. And the sooner the trust comes and completes its work of organizing industry, the sooner will the working people make up their minds to make it a public trust and the more easily they can do it.

That is why we oppose the anti-trust agitation.

But does it follow that we should wish the trust success in its 'battle with the heart?' We must await the arbitration law which Seddon is now riddling through is intended to make it possible to compel unions and workmen to obey the rulings of the Arbitration Court and abide by its verdicts, so that 'compulsion' may not be such a glorious thing for labor even here long.

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#### FOR THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

All moneys received will be acknowledged in this paper and in the "Volkszeitung." Send contributions to J. Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street, treasurer of the Campaign Committee. Acknowledged last week ..... \$1.00 A. Frazer, Brooklyn ..... 1.00 A. L. .... 1.00 Total ..... 3.00

IN COLORADO.

National Organizer Vail writes under date of August 17: "Organized locals at Colorado Springs and Denver—former with nine and latter with thirty-two members. Think you will hear from them later."

LOCAL TOLEDO.

Local Toledo, O., will meet for the purpose of organization under the Socialist Party, on Tuesday evening, August 27, at Harmon Hall, 518 Summit street. Let every one who desires to be organized as a cheap-talk Socialist be on hand.

Our great and good capitalist, are telling us through the public press that they love all who toil and that its in their hearts to do many things for all such, but who toll increase our as the professions of love increase our means of subsistence diminishes. Can't we do something to direct the love of the capitalist in some other channel?—People's Press, Albany, Ore.

The Worker.

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NEW YORK CITY TICKET. For Mayor—BENJAMIN HANFORD. For Controller—MORRIS BROWN.

For President of the Board of Aldermen—HENRY STAHL.



Socialists think the workshops of the world should belong to the workers of the world.

A man in Chicago has two hearts. Can't he be prevailed upon to divide up with J. Pierpont Morgan?

The steel strikers have given the capitalist press fresh cause for complaint. They have refused to provide sensations by breaking the peace.

Platt says the reformers are fakirs. The reformers know that Platt is a machine boss. Yet Platt and the reformers are willing to work together. Why?

The Steel Trust threatens to move tied-up mills in order to avoid labor agitation. If that's the game, the morning of mills will be a continuous performance.

Governor Thomas G. Jones of Alabama is opposed to lynching. Tom's taste lies rather in the direction of seeing workmen shot, as was shown in 1894.

The Democratic state convention of Pennsylvania was too much engrossed in denouncing the evils of Republicanism to find time to mention the Steel Trust's attack upon labor.

There was a great howl when one millionaire's son was kidnapped. Eighteen strikers are kidnapped and not one of the capitalist papers raises a protest. Queer, isn't it?

Every comrade in New York City who is willing to speak for the party in the present campaign is requested to communicate at once with the organizer, Julius Gerber, 64 E. Fourth street. The party needs the services of all.

Our "prosperity and full-dinner pail" administration has again shown its insincerity by refusing to pay bricklayers in the navy-yards the union scale of wages. A good many bricklayers are already Socialists. This should concern more.

Does anyone expect to see the officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company brought to account for the lives lost through their criminal economy? Whoever expects that will be disappointed. Observe: The officials of the B. R. T. are capitalists; the two men killed and most of the injured were wage-workers. That makes the difference.

The reformers are so busy getting together harmless ammunition for their slobber battle with Tammany that they

will not have time even to think about using their influence to prevent such criminal disasters as that of the Coney Island line last Saturday. A Socialist administration would prosecute the guilty capitalists instead of persecuting the poor women who have fallen victims of capitalism.

WHAT WILL YOU DO WITH YOUR CITY?

The concentration of the population into large cities goes steadily on. In 1800 there were 28 cities of 100,000 or more people; now there are 38. Then there were 58 between 50,000 and 100,000; now there are 78. Then there were 124 between 25,000 and 50,000; now there are 161. In 1850 only 12.5 per cent. of the people lived in cities; in 1860 the proportion rose to 18.1 per cent.; in 1870, to 20.9 per cent.; in 1880, to 22.6 per cent.; in 1890, to 29.2 per cent.; and according to the census of 1900, no less than 33.1 per cent., practically one-third of the population, lived in cities of 5,000 people or more.

In the face of such a steady progress as this, extending over half a century, the advice of the comfortable philanthropists, that the poor people should leave their tenement dens and go to the country, becomes supremely ridiculous. It is probable that many individuals make a mistake in going to the cities—or in leaving them, as the case may be. But it is simply inconceivable that the whole population, during fifty consecutive years, should have steadily followed this course of concentration unless economic forces impelled them to it. We are becoming a nation of city dwellers, and we shall become more so as the years go by, unless economic conditions are greatly changed.

The forces which have driven us into the cities keep us in the cities, and we must make the best of it. Along with this growth of cities has come a parallel growth in the importance of municipal questions. Not only are a large proportion of the working people in the cities now than ten or thirty or fifty years ago, but they are worse housed than those who were then in the cities. The increase of consumption and the frightful infant death-rate in the tenement districts are among the fruits of this unavoidable concentration.

It is for those who live on Fifth Avenue and spend their summers at Newport to advise the working people to go to the country. It is impossible for the working people to follow their advice. And the comfortable philanthropists, if they realized what it means, would not wish the workers to take such advice. Fifth Avenue lives on the misery of the East Side. Its costly garments are paid for by those who go in rags on Hester street; its sumptuous tables are spread by those who go hungry on Eldridge or Forsyth; its stately mansions do not exist without the dismal tenements of Cherry Hill; even its fresh air implies the pestilential vapors that breed disease wherever the working people find shelter.

Fifth Avenue will not trouble itself to mend these things. Fifth Avenue knows its business. It talks reform—even tenement house reform—to get votes; but it laughs in its sleeve at the wretched workers whom it robs and flees to. Fifth Avenue's babies are healthy; what matter if tenement babies die like flies? The system which leaves the tenement baby without even a decent coffin clothes Fifth Avenue's baby in the linen and silks; bereaved mothers tend it while Fifth Avenue's ladies go to dance. It is the tenement fathers who must act, if they care to save their children from this curse. It is they and they alone who can do it or who will. While Fifth Avenue boudoirs and Fifth Avenue reformers fight for office and the added wealth that office brings, careless alike of their own manhood or of the lives of the toiling masses, the Socialist movement opens to the toilers a vision of justice, of freedom, of health, of comfort, of decency now denied them.

A Socialist administration elected in this city this fall, even with all the power of state and nation in the hands of the enemies of the people, would accomplish more good in one term than all the preaching and job-boosting and retooling of all the reformers and philanthropists, from Astor and Howland down to Gerry and Comstock, could accomplish in ten thousand years.

Read the national and municipal platforms of the Social Democratic Party, workmen of New York. If you do not know the records of the Social Democratic candidates—Hanford and Brown and Stahl—beat them up; you will find them honorably written in the history of the labor movement of this city. Study the propositions of the Social Democratic Party; and study its methods, too—see how it is guided by the will of the rank and file, not by the whim or interest of leaders. Then choose.

This city which your hands have built—you have the power to leave it a den of heartless robbers and a prison house of hungry slaves. You have the power to make it the abode of free men and free women, working and enjoying the fruits of their labor, while their children learn and play. Which will you do?

The shirt waist manufacturers of New York City probably reach the profound depth of petty meanness yet

ouched by the profit-grabbing class. In some of the factories the girls are charged twelve cents a week for using the elevator. Of course they are "free" to climb six or eight flights of stairs twice every day if they choose. May the striking shirt waist workers win, is our wish, and teach these contemptible buffies a lesson. And may their fathers and brothers have the manners to vote against a system that subjects women to such outrage. A Socialist city government would soon find a way to put a stop to such impositions. Just put Ben Hanford in the mayor's chair, and see.

Two persons killed and twenty-three injured on a Coney Island trolley car. Why? It is admitted that the track arrangement at Kensington Junction has long been considered unsafe by practical railroad men. Why did the Democratic authorities of the city and the Republican authorities of the state allow the dangerous arrangement to be maintained? Why? It's simple: The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is a rich corporation. The Republican and Democratic parties depend on rich corporations for their campaign funds. Therefore the B. R. T. is allowed to endanger the lives of thousands of people every day. Life does not count against profits, and will not until the workmen vote their own party into power and put an end to the capitalist system.

His idea appeals to us as an excellent one! A great need of our movement is some institution which will make possible a closer personal cohesion among the comrades of different parts of the country. Especially do we feel the need in the United States, because the country is so large and the conditions—geographical, racial, social, political, and industrial—are so widely different in the various sections. Socialists from New England, from the Central states, from the South, from the Rocky Mountains, from the Pacific Coast, should have some means of meeting, exchanging ideas on questions of import to the party, giving each other the benefit of their varying experience, and—as is often necessary—learning to know each other and disabusing their minds of prejudices and misunderstandings.

The need is satisfied to a very slight extent by sending out organizers for tours through the whole country. It is our opinion, indeed, that great as is the value of agitation work done, the greatest benefit derived from such tours is in this exchange of personal influence. But this is not enough.

Our national conventions are always overladen with work so that there is little time for personal intercourse. Moreover, they are called upon to take definite action, and cannot discuss the various questions in the free and full way that is desirable. Still more than this is needed.

It is to be hoped that the National Executive Committee will be able to arrange for such a series of national conferences, to begin next summer. They should be entirely unofficial and yet distinctly Socialist gatherings, the objects being two-fold: The forming of a closer acquaintance among the Socialists of the land, and the serious discussion of such questions as may be occupying the minds of the comrades.

For instance, there is the question of "immediate demands." This question has been discussed in the party press, but in a desultory and superficial way. It was discussed very earnestly at the convention, but, of necessity, hastily and incompletely. There is yet much to be said before those taking the two or more sides of the question will thoroughly understand each other. Suppose this were taken as one of the topics for such a Socialist Conference. The arrangements committee could select two or three of the best advocates on each side, who should prepare careful statements of their position. They would have months for preparation. Their papers would assuredly be listened to with the greatest attention and there would then be opportunity for questions, for comments, for arguments, without the animosity and the mutual misunderstanding which commonly accompanies either a controversy in print or a conversation debate under the influence of haste and the necessity of prompt action.

The economic position of the farmer, the position to be taken toward them by the party, and the methods of agitation to be used among them, furnish another question which could profitably be discussed at such a conference. The negro question is another, and many others will suggest themselves at once or will arise from time to time.

By all means, let us have such a conference arranged for next summer, and let it become a permanent institution of our party.

Professors of political economy who defend the capitalist system say that the capitalist is entitled to profits as "wages of risk." In one of the Steel Trust's mills at Youngstown, Ohio, last Sunday, ten tons of molten metal exploded, killing three workmen and injuring eleven others, eight of them fatally. The professors should explain why the workmen, who take such fearful risks of life, are not entitled to the profits. Think what to one incident means: Eleven lives lost and three more probably ruined; fourteen families deprived of their only means of support. And unless it can be positively proven to the satisfaction of a trusted judge that the employers were directly responsible for the accident, the Steel Trust has no further concern in the matter. Since the workers take all the risks and bear all the burden, is it not about time they

made up their minds to take all the profit, instead of giving the major portion of it to Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie and their friends?

The Paterson board of aldermen, at the request of the trade unions, has amended the city ordinances so as to legalize picketing. The courts have decided the other way and the manufacturers, it is reported, laugh at the new ordinance, and say the state law is good enough for them when they decide to proceed further against the strikers. Now it is in order for the strikers to vote the Socialist state ticket this fall and cast those judges. Governor Vail would be a workman's governor.

A GOOD SUGGESTION. In another column we publish a letter from Comrade Kerrigan of Texas, calling for action upon Comrade Simons' suggestion of an annual National Socialist Conference, somewhat upon the general plan of the reform conferences held at Buffalo and Detroit.

His idea appeals to us as an excellent one! A great need of our movement is some institution which will make possible a closer personal cohesion among the comrades of different parts of the country. Especially do we feel the need in the United States, because the country is so large and the conditions—geographical, racial, social, political, and industrial—are so widely different in the various sections. Socialists from New England, from the Central states, from the South, from the Rocky Mountains, from the Pacific Coast, should have some means of meeting, exchanging ideas on questions of import to the party, giving each other the benefit of their varying experience, and—as is often necessary—learning to know each other and disabusing their minds of prejudices and misunderstandings.

SCIENCE AND IDEALS.

A writer in "Advance" begins his article on "Social Ideals" with the words: "I know it is not strictly scientific to have ideals, but I frankly confess that I cannot help it."

No doubt that is what Artemus Ward used to call "a goak." But unfortunately there are not a few among us who really believe that "it is not scientific to have ideals." According to their temperament and their surroundings, they decide, therefore, either to abjure science or to deny their ideals.

As a matter of fact, this is a most absurd position to take. The study of science ought to lead anyone to recognize the power of ideals and their perfectly legitimate place in social movements. It ought also, of course, to show anyone the limitations and the dangers of idealism.

What is an ideal? It is the picture which we form in our minds of a state to be attained, an end to be reached—or, at least, to be striven for—an object to which our efforts are to be directed. The very fact of conscious effort, of intention, implies the holding of ideals. Our animal ancestors had the power of forming ideals in but a very slight degree, if at all. As a savage, man's ideals were crude and vague. All through the ages, just in proportion as he learned to understand the world around him and the world within—that is, just in proportion as science has grown—his ideals have become loftier and more definite and have exerted a more powerful influence on his conduct. In one application of it, that is simply to say that society is steadily becoming self-conscious.

There is always, as Spencer remarks, "a soul of truth in things erroneous." There is a kernel of truth—or, at least, a half-truth—in the doctrine we have had so violently preached at us, that "it is unscientific to have ideals." If we forget that each of us is but a part of his class and a part of society, if we forget that man is but a part of the world in which he lives, if we forget that man's conscious life is but a part of his being and his ethical and intellectual life but a small part of his conscious existence, if we forget that man's brains are affected by their stomachs, if we forget that their ideas are the product of their experiences—if, therefore, we fancy that we can make the world over on any plan evolved out of our inner consciousness, regardless of social and other natural conditions and tendencies—then, assuredly, we are not acting in accord with the teachings of science. Our ideals must be tested and amended by reference to the tendencies of the real world, else they will mislead us sadly. The mere ideologist is a rather futile and troublesome person.

But if we bear in mind this limitation of the power of ideals, if we guard against the danger of walking into the pit while star-gazing, then we cannot do better than to hold to our ideals, to guard them jealously, even rigidly, to be proud of them and to rejoice in working for them.

"Hitth your wagon to a star," said Emerson. Only be sure you have the right star.

The action of Local Hudson County in expelling Morris Eickmann for accepting the endorsement of a capitalist party while running on a Socialist ticket is cause for congratulation. The case is a painful one, and the comrades have been unwilling to take extreme measures if they could be avoided. But it was seen that Bismann's offense was one that threatened the very foundation of party discipline and the organization did its duty. There ought to be no doubt that the general vote of the branches will emphatically endorse the action taken last Sunday.

A reformed missionary—big pardon, returned missionary, we meant to say—who has been spreading the gospel for eighteen years in Persia, is now lecturing on "True Philanthropy." She said in a New York church last Sunday night: "The Christian religion will eventually triumph, but not before a bloody war has been fought." Nice follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, isn't she? And she's not the only one—oh, dear, no! Capitalism makes Christianity its pretext for levying war on "heathen" people whenever it wants to force its commerce upon them, or steal their land or their gold mines, or get cheap labor to exploit.

THE CHOICE BEFORE THE POPULISTS.

We reprint elsewhere a brief comment on the Indianapolis Convention by the "Southern Mercury," a Populist paper, published at Dallas, Texas, and edited by Milton Parker. The "Mercury" seems to be of the opinion that our convention did nothing that the Populists would not endorse and declares that, "upon this ground, Populists and Socialists can act together and work together." We suspect that the "Mercury" has fallen for the situation, that it does not appreciate the revolutionary spirit which dominated the Indianapolis Convention.

But if the "Mercury" speaks with authority, if it be true that, upon the ground taken at Indianapolis, Populists and Socialists can act together and work together, there remains nothing for the Populists to do but to enroll themselves as members of the Socialist Party. Surely nothing can be gained by maintaining two party organizations, if they have a common end in view. All that can be accomplished by such separate organization is a waste of energy, a division of the vote, and the maintaining of old prejudices.

Perhaps the "Mercury" will ask: "But why should we join you? Why should not join us, instead?" And the answer is that the Populist Party is—as the "Mercury" must be this time know—doomed to die sooner or later. Better die a voluntary death now, by merging itself in a strong and growing movement, than go on to a lingering and painful end. The Populists themselves are discussing, in the columns of the "Mercury" and other papers of their party, whether it is worth while to keep up their organization. The very fact that such a question can be raised among them proves the party to be near its fall. No one hears a Socialist discussing the advisability of keeping up the Socialist Party.

The fact is, Populism—never an altogether healthy infant, but yet strong and precocious—received its death-blow seven years ago in the fusion process. It never recovered from that shock and it never will. The efforts of leaders—some of them able and honest, undoubtedly—have, from time to time, galvanised it into the appearance of life, and may do so again. But it is only an appearance. The life is not there. The moral enthusiasm of the People's Party of 1890 has never revived. That spirit of resolution, of devotion, and of hope—the characteristic of a living movement—has passed into the Socialist movement, there to abide so long as the Socialist Party remains true to its role of "no compromise."

The Populists are evidently not agreed among themselves. Their platform of 1900 is a compromise between opposite tendencies within their ranks. And the loss of votes was the legitimate result of that compromise.

The question is one for each Populist to decide for himself. Either he is a Socialist or he is not. If he is not, there is no reason why he should stay outside the Bryan Democracy. If he is, he belongs in the Socialist Party, in the party that is not afraid to call itself by its true name, in the party which is free from all records of fusion, in the party which is growing instead of waning, because there and there alone he can do the best work for the cause.

In the next century came a great political movement in England. The government of England was up to the middle of the seventeenth century in the hands of practically absolute monarchs and was administered in the interest of the great landed proprietors, the Puritan Revolution, which began in 1640, deposed the King in 1649, and established the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, was essentially a revolt of the rising commercial and manufacturing class against semi-feudal absolutism. In 1689 that revolution seemed to have failed and absolutism was re-established. But by the peaceful revolution of 1689, the work of 1640 was vindicated, and under that time the capitalist class had gained supremacy in England. This Puritan movement of the seventeenth century, far more violent than that of the German peasants in the sixteenth, was, nevertheless, truly revolutionary. For it was a movement in advance, for the abolition of an old and outgrown system and for the establishment of the system which naturally grew out of it.

SOCIALIST ECONOMICS.

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

IX.—WHAT IS REVOLUTION? When we tell our fellow-workers that there is no hope for them but in revolution, many of our hearers are frightened. They jump to the conclusion that we advocate the use of torch and bomb. And our "respectable" opponents, who know better, do their best to foster this misunderstanding in order to keep up the prejudice against us. It is amusing to note that among the people who denounce Socialism because it is revolutionary are many who proudly trace their own ancestry back to the heroes of 76 and boast of their own revolutionary blood; it seems that, in the estimation of these gentlemen, revolution is a very beautiful thing in the past and a very terrible thing in the present. More correctly we might say that they approve of the revolution which has put them in power and dread a revolution that would dislodge them.

Since these people have so long had the ear of the American people and have succeeded in establishing such a deep-seated prejudice against revolution, it is necessary for us to devote some space to explaining the meaning of the word. The word revolution, to begin with, has or should have absolutely nothing to do with the use of force or violence. Some of the great revolutions of history have proceeded without the use of violent methods. And, on the other hand, some of the most violent and turbulent movements have been, not revolutionary, but strictly reactionary in their character. The bloodiest pages of the world's history are not those which record the risings of oppressed classes against their oppressors, not those which record the movements which heralded the future. They are the pages that tell how the oppressors crushed those risings of their serfs, those which tell of the struggles of doomed classes against their inevitable fall.

In the second place, there is absolutely no contradiction between the ideas of evolution and revolution. If the word evolution means anything at all, it signifies the necessary and inevitable process by which everything in the world—material and intellectual—is developed. And if the word revolution means anything at all it signifies one of the great steps in that evolution, one of the processes by which evolution goes on, one of the great crises in which the quieter evolutionary processes from time to time lead up. The people who cry: "Let us have evolution, not revolution," are generally those who have but the most superficial understanding of either word. The opposite of revolution, let it be understood, is not evolution but reaction. The character that distinguishes any social movement as revolutionary is not its suddenness and violence, but its inevitableness and its completeness. Every reactionary tendency, every resistance to the natural course of social development, is doomed to failure. And for this reason it is that the reactionary movements are so commonly violent and bloody. Let us give a few examples:

One of the most violent and turbulent movements of history was the Peasants' Revolt of the early sixteenth century in Germany. Yet this movement was essentially a reactionary one. The principle upon which all social institutions in the Middle Ages were founded was ownership of land. Only those who owned land had any part in the government of the state; to them all obligations, all honor was due. But during the century preceding the Peasants' Revolt certain new elements had appeared in society. For various reasons, which cannot be explained here, for lack of space, the greater nobles had granted all power in the German empire, excluding the smaller proprietors—knights and peasants alike. The old feudal idea of reciprocal rights and duties of land-owners and land-users were giving away before the coming of commercialism. Against these changes the peasants rose in revolt. They burned the castles of the lords, killed many of the lords when they could catch them, and were put down with a barbarity which outdid the savagery of their own revolt. And for what was it that these peasants rebelled? Was it in furtherance of the necessary development of the social system? No, it was to demand a return to the condition of earlier times. They demanded a re-establishment of the old principle of feudalism, the principle which based all rights, all authority, all honor, on the ownership of land under the feudal form. The Peasants' Revolt failed because it was not a revolutionary but a reactionary movement. Much as we must sympathize with the oppressed peasants, driven to desperation by the hardships incident to the change from feudalism to capitalism, we must recognize that it was not for civilization, well for the world, that it failed. If it could have succeeded, it would only have postponed for a little time the necessary coming of the capitalist system, a stage through which society had to pass in its evolution.

In the next century came a great political movement in England. The government of England was up to the middle of the seventeenth century in the hands of practically absolute monarchs and was administered in the interest of the great landed proprietors, the Puritan Revolution, which began in 1640, deposed the King in 1649, and established the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, was essentially a revolt of the rising commercial and manufacturing class against semi-feudal absolutism. In 1689 that revolution seemed to have failed and absolutism was re-established. But by the peaceful revolution of 1689, the work of 1640 was vindicated, and under that time the capitalist class had gained supremacy in England. This Puritan movement of the seventeenth century, far more violent than that of the German peasants in the sixteenth, was, nevertheless, truly revolutionary. For it was a movement in advance, for the abolition of an old and outgrown system and for the establishment of the system which naturally grew out of it.

The Paris Commune of 1871, again, was a truly revolutionary event. The violence, the cruelty, the brutality, in 1871, was on the side of the reactionaries, who crushed the Commune. And conditions had so changed between 1789 and 1871, that the party which in 1789 was revolutionary was in 1871 reactionary. A new class had appeared in society—the proletariat, and the old feudal class had disappeared. The social revolution of 1789 rebelled against feudal rule not because of the success of the great revolution made itself the ruling class. Full of the enthusiasm of revolt as it had been in 1789, it no sooner gained power than it changed its coat and loudly condemned revolution as the deadly enemy of civilization. So in 1871 it played the part which the feudal nobles would willingly have played eighty years earlier. It was now the turn of the working people to revolt, to smash revolution, to fight for the overthrow of existing society, to help to usher in the new age.

Reaction triumphed in 1871—for the time. But the revolution was not crushed, as revolution never can be permanently crushed. The Commune of 1871 were slaughtered by thousands, but in millions of proletarian breasts. The Commune was but the first ruddy streak in the east that heralded the coming day. It secured for a duration the clouds, it is again bursting forth in yet greater brightness. The whole horizon is low red with the dawn. The Social Revolution, so long dreamed of, so long dreaded by masters, so long hoped for by the oppressed, is fast approaching its crisis. Whether that crisis is to be passed in peace no man can tell. The masters—the doomed masters—have it in their power to decide. For us, we go steadily on, glad of peace if we may have it, ready for battle if it is forced upon us, exulting in the confidence of victory assured.

In the same way the confusion which, in 1789 and the following years, overthrew feudal monarchy in France and throughout western Europe, was a truly revolutionary movement. Like the Puritan Revolution in England, the French Revolution expressed the determination of the capitalist class, which was already the economically dominant class, that it should be likewise the politically dominant class.

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CONVENTION COMMENT.

Southern Mercury (Populist). The Socialist convention at Indianapolis has done exactly what the "Mercury" hoped it would do. It declared for the unconditional co-operation of the working class with the capitalist class, and holds this up as its aim. In the meanwhile, it does not ignore "immediate demands," but, on the contrary, it pursues the ideal with progressive steps. Socialists believe in this. To begin with, the convention declared for state autonomy, which means that reformers in every state shall adopt for themselves a platform to meet their existing environment, without regard to the platforms of other states. A national convention will frame a national platform on which all can unite. The National Executive Committee is also restrained within safe limits. Such has been the unvarying content of the "Mercury" from the beginning. Upon this ground, Populists and Socialists can act together and work together.

Cleveland Citizen. The unity convention at Indianapolis last week, from the standpoint of attendance and accomplished results, was thoroughly satisfactory.

To-day the Socialists of the United States are united. At least 12,000 individuals are united under the banner of the new, combined party.

The Annapolis Press, ever hostile to the working class, sent out one of the most glaring falsehoods that could have been conceived, thanks to the Indianapolis "Sentinel" and a perverted DeLeonie in its reportorial staff.

Well done! It took time, but it was accomplished. And it was better if it took a longer time, till the two factions came together; it was better if the later progress and the existence of the life of one united class struggle party of the American proletariat it was a necessity that first by inner friction the sharp, factual antagonisms were ground off, that clear understanding was established as regards the future attitude of the new united party towards all questions confronting the working class, and that the path was cleared from the doubts and the mistrust which had accumulated in the years of friction between the two factions.

Current Literature.

All books and pamphlets mentioned in this column are by subscription through the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William Street, New York.

EDWARD CARPENTER: PORT AND PROPHET. By Ernest Crosby, author of "The Path of the Future," Philadelphia: The Conservative Press, 1901. 12mo., paper, pp. 50. With portrait.

Mr. Crosby is an enthusiastic admirer of Edward Carpenter, and while he says some true things about his idol, he leaves some other true things that are equally obvious, and that would seem, in an estimate like this, to be equally important—very much so. The sketch is, however, for the most part judicious and sympathetic, except in the paragraphs that speak of Carpenter's ideas on sex.

The poet is characterized as a prophet with a sense of humor, and he is distinguished from Whitman in the fact of his having a clearer conception of those things in "Democracy" of which they both sing; but this greater advance on the intellectual plane implies much more than Mr. Crosby seems to appreciate. He defends the form of verse Whitman and Carpenter employed, but a better justification is found in Carpenter's essay on Wagner, Millet, and Whitman, in the part that treats of the relation between Wagner and Beethoven.

"Freedom and Joy in the life universal" we are told, constitute the message of Edward Carpenter. But ideas of the meaning of freedom and of life universal vary so much—as say nothing of the joy. Most Carpenter admirers are carried away with the essay on "Civilization: Its Cause and Cure," and the "disease" germ and the "return to Nature" have turned many a good head; yet I dare say that half at least of those admirers would repudiate Carpenter if they read all of his writings, and succeeded in unifying them. So much of his work appeals to the elemental in our natures that many are carried away with the first idea they catch, and the single idea is always in danger of becoming a "flea" idea.

Carpenter is, in a way, dangerous reading for people of extreme emotional temperament. He himself has had sufficient intellectual discipline to be able to preserve his own mental balance, but this much can hardly be said of most Whitman and Carpenter enthusiasts.

Edward Carpenter is always interesting, and suggestive, and very often stimulating; and every earnest contribution to a knowledge of the man or to an understanding of his philosophy must be welcome. This brochure is well calculated to arouse the interest in the poet and his work and should therefore receive wide circulation, for in spite of his friends, Carpenter carries a true gospel for the day.

In another place our readers will find announced "The Comrade," an illustrated Socialist monthly, that will make its appearance September 15, 1901. This new venture will be a valuable addition to the Socialist publications already in existence. It is to cover a field that has heretofore been entirely neglected. It will be the first Socialist magazine in the English language wherein the writings of Socialist authors will be supplemented by the drawings of Socialist artists. The contents will be made up of stories, poems, satires, biographical sketches, descriptive articles, and the usual material, and a wealth of illustrations. The contributions announced by the Comrade Publishing Company is very promising: We will the following from the prospectus:

"It has been remarked from time to time by various friends of the movement, that in spite of the fact that Socialists in all parts of literature and art we have as yet no paper of our own in the shape of which their work may be gathered to be enjoyed by the great mass of the world's disgruntled who scarcely know of the great masterpiece of painting, song, and story that have been created by men and women who have worked and are working for the great cause of Socialism and love to call the poorest and downmost by that sweetest of all names: 'my fellow-workman.' 'Comrade' will have been imperforated by many people to undertake the task of publishing such a paper, and, fully realizing all that is involved in such an undertaking, we have decided to respond to the demand: trusting to our comrades everywhere for support. Therefore we announce 'The Comrade'—the Journal of the Socialist Party."



TO CRUSH UNIONS.

Cincinnati Carriage Manufacturers Discharge Two Thousand Employees and Will Run Non-Union Shop.

CINCINNATI, August 18.—More than 2,000 carriage workers were notified by seven shops here, last night that their services were no longer needed, and that the places will open Sept. 3 as non-shops. The following factories were closed:

Ratterman & Luth, Anchor Buggy Company, Lion Buggy Company, Baynes & Scovill, George Eger Company, Hugay Buggy Company, and the Secler Carriage Company.

Hundreds of girls and boys also will be thrown out of work. Nine factories here were combined recently under one corporation, and announced that they would employ who they pleased, fix their own wage scales, settle matters of apprentices, and piece work and contract system.

At the American Buggy Company and the Brown Carriage Company, the owners discharged leading officials of the Carriage Workers' Union and replaced them with non-union men. The 300 employees of these two firms struck last Wednesday after submitting a proposal to the owners, who referred them to their recent circular, stating that they would stand by it.

Following so closely on the similar lines in Dayton, this leaves no doubt of a well organized conspiracy to crush trade unionism in Ohio—and in the whole country, indeed.

The Republican and Democratic papers have said nothing about the breach of faith committed by these manufacturers and their wanton interference with the rights of labor. All their criticisms are reserved for strikers. It is to be hoped that those locked-out workmen will have the spirit to reply to the challenge with a solid Socialist vote in November.

CLARK AND THE COPPER MINERS.

Copper King, Senator, and Corruptor—Makes Attack on Arizona Workmen.

Walter A. Clark, copper king, convicted briber, and senator from Montana, is the owner of the United Verde mines at Jerome, Arizona, one of the richest groups of mines in the world. The work of copper miners is particularly arduous and dangerous to health. A few weeks ago the miners at Jerome asked Clark to establish the eight-hour day. His answer was a flat refusal. The 1,600 miners then struck, only to find that their day was still the same.

It is now announced that Clark has decided to close the mines indefinitely and lock the men out. He says: "I would rather let the grass grow in the streets of Jerome than grant my men an eight-hour day."

"My men," Clark said, "could a Russian star speak with 'high' authority. Why can Clark not do the same?" He says they are not fit to be citizens of which I live. It is so that the capitalist controls the lives of the workers to-day. He owns the means by which they live.

If these 1,600 copper miners at Jerome will cast their ballots at the next election for the straight ticket of the Socialist Party, the only party which declares that the workers themselves should own the means of production, they will do more to deprive the American bar than a hundred strikes will accomplish. Each of them has one vote. Clark has one. "Sixteen hundred to one" is a suggestive ratio.

This Clark is a Democrat, and a Bryanite. Before election he posed as a "friend of labor." On the strength of that pretense he got the support of workmen in Montana. This is how he repays them. He takes the money by posing as a rabid anti-trust advocate. Immediately after election he came out openly as a member of the Copper Trust. Moral for working-class voters: Put not your trust in capitalists, however friendly their words; depend on your own class.

The Republican papers of Arizona are expressing their sympathy with the strikers. This is natural, because Clark is a Democratic politician. They do not tell their readers what their own President McKinley, along with Democratic Governor Steubenberg, did in the strike of the silver and lead miners of Idaho, two years ago—how troops were sent in, martial law declared, strikers arrested by hundreds, leaders imprisoned by military courts and packed in jails in the penitentiary, and a "state blacklist" established against all union men. The copper miners of Arizona should read that story in Harriman's book, "The Class War in Idaho." Republicans and Democrats fight for the spoils of office, and both are liberal with words of sympathy for labor, but when it comes to action, both unite to help the capitalist class.

"FRIEND OF LABOR" GETS INJUNCTION.

CINCINNATI, O., August 20.—Ex-Congressman John J. Lewis and Louis G. Addison appeared before United States Judge Clark to-day and secured a permanent injunction restraining strikers at the plant of the Ohio Pressed Brick Company of Roselle, O., from establishing pickets at the works and interfering with the work.

Lewis is a former Socialist, a long-mouthed "friend of labor" in the Democratic Party. This should teach Ohio workmen not to trust their "friends" who train in their enemies' parties.

All truth is safe, and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men for motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.—Max Müller.

The Economic Struggle.

The Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union of New York at its last meeting decided to give financial aid to the steel workers. In view of the lack of collar workers at Troy, it was resolved that no member purchase "Lion Brand" collars; members are instructed to demand the union label on all clothing they buy. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. Daly; vice-president, E. Dignio; financial secretary, Jas. Minter; recording secretary, J. J. Ward; warden, J. Tobin. The union was granted a charter as Local No. 30 of the Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic Tile Layers' International Union. Comrade Chris. Ward improved the occasion to appeal for unity of all workers at the ballot box on behalf of the S. D. P., with Benjamin Haufford as its candidate for mayor.

A machine for weighing gold coin has been invented. Although workmen do not have much gold coin to weigh, the invention will affect the "labor market." Each machine will do the work of six men now employed in the banks.

A trade union official of Chicago has been elected to an office in his organization as a special mark of honor and confidence because he had disregarded a court injunction against "picketing." This little fact is so significant that it needs no prophet to interpret it, says "The Public" of Chicago. Nothing more is necessary than a reasonable degree of knowledge of human nature. It means that the time is almost at hand when strikers will quietly disregard injunction orders and suffer such penalties as the courts may see fit to impose. That is destined to be one of the episodes of the development of government by injunction.

The "Southern Tobacco Journal" says that "the spread of Socialism in the past few years is greater than is generally supposed. It is not hard to make converts to it with things as they are now."

The police of San Francisco are displaying brutality toward strikers. Men are clubbed right and left, for no other offense than passing near strike shops. Several Socialists have been among the victims. If all the men who are on a strike now had voted the Socialist ticket last fall, the authorities would not dare to perpetrate such outrages.

The "Southern Mercury," a Populist paper, editorially advises all workmen to provide themselves with rifles and where organization is possible, to form military companies. It cites Blackstone as an authority for the right to bear arms as the final guarantee of all constitutional liberties and declares that if the right of workmen to arm themselves be questioned, this very fact is justification and proof of the necessity of such action.

Typhoid fever has broken out among the scabs in the Allis-Chalmers works at Chicago. These men, who took the places of striking machinists, have been living in the factory and the company shows the estimate it puts on the men who betray their class, by its neglect of sanitary precautions.

Justice White of Buffalo has continued the injunction forbidding the striking machinists to "interfere in any manner" with the scabs at the Holly works in Lockport. White is a Republican and his action matches that of Democratic judges like Freedman and Bookstaver.

Three hundred employees of the Stirling Boiler Company at Akron, O., struck Monday.

Employees of Austin, Nichols & Co., wholesale grocers of New York City, struck Tuesday for shorter hours. Tammany city government promptly sent police to suppress them.

It is uncertain, as yet, whether the proposed cut in wages of Fall River cotton-mill operatives will be carried out. A strike would almost certainly follow, and the bosses would like to avoid that. They may resort to a partial shut-down of all mills, instead, thus reducing the output and raising prices.

The New Jersey State Federation has unanimously adopted a resolution which provides that hereafter members of the New Jersey Federation shall refuse to give any news to any person connected with a newspaper unless said newspaper is a member of the Newsworkers' Union or other labor organization, and that after August, 1900, representatives of newspapers shall not be admitted to conventions unless they can show a union card.

The International Association of Textile Workers has decided to amalgamate with the American Federation of Textile Workers, which is composed largely of Fall River operatives. The amalgamated organization will be known as the United Textile Workers of America, and will have an aggregate membership of about 80,000. It will take in the silk weavers, carpet weavers, jute spinners, cotton spinners, and several other groups of workers in the trade. The amalgamation will take place on November 19.

The striking shirt, collar, and waist cutters in Troy are having trouble with the thugs imported by the United Shirt and Collar Company to break the strike. On Tuesday one striker was shot by a scab and another was struck with a "chill," rendering him unconscious. The man who was shot is expected to die.

A few months ago, when the street-car men were on strike, Governor Odell made haste to call out the militia to intimidate them, although there had been no violence to compare with that exhibited by the scabs in the present case. But Odell will not send soldiers to protect the strikers. Not he. Suppose we had a Socialist in the state house—just suppose?

MURDEROUS SCABS IN TROY

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STRIKE GAINING.

(Continued from page 1.)

men themselves have voluntarily offered to do so. On the other hand, the Socialist Labor Party literature, with its vicious attacks upon the trade unions and their officers, has created anger and resentment.

When one considers the principle at stake in the strike, the number of workmen involved, the thousands of men, women, and children whose welfare is bound up in it, and the strength and unscrupulousness of the opposing forces, one must realize what a despicable work the Socialist Labor Party leaders are engaged in. At a time when complete solidarity is necessary to success, these people are doing all in their power to breed suspicion and distrust among the struggling strikers. And like vultures they hover over the battle-field, ready to feast upon the remains of the workers, should the strike fail. How can workmen be taught to vote for Socialism when they are led to believe its success depends upon defeat for every effort they make to better their immediate condition?

Some may think I give this subject too much attention, but from what I know, I believe it necessary, so that the Socialist Party may not be identified with the gang whose actions would shame even Judas himself.

McKeespore is quieter this week than it has been for many years, quieter than when there was no strike. This will be understood when it is remembered that in ordinary times the roar and rattle of the mills could be heard a mile and a half. Now these mills and their men and machinery that sweat and grind out profit for the capitalist class are taking a rest. In the still streets, now almost freed from smoke, the workers are talking the situation over and over again, or retelling stories connected with their labor in the mills. There are 13,000 of these men now and a more peaceable class of strikers remain at the type of negotiation. Meetings are being held continually from morning till night. Last night I attended a meeting in the Coliseum, at which 20,000 men were present, and the majority of whom joined the Federation of Labor. Across the street from where I write are the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association, where the lodge meetings are held. Just now the steam whistles are being blown at the open window. A meeting is going on, and some one has made an appreciated point.

The situation in McKeespore is nothing less than remarkable. Before the strike came on, organization was practically dead. It had been so since 1891, two years after the Homestead affair, when a strike was lost. Since then the Amalgamated Association had small foothold in McKeespore, and other crafts were disorganized. For seven years the steel workers have been at the mercy of their employers, and while the latter have grown money bloated, the men have had to work harder and harder. Improved machinery has been introduced and increased the product of the mills, but wages have not increased in proportion. In most instances have remained stationary. Improved machinery has meant increased speed, and while in union mills the workers have enjoyed the advantages, here the employers have gotten the full benefits. But the men of McKeespore have rebelled at last. They would be fit only for wage slaves if they had always remained quiescently submissive to these conditions.

To-day organization is the rage in all crafts. The Amalgamated Association is growing rapidly, and every member of it is a worker. The unskilled laborers are organizing into locals of the American Federation of Labor. The carpenters' union is expanding, and the barbers, bartenders, and painters are forming a union, and a Central Labor Union is on the way. All this comes about through the unexpected response made by the men in the National Tube works to the general strike order of the Association officials. Nothing is more bewildering in this whole affair than the unanimity with which the order was obeyed. They did not expect it; the local unionists are as much surprised as pleased. When this is so, what must it all have meant to the trust officials and managers?

To them the situation is inexplicable. They, who were so complacently raking in wealth from the exertions of the workers, comfortably inventing new schemes and rules by which production could be increased and the labor cost lowered, apparently never reckoned upon any change occurring to cut short their pastimes. To them, the workers are a ignorant, unorganized, too much engrossed with getting enough to satisfy the landlord and keep regular the visits to the butcher and baker, or occasionally lay up a bit in the savings banks, to dream of change, much less revolt as they have done now. But one who knows the working people can understand it. We know that, though behind them lie centuries of submission to the ruling class, yet slowly but surely the germ of submission is being supplanted by one of intelligent aspiration and revolt. We know that the working classes are not brutes, but men and women with hearts that feel, bodies that can suffer and have suffered, and with brains, thanks to education, that are beginning to think.

Knowing this, one can explain the McKeespore riddle. And in its solution we can see plainly the doom of the capitalist system, with its wrong and woe, its overwork and underpay, its starvation and strikes and its devastating effects that distort all humanity.

There is an amusing feature about the strike here which I cannot help touching upon. It is amusing and pathetic both. It concerns the newspaper correspondents. The poor fellows are in rather a sorry straits. It comes about in this way. When it became evident that McKeespore was about to cut some figure in this contest and when Mayor Black's position became noised around the country, reporters flocked in here from different cities. They came with their imaginations already stirred with the scenes of change they were about to witness, and their imaginations have been

working overhauls ever since. They are the busiest people in town—trying to get news. There has been no carnage, no bloodshed, no sandbagging, no intimidation. The pickets have done their work quietly and effectively. Not even a petty drunk is registered at the police station against the strikers since the struggle began. The workers have refused to furnish sensational copy, and the "special correspondents" are disappointed and unhappy.

They are complaining that "unless something turns up we'll be called in." They are to be pitied. Think what a calamity it would be if they were compelled to report nothing but the truth—

W. M.

A DAY AT MONESSEN.

Trust Owns the Town—Union and Non-Union Conditions Compared.

(Special Correspondence to The Worker.) MONESSEN, Pa., Aug. 20.—Monesse is four years old with about 2,500 inhabitants, twenty-five miles above McKeespore on the P. & W. railroad. The town is located in the valley brought into being this morning. A few hours' investigation convinced me that the Trust has possession of the local government, bank, stock, and barrel.

Monesse is a borough and the burgess is the highest official, as the mayors are lay-citizens. The present incumbent is one Harry Rhinehart, a Republican and business man. Since the strike began he has become notorious for his activities. The Trust and his open animosity to the workmen. He has declared openly that he would do all in his power to keep the mills running, and he has used every effort in that direction. Now the workmen are cursing each other for electing him burgess for four years.

Next to the burgess in authority is the chief of police, a fitting representative of the select council of seven members, which elected him. There is also a night patrolman and during the past few weeks there are a number of deputies attired in plain clothes hanging around. From burgess down, all are smirched with the same trust pitch. A more unsavory crowd could not have been gotten together to meet the present occasion. I said all, but there is one councilman who is without sin and clean.

If the workmen last election intended to vote for men who would fight the trusts, they certainly made a successful choice. Sixty men are out at the tin-plate mill, and three hundred at the steel mill, both trust properties. A foundry and wire mill also here are independent concerns. The men at the latter place say they are ready to quit, but they have not been asked to. Both the trust mills have been unorganized until recently. The men were afraid to organize, for every now and again some one suspected of being a union man was discharged. But when the strike order came in July the men in both places obeyed it, and demanded the union scale.

Monesse provides a good opportunity to learn the difference between mills governed by the union scale and those which are not. Under the union scale rollers get \$1.80 a ton less than in union mills, double \$1.70 a ton less, and together on an average of \$7 less a week, with other departments in proportion. A crew in union mills is limited to 240 men or less, while a similar crew in other mills turns out an average of 500 pail. The company does not weigh until the night before or morning of pay day, and the men are thus prevented from comparison with their own figures. Weights should be posed every day, as in union mills. The men have to accept what the company gives them. It is a very wretched thing, but when the union interference with their business is a refined method of robbing the workers is furnished in the "bonus" system. The Trust holds 10 per cent. of all wages until October of each year, when a portion is paid back. Again late in December another portion is paid, but the Trust always retains enough money to serve as a surety against the men striking or joining the union. And when the Trust is charged for the "bonus," at present the company is supposed to have \$50,000 in its possession which the men would quit were it not for that bonus. And all the time the company has the use of this money which they have introduced as a means of intimidation against the men.

The report published by the New York "World" that President Shuffler refused to consider an offer of settlement made by the Trust is repudiated by Secretary Williams in these terms: "It is a dirty lie. No offer of the kind was made." Those who know the reputation of the "World" will readily believe Secretary Williams. The malice, motive of the statement is easily seen.

The Bricklayers' Union of Pittsburgh vote \$1,000 to help the steel strikers.

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TAMPA STRIKE BROKEN. It is reported that the strike of Spanish cigar makers at Tampa is broken, some 400 having gone back to work. The strike was defeated by the criminal methods used by the Business Men's Committee, who not only kidnapped eighteen strike leaders and secretly closed the soup-kitchens established for the benefit of the strikers, as previously reported, but followed this up last week by ordering seventeen more active union men to leave town within twelve hours, on penalty of their lives.

Neither the mayor of Tampa, the sheriff of Hillsborough County, the governor of Florida (all Democrats), nor the Republican president of the United States has seen fit to use the power of the law to restrain these propped criminals. Which shows how good it would be to have Socialists in such offices.

COMMENT UNNECESSARY. LEBANON, August 15.—Engineer Bert Hall, of a south-bound freight on the Central Vermont road, WHO HAS BEEN WORKING NIGHT AND DAY, lay down on the ground beside his engine between the siding and the main line while waiting for a train here last night. He was so tired he fell asleep. He stretched his arm out over the main track and did not hear the approaching train. He was awakened by the wheels passing over his arm, which was severed at the elbow. Hall is one of the best known engineers on the road. He was taken to his home in New London.—New Haven Courier.

I accept unreservedly the views of no man, living or dead. The master has said, it was sever 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.

was arrested for "trespassing" on this very place of land, and when taken before the burgess, was fined \$12.80. The worker asked to waive the trial, but the burgess refused the request. Mr. Rhinehart, serves his masters well. One of the trying things the strikers have had to contend with was the act of a business man, who turned out early one morning and acted as deputy, guarding the tin mill. However, the general sentiment is with the men.

Just now the Trust is making strenuous efforts to run the two mills. A carload of provisions arrived Saturday night and was stored in a boarding house inside the steel mill. That was followed by a party of non-unionists. When the party left Pittsburgh there were fifty men in it. There were just twelve left when the darkened train that bore them slipped in here Sunday morning. These men are green and the damage they did yesterday while at work has caused the mill to be shut down to-day. At the tin mill the non-unionists are working night and day, but turning out inferior material.

The aforesaid sensational reports to the contrary notwithstanding, there will be no trouble at Monessen, unless the Trust causes it. The only non-unionists are the legal attorneys themselves. I found the men peaceable and as determined as at McKeespore. And there are few men who would resist the temptation to summarily punish their tormentors as brutally as they have done.

STEEL STRIKE NOTES. The New Jersey Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, at its convention held in Camden this week, voted to give moral and financial support to the steel strikers.

Columbia Typographical Union of Washington, D. C., expects to give \$1,500 a month to help the Amalgamated.

The Buffalo Nut and Bolt Works have been closed for lack of steel, owing to the strike.

Local Manchester, N. H., of the Socialist Party, advised the state committee to appropriate \$10 for the strikers, and take other measures for assisting them.

Mayor Dennis of Wellsville, Ohio, whom the capitalists have been praising while they denounced Mayor Black of McKeespore, Pa., has sworn in and armed thirty of the company's scabs. This is a beautiful exhibition of "impartiality, in enforcement of law." It should be observed that the town where the mayor hastens to help the company is the only one where riots occur so far, while the town where the wicked anarchic mayor has been praising while they denounced Mayor Black of McKeespore, Pa., has sworn in and armed thirty of the company's scabs. This is a beautiful exhibition of "impartiality, in enforcement of law." It should be observed that the town where the mayor hastens to help the company is the only one where riots occur so far, while the town where the wicked anarchic mayor has been praising while they denounced Mayor Black of McKeespore, Pa., has sworn in and armed thirty of the company's scabs.

Comrade Mally has addressed several of the strike meetings and was warmly received.

It is reported that the Amalgamated men of Alabama will contribute \$5,000 a month to the strike in the Steel Trust's mills.

Mayor Black has been receiving a number of abusive anonymous letters, one of them reading: "You will never live to serve your term. Somebody ought to kill you. There is a place for such fools as you."

The steel workers of East St. Louis, Ill., resolved not to go out on strike, but to offer 15 per cent. of their wages to the strike fund. This assessment will yield \$2,400 a week.

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THE WORKER FAIR.

A grand Fair will be held for the Benefit of "The Worker" at

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, LEXINGTON AVENUE, 43d & 44th STS.

From November 10th to 17th. All comrades are expected to assist us in making this fair a success. Particulars later.

GRAND OUTING OF THE

5th, 6th, and 19th Assembly Districts, and Branches 4 and 5 Soc. Dem. Ladies' Society, Brooklyn, AT

LIBERTY PARK, COOPER AVENUE, EVERGREEN, L. I. SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1901.

GAMES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, PRIZE BOWLING FOR GENTS. ADMISSION FREE. ADMISSION FREE.

NOTES OF COMBINATION.

The two gas companies of Bridgeport, Conn., have passed into the hands of the Philadelphia syndicate which already controls the gas and electric systems of so many cities.

A further consolidation of Chicago elevated roads is rumored as a probability of the near future. This time it is the Metropolitan and the South Side that are to combine.

The Universal Tobacco Company has bought the Harry Weinstager factory at Louisville, Ky., and will soon take over the Nall & Williams factory in St. Louis, and other independent concerns. It had already absorbed the McAlpin factory in New York and the Fall Mall Cigarette factory. When the process of consolidating all the important "independent" factories is completed, it will doubtless go into the trust.

Four of the largest glass companies in Belgium are to be combined into one, with a capital of \$2,000,000 under American control.

The Elkin-Waltney syndicate of New York, which has for years been extending its holdings of gas, electric, and trolley systems in all the large cities, is supposed to be back of the International Power Company incorporated this week in Connecticut. The capitalization is \$250,000,000, and the articles are so drawn as to enable the company to carry on practically every conceivable kind of industry and business.

President Schwab, who recently acquired options on the property of the Bethlehem Iron Company, has transferred them to J. P. Moran & Co. It is supposed that they will not be formally incorporated in the United States, Steel Corporation, as that would bring all the armor-plate mills into one company and might result in the government building its own armor works. A pretense of competition will therefore be kept up, while the same persons control both concerns.

It is reported that J. P. Morgan has acquired the City Line of four-steamer steamers plying between England and India, and will incorporate it in his Leysland Line, which already comprises sixty vessels.

A QUESTION THAT "WILL NOT DOWN."

Comrade Farmer of Texas is not satisfied with the decision of the National Convention on the question of "immediate demands" and he doesn't hesitate to say so. He expresses himself in the following terms in the "Social Economist" of August 8: "The greatest objection that I have to the work of the Indianapolis convention was the adoption of what is called immediate demands. This is as nonsensical as to have the fifth wheel to a wagon. There is not a straight Socialist in the country who has any use for these immediate demands, and no Socialist will use them in propaganda work, and why a convention composed of men, most of whom certainly understand Socialist propaganda wanted to burden the platform with a lot of nonsense is not quite clear. At least there is very little consistency in such proceedings.

"There is no doubt that the united parties will be able to do much more effective work than could be accomplished while they were divided, but there should have been no red tape business about the platform. It should have been clear-cut and without equivocation.

"So far as I am concerned, I have no use for the immediate demands, for I know they amount to nothing. This paper will recognize no man as a Socialist who goes over the country howling for immediate demands. I want straight Socialism unadorned with any nonsense and this is what I shall fight for, as I have done in the past."

Read Harriman's "Class War in Idaho." Very timely in the period of strikes. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William Street, New York. Price, 5 cents.

The Wednesday morning papers announce two robberies. One of \$300,000 from the Selby Smelting Company by a couple of obscure thieves. The other of \$200,000,000 from the people by John D. Rockefeller.—Advance.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work of the office.

One year, 50 cents. 6 months, 25 cents. 36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing agreements of Trade Unions and Societies for the year 1901. This calendar at the rate of 21 per line per annum. For a copy of this calendar, send your name and address to the publishers, 31 West 4th Street, New York.

BRANCH 8 (English), 20th A. D. (Brooklyn) 21st St. Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th Street, New York. Labor Library, Business Secretary: Fred.

BRANCH 2 (English), 20th A. D. (Brooklyn) 21st St. Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th Street, New York. Labor Library, Business Secretary: Fred.

CHICAGO PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION. Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th Street, New York. Labor Library, Business Secretary: Fred.

PENNSYLVANIA. WILKES BARRE—Branch 3, S. D. P. Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 487 South 3rd Street, All Societies are invited.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe-Kassa 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 1884, and has a membership of 100,000. It has a fund of \$1,000,000. It is a non-profit-making organization, and its funds are used for the benefit of the sick and the aged. It is a guarantee for every member, and its members are entitled to a share of the fund. It is a guarantee for every member, and its members are entitled to a share of the fund.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUFF, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872, Membership 14,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 East Fourth Street, Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. BRANCHES: Elmira, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Albany, Oneida, Patterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J.; Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.; New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Lehigh Valley, Scranton, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal. For addresses of the Branch bookkeepers, see "Workers' Call," page 272.

LEO SIELKE, ART AND MURAL DECORATION. Theatrical scenic work for Dramatic Clubs a specialty. Address: 1068 Jennings Street, New York City.

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