

The Worker.

VOL. XII.—NO. 22.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 31, 1902.

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THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK STATE.

Social Democratic Party Will Reach More Voters Than Ever Before.

Unprecedented Demand for Party Literature—Hanford Greeted by Friendly Audiences and Spring Kept Busy by Calls for Speakers—Up with the Arm and Torch.

The campaign of the Social Democratic Party (known nationally as the Socialist Party) in the state of New York this year promises to be the best ever made. There is a great demand for Socialist literature and the State Committee has already printed or ordered over two hundred and fifty thousand pieces for special campaign purposes, besides circulating pamphlets all over the state. Comrade Hanford, our candidate for Governor, is everywhere greeted by attentive and friendly audiences, and those who hear him are sure to read and to talk Socialist to their fellow workmen who failed to attend his meetings. State Organizer Spring is kept busy, and it would take two men to meet all the demands made upon him.

We print below the report of the last meeting of the State Committee, with other important matter relating to the campaign, and would urge upon all readers of *The Worker* in this state to make the greatest efforts to take advantage of all opportunities offered so far to fill up the present Campaign Fund. The State Committee has already received \$10,000; previously reported, \$10,750; total for campaign fund, \$20,750. Local Syracuse ordered due stamps. Local Queens County sent \$20 for due stamps and \$1 for the campaign fund, contributed by a friend before the subscription blank arrived.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Report of Last Session Shows the New York State Campaign Well Under Way.

Comrade Reich presided in the last meeting of the New York State Committee, held at the residence of Comrades Wood, Shlobodin, Phillips, and Bowerman; Neppel and Furman were excused, and Lehner, Bub and Abbott absent without excuse.

The Financial Secretary reported receipts for the week, \$60.50; expenses, \$108.75; received on subscription for campaign fund, \$50.75; previously reported, \$96.54; total for campaign fund, \$147.29. Local Syracuse ordered due stamps. Local Queens County sent \$20 for due stamps and \$1 for the campaign fund, contributed by a friend before the subscription blank arrived.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that party work was being seriously neglected in Queens County. It was voted that Comrade Gerber be requested to represent the State Committee in this work, to call a special meeting of the local and call the primaries and county convention.

Comrade Caspar of Local Fort Edward wrote that the trade unionists of that town insist upon having Comrade Hanford as their principal speaker for the demonstration on Labor Day to be held by Central Labor Union.

The Committee on Speakers and Tours reported that arrangements had been completed some time ago for Hanford to speak at Utica on Labor Day, while on his tour of the state, but that some other Socialist speaker would be secured for our trade union friends of Fort Edward.

Corresponding Secretary Shlobodin reported the vote on the new state party constitution as follows:

Article I: Section 1—for, 287; against, 1; Sec. 2—for, 287; against, 1; Sec. 3—for, 378; against, 1; Sec. 4—for, 378; against, 1; Sec. 5—for, 384; against, 2; Sec. 6—for, 390; against, 1; Sec. 7—for, 384; against, 3; Sec. 8—for, 390; against, 2; Sec. 9—for, 377; against, 7; Sec. 10—for, 388; against, 11; Sec. 11—for, 391; against, 12; Sec. 12—for, 380; against, 9; Sec. 13—for, 385; against, 14; Sec. 14—for, 381; against, 15; Sec. 15—for, 386; against, 16; Sec. 16—for, 385; against, 17.

Article II: Sec. 1—for, 384; Sec. 2—for, 378; against, 4; Sec. 3—for, 346; against, 24; Sec. 4—for, 380; against, 8; Sec. 5—for, 387; against, 4; Sec. 6—for, 370; against, 17; Sec. 7—for, 385; against, 7; Sec. 8—for, 385; against, 9; Sec. 9—for, 387; against, 7; Sec. 10—for, 385; against, 12; Sec. 11—for, 385; against, 10; Sec. 12—for, 385; against, 7; Sec. 13—for, 370; against, 7; Sec. 14—for, 370; against, 7; Sec. 15—for, 387.

Article III: Sec. 1—for, 361; Sec. 2—for, 361; Sec. 3—for, 341; against, 10.

Article IV: Sec. 1—for, 319; against, 1. Resolution—for, 290; against, 21.

The full text of the draft of constitution and resolution on which this vote was taken was printed in *The Worker* of July 20.

The Secretary also reported that a light vote had been polled for fraternal delegate to the Socialist convention of Canada, as follows: James F. Carey, 80; Josephine R. Cole, 5; T. J. Hazerty, 12; G. R. Hammond, 1; Max Hayes, 18; Frederick Kraft, 7; A. M. Simpson, 4; Moses Smith, 1; John Spargo, 135; A. F. Strambach, 1; H. Gaylord Wilshire, 105; total, 360.

Communications were read and filed from Middletown, Watertown, Rochester, and Buffalo, all of which showed that this campaign was to be the most active and interesting one ever held in this state and announced that extraordinary exertions were being made to build up campaign fund; also from Mt. Vernon, which especially reported great success in this matter.

Two reports of vote were received from Buffalo, one of which gave no figures, and consequently could not be considered. The report sent by Comrade Shaffer, giving definite results, was accepted by the State Committee. Middletown reported arrangements for a large meeting when our candidate for Governor speaks there.

State Organizer Spring reported great opportunities for work in the western part of the state. He will be in New York City for a few days about October 1 to help along the campaign, but the locals up the state are insisting upon

ed on the ballot it will be on the right side of the Social Democratic Party. You will see how important it is to inform the voter how he should vote, if he desires to vote for the Social Democratic Party.

3. Locals which are unable to arrange meetings often should concentrate their efforts on the distribution of Socialist Democratic Party literature. The locals and comrades are especially warned not to handle from now until election any literature which does not bear the name of the Social Democratic Party and its emblem—the Arm and Torch. In a conspicuous place. If you have such literature on hand put the stamp of your local on its cover before giving it out. Order your literature from New York.

STATE COMMITTEE. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

ORGANIZER SPRING'S WORK.

State Organizer Spring is working away in his characteristic quiet and effective fashion. We give some account of his doings of last week.

On Monday, August 18, he held a good meeting in the Seventeenth Ward of Rochester. Heretofore, although there was a large Socialist vote, there was only a German branch of the Social Democratic Party in the ward. Spring's meetings resulted in the formation of a branch composed of English-speaking members, and other similar branches are to follow.

On Tuesday, Spring visited Batavia, where he got in touch with a large number of trade unionists and distributed a hundred copies of *The Worker*. He has arranged for some of the Rochester comrades to visit Batavia soon, to hold a meeting and distribute more Socialist literature.

Wednesday found the State Organizer at Buffalo, in which city and vicinity he spent several days. With local comrades he spoke at Turner Hall on Wednesday evening, where two new members were gained for the party and two new subscribers for *The Worker*. Tuesday was spent in consultation with Buffalo comrades and planning of future work.

The following day Comrade Spring visited Niagara Falls. This local is a newly organized one, but it is getting on well and will make a showing at the polls. The comrades have arranged to have H. Gaylord Wilshire address a public meeting there in the near future. Comrade Hursh, who is a local speaker, will address meetings in several neighboring towns. An active campaign in the way of distribution of literature will also be carried on.

On Saturday, Comrade Spring went to Lockport and met some unionists, in whose company he visited one of the largest machine shops in the place and distributed fifty copies of *The Worker* and other literature, getting two subscriptions besides. He was cordially invited to return and address the Carpenters' Union at an early date.

Monday and Tuesday of this week were spent in organization work and planning for the campaign in Buffalo, and a mass meeting was arranged for Wednesday evening at the Grand Opera House, on Genesee and Ellicott streets. There are three branches of the party in Buffalo, and a central committee will be organized. In spite of opposition from the clergy and interference by the police, propaganda is being carried on and recruits are joining the party. The picnic last Sunday was a success, financially and socially. Comrades Allman, Spear, and Spring spoke at the picnic.

Some two years ago Mr. Brown formally identified himself with the Socialist movement and joined the local organization of the Social Democratic Party in his city. He has proven himself a devoted worker for the cause and has won the love of his comrades and the respect of all workingmen and all progressive people who came in contact with him.

His fearless treatment of the labor question from his pulpit attracted the attention of the wealthier members of his church. They could approve a great deal of his liberalism on purely other-worldly questions and would have supported their pastor warmly had he limited his

PARTY LITERATURE FOR NEW YORK STATE.

To the Socialists of the State of New York.

Comrades—As the time for gubernatorial and congressional elections draws nearer, the contest between the Social Democratic Party and the two old parties of Capital grows sharper. In order that the workers' side of the political question may be seen in its true light, the State Committee proposes to organize in every locality and set the Socialists to work. The principles of our party must be explained to the workmen throughout the state. One important thing that we have to do, in which every comrade or sympathizer can help, is to put our party literature into the hands of every wage-worker in the state before Election Day—and the sooner the better.

HANFORD'S LEAFLET.

The State Committee has issued a leaflet written by Ben Hanford, our candidate for Governor, for special use during the campaign. It contains the following headings:

1. What Workingmen's Votes Can Do.
2. Benefits and Limitations of Trade Unionism.
3. How to Spend Five Thousand a Year and Keep It.
4. What to Do About It.
5. How to Do It.
6. Vote for Your Own Class.
7. What the Social Democratic Party Would Do.

The leaflet also bears the party name and emblem and the state ticket and platform.

Locals are requested to send in their orders immediately for a supply of this leaflet, which will be sent postpaid at the following rates: 100 thousand copies, \$2.75; one thousand, \$1.50; five hundred, \$1. Smaller quantities will be had at the office of *The Worker*, 184 William Street; the Labor League, 64 E. Fourth Street; the W. E. A. Club, 206 E. Eighth Street; and other party headquarters. Tickets, cents, and stamps at the rate, 15 cents per 100.

(Continued on page 3.)

BROWN FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Personal Sketch of the Man Chosen for Second Place on Social Democratic Ticket.

William Thurston Brown was born in Melrose, N. Y., in 1831. His early education was received in the common schools. He was prepared for college at Starkey Seminary and was graduated from Yale University in 1854 and from Yale Theological Seminary in 1855.

His life has been spent thus far in teaching, preaching and writing. As a student of history and affairs, he early became convinced that the thing of supreme importance in life. As a preacher it has been the unvarying purpose of his efforts to emphasize the sanctity of human life here and now. That purpose compelled a gradual departure from accepted theological standards, and in 1849 he was the subject of a trial for heresy, at Madison, Connecticut. Further study and reflection convinced him of the truth of the materialistic conception of history, and that industrial, social and political forms and institutions, as well as personal character, are very largely the product of a system of economic master-slavery, which system maintains its existence because of the private ownership of the land and of the machinery of production. He has, therefore, cast in his lot with those who would bring about the emancipation of Labor.

In 1808 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Rochester. Of his work there the Rochester Herald, which has no leaning to Socialism, but which was compelled to require the manly worth of its man, said, at the time of his resignation: "No Rochester pastor has been more before the public in the last three years, subject both to criticism and eulogy, than the pastor of Plymouth Church. As a preacher, scholar, and thinker, Mr. Brown has taken high rank in this city. At the outset of his ministerial career in Rochester, four years ago, he attracted attention as one of the most liberal preachers and most fearless preachers this city has seen or heard. The Herald has printed Mr. Brown's sermons each Monday morning almost from the first year of his ministry here, so that the public generally has become more familiar with his ideas than with those of any other local preacher. In the early days Mr. Brown devoted himself mainly to theological subjects, treating them with a liberality of view not known in this city before. His sermons were couched in most eloquent language, far removed from the suggestion of sensationalism. Those who disagreed radically with the preacher's conclusions could not but be impressed with his earnestness of purpose, his sincerity of aim, and the scholarly training of the man.

"There was no Christian straining after secular popularity through sensational preaching, but a fearless, eloquent, brilliant student of men and of books, proclaiming in the clearest and most forcible language, possible the result of his independent investigations in the field of theology.

"For the last year or more Mr. Brown has been devoting himself in his pulpit utterances almost exclusively to the treatment of social and economic problems in their various phases. Oftentimes his evening sermons have been devoted entirely from theology and directed to labor questions that were suggested by current events.

Ernest H. Crosby has said of Comrade Brown: "Clear, concise, forcible, in deed earnest, I know of few speakers as telling as William Thurston Brown when he is standing up for the rights of man. It is the intensity with which he feels that gives him the power of conviction."

Edwin Markham, after reading Brown's little pamphlet, "The Real Religion of To-day," wrote: "It is a remarkable utterance—one of the greatest sermons of modern times. In its thirty small pages are crammed more truth than some preachers pour into the sermons of a lifetime."

Franklin H. Wentworth says of him: "I regard William Thurston Brown as one of the ablest and noblest apostles of the new day. As a lecturer and as a man he must bring power and gentleness and nobility to any pulpit or any platform."

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IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Five New Locals Formed Last Week.

Comrades Collins, Slick, Swift, Fischer, Barkowski, Ufert, Mother Jones, and Others Do Good Work in Coal Field—Sharp Murder and Baer's Cant. Rouse Indignation—Swift Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—Comrade Felder presided at to-night's meeting of the State Committee. Charters were granted to new locals at Honey Brook, McAdoo, New Boston, and Hacklebarrie, Carbon County.

Comrade Slick returned from the coal fields to-day and submitted a report of work done in conjunction with Comrade Collins. Interest and enthusiasm are constantly on the increase and it is altogether impossible to meet the demands for speakers at meetings. Some good local talent is appearing and talking part in the work.

Comrade Collins spoke to an immense audience in Shenandoah, within fifty feet of the headquarters of General Goblet of the state militia, and the dressing down of "Shanty soldiers" got neither the soldiers that applauded nor the citizens who cheered and applauded will ever forget.

Mother Jones, by a few speeches, pointing the workers to the ballot-box as the place of their greatest power, has had a wonderful effect.

Comrade Charles Ufert of New Jersey returns home after two weeks in the Lackawanna district, and reports that no "alliance" ticket of any kind that gives comfort to capitalism has or will have any footing there. The Socialist ticket is recognized as the workingmen's and union men's ticket.

Fischer of Philadelphia and Barkowski of Chicago have made meetings of Polish-speaking people than they can cover in Luzerne County for the present, but they will shortly visit the other counties. That Polish speakers were needed and are appreciated is demonstrated by the fact that before a speaker came among them five hundred and fifty striking miners in one town assessed themselves one cent each and had the Socialist platform translated and printed in the Polish and Lithuanian languages.

More County Tickets.

The Lycoming County convention was held at Williamsport on August 18 and the following ticket was nominated: Congress—Dr. C. A. Reese, Condemner; State Senator—Dr. Jacob Sticker; Williamsport; Assembly—Dr. W. P. Logie and John Wurster; Williamsport; and Alex. Decker, Clinton; Register—Samuel Hirst, Williamsport; Treasurer—Daniel Romig, Williamsport; County Commissioners—Wm. J. Hoffman, Clinton; and Peter H. Zechman, Williamsport; Auditors—David M. Strauss, Williamsport, and R. P. Eger, Clinton.

Montgomery County has also held its convention and the ticket stands as follows: Assembly—M. G. Brey, Sunnyside; Harry Weiser, Pottstown; Harry Brook, Beversberg; Harry Miller, Lindell; J. Bartholomew, Red Hill; Senator—E. H. Young, Pottstown; Congress—Wm. Jaques, Pottstown; Recorder—Hugh G. Ayers, Pottstown; Register—Eugene Strohl, Pottstown; Clerk of Court—Josiah Frederick, Pottstown; County Commissioners—C. F. Weis and John Royer, Pottstown; Director of Poor—L. H. Schaefer, Tiptonville. The County Committee is composed of E. H. Young, Wm. Jaques, and Hugh G. Ayers.

Swift Arrested.

The comrades of Hazleton were denied the right of speaking on the streets. Comrade Morrison I. Swift announced by posters that he would defy the orders of the mayor and speak on Saturday, August 23. The whole police force of the town turned out. Comrade Swift was arrested and fined \$2, which he refused to pay, and will stay in jail as long as they want him till the case is brought to trial. A newspaper reports that when Swift was arrested a thousand people followed him to the City Hall, cheering for Socialism.

Comrade J. W. Slayton, candidate for Governor, will speak at the following places: September 4, New Brighton; 5, Butler; 6, West Newton; 7, Charleroi; 8, Connelville; 9, Cokeville; 10, Black Lick.

The Murder of Sharp.

Patrick Sharp was murdered at Nesquehoning, Monday, August 18. He was a comrade and an active member of Local Mahanoy City. Ten thousand people attended his funeral. Father McCannor in his funeral oration said: "He was shot down like a dog without a chance to defend himself. He was a cold-blooded murder. He character Baird Snyder, Superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, as an anarchist for trying to justify the murder."

George F. Baer, in a signed letter, claims that God is his infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of this country to him and a few Christian friends.

Two very taking texts are now used by our speakers in the field: "I demand Patrick Sharp's blood in retribution of capitalism and the best way to avenge his death is for the workers to vote as he would have voted had he been spared, against the murderous system of capitalism."

2. Not God, as Mr. Baer says, but political power in the hands of the capitalist class, has given Messrs. Morgan and Baer the mines and railroads; and the same power controlled by the working class will make the mines and the

CRUEL MURDER AND PIOUS CANT.

"The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," said Tertullian, in the days when the giant power of the Roman Empire was trying, by ruthless persecution, to crush the rising power of Christianity.

Again and again, tyrants have had the chance to learn by experience that persecution only weakens the persecutors and strengthens the hands of their opponents. But tyrants never learn.

The tyrants of the coal fields have not learned. The blood of our brave comrade, Patrick Sharp, murdered by their hirelings and in their evil cause, cries out against them from the ground.

They will not learn; they have no ears to harken; They turn their faces from the eyes of Fate.

Their gay-lit halls shut out the skies that darken— But lo! This dead man, knocking at the gate!

But the blood of Patrick Sharp has not been shed in vain. The memory of him, true to his class in word and deed, in life and death, will live as an inspiration and an incentive to his brothers; and the Coal Kings will yet see the day of their seeming triumph.

Before the body of their victim was yet borne to the grave, the leader of this murderous gang, President Baer, had the effrontery to say that he and his accomplices had been especially delegated by Almighty God to control the mines and the lives of the men who work them.

It is a most notable fact, all through history, that the time when the insolence of tyrants reaches its highest pitch marks the beginning of their speedy fall. We may take Baer's astounding assumption of divine authority as a happy omen.

More than that, we may almost thank him for it. He has done more for Socialism than any of our own speakers could do. He has set the question clearly before the workers:

Do the mines belong to Baer and his friends by special gift of the Almighty? Or do they, by God's gift, by Nature's bounty, by the necessities of human warfare, rightfully belong to the men who work them?

It is for the working class to answer. If God has given the mines to Baer, then this strike is a wicked revolt against God's will. If not, it is high time we ousted the impudent usurper and restored them to the producers.

There can be no lasting compromise between these two positions. If the mines rightfully belong to the capitalists, by divine right or whatever other title, then strikes are wrong and the

railroads and all other means of industry the property of the working class who have produced them.

Agitation Funds.

Contributions for agitation among the miners have been received as follows: Previously acknowledged, \$425.20. Special Committee, Philadelphia: Atkinson, Forbes, and Seltzer, 252.80. Collection at Kensington Labor Lyceum, Philadelphia, 15.00. Local Portland, Me., 3.00. E. Sif, New York, .50. Local Santa Clara, Cal., 2.50. Local Evansville, Ind., 3.00. M. T. Bruce, Dallas, Tex., 1.00. John Kerrigan, Dallas, Tex., 2.00. Jos. Schneider, Philadelphia, 5.00. 23d A. D., New York, 1.50. Local Decatur, Ill., 1.00. E. S. Wallace, Fairhaven, Wash., 5.00. Local Charleroi, Pa., 4.00. W. E. Boynton, Ashtabula, O., 2.50. 18th and 20th A. D., New York, 5.00. Polish Socialist Club, New York, 2.10. Belners, New York, .25. Texas State Committee, 5.00. Joseph Schmidt, Vernon, Tex., 1.00. Local New Haven, 5.00. A comrade, .50. Kensington Labor Lyceum, Phila., 25.00. Total, \$798.55.

Send all contributions to J. Edelman, Treasurer, 807 W. Cambria street, Philadelphia.

The Special Committee of Philadelphia is now being credited with amounts turned in as secured weekly in total. A separate itemized report of their receipts will be rendered by them at the conclusion of their labors.

J. MAHLON BARNES, Secretary. CAROLINE PEMBERTON, Assistant Secretary.

McGRADY IN BOSTON.

The well known Socialist orator of Kentucky, Father Thomas McGrady, will lecture under the auspices of the East Boston Socialist Club at Lyceum Hall, Sunnyside and Marwick Square, East Boston, on Monday evening, September 15. His subject will be "The Solution of the Labor Problem."

An admission of 15 cents will be charged, to defray expenses. For tickets address Jos. Spero, 546 Saratoga street, East Boston.

PERSECUTING LABOR EDITORS.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—Chas. Thain and J. R. Mulvey, editors of the "Courier-Herald," the local labor paper, have again been arrested on twenty-four charges of criminal libel and each held in jail of \$12,000. They are already under bail of \$11,000 each on twenty-two charges brought against them about a month ago by the same prosecutors, who are tools of the

"operators."

NEW YORK COMRADES COME AND MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT BALZER'S WEST SIDE PARK ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

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The Worker.

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
(Known in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

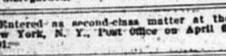
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1000 copies 10.00
2000 copies 18.00
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5 per week, one year \$1.75
10 per week, one year 3.50
25 per week, one year 8.75
50 per week, one year 17.50

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts payable to The Worker.
Receipts are never sent to individuals; subscribers should be notified by the wrapper, the following receipt of money.
Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor.
All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be sent with clearness and brevity, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 9, 1901.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

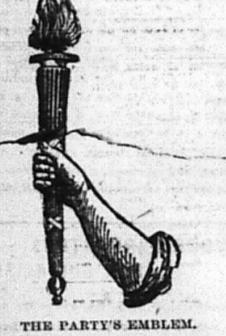
In 1888 (Presidential) 2,068
In 1890 19,331
In 1892 (Presidential) 21,157
In 1894 33,133
In 1896 (Presidential) 34,564
In 1898:
S. L. P. 82,204
S. D. P. 9,545

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

NEW YORK STATE TICKET.

Governor..... BENJAMIN HANFORD.
Lieutenant-governor..... WESLEY THURSTON BROWN.
Secretary of State..... LEONARD D. ABBOTT.
Attorney-General..... LORENZO D. HAYES.
Comptroller..... WARREN ATKINSON.
Treasurer..... JOEL NOSES.
Engineer and Surveyor..... EUGENE L. HOLMES.
Associate Justice of Court of Appeals..... JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.

THE PARTY'S EMBLEM.



Comrades, it costs money to run even a Socialist campaign, and for a Socialist campaign the money must be provided by the rank and file. Make your contributions to the campaign fund. Give early and often and liberally—but early, by all means; better a dollar now than two in October.

The only Power that will ever succeed in overcoming the Railway Trust will be the political power of the working class organized in the Socialist Party. Peter is too transparent a sham.

Every comrade should be present, with his family and his friends, at the picnic of Local New York, at Sulzer's Westchester Park, on Sunday, September 7. Tickets can be had at the office of The Worker, the Labor Lyceum, the Workingmen's Educational Association's clubhouses, and other party headquarters. The purpose of the picnic is to raise funds for the campaign. We shall need a great deal of money, and this picnic should therefore be made to surpass all previous ones.

With the railway trainman it is a case of "be damned, if you do and be damned if you don't." If he refuses to run his train at a dangerous rate of speed or under dangerous conditions, he is "fired" and blacklisted. If he obeys and an "accident" results, he is "fired" and blacklisted. With the chance of being prosecuted, in the bargain. Naturally, he can do nothing but take the risk, while the capitalists take the profit or the insurance, as the case may be—giving a share to the old party campaign funds for keeping quiet. Socialist workmen as district attorneys and judges would change all this.

President Baer asks us to trust in "himself and God." Our God would be stronger if Baer would withdraw from the firm. A vote for the Social-

ist ticket would, in the opinion of the Coal Kings, prove the voter a rank atheist. The Coal Kings talked the same way about anti-slavery voters, half a century ago.

This and following issues of The Worker will go, singly or in bundles, to many persons throughout the country who have not ordered it and who have not even seen it before, having been sent to them by comrades and friends of the cause. To these new readers we would say: We ask you to read The Worker with an open mind and consider the principles it advocates; if you approve of the principles and like the paper, we ask you to pass it on among your friends and get them interested; and if you feel that you can afford a quarter or a half-dollar for a six-months' or a year's subscription, you may know that in so doing you are not only securing the paper for yourself, but are helping us to introduce it to still other readers.

The Republican party is the agent of the trusts, and the Democratic party would like to get the job. That is the whole difference between them.

Russell Says trusts are bad for the country. He must have got "frozen out" recently.—A vote for Ben Hanford is a vote in favor of the workers owning the trusts.

The "operators" say Morgan won't interfere in the coal strike. Why should he? Neither will his good friend Roosevelt. Two years from now the workers will have a chance to elect a president who won't love Morgan so well.

Before Millionaire Fair's body was cold, his nearest relatives began quarreling over his fortune and exposing all sorts of closet skeletons. How capitalism does foster domestic virtue and family affection! Wicked Socialists, who would overthrow this lovely ideal!

The Arm and Torch is the official emblem of the Social Democratic Party on the ballot in New York—the Arm of Labor, upholding the Torch of Enlightenment.

Poor Schwab! Aren't you sorry he had to work so hard managing the Steel Trust? Let's give him a long vacation by voting for Socialism.

Common mechanics and laborers in the steel mills break down, too, at an early age. And they don't get a million a year when they are at work nor leave of absence with pay when they are sick. They voted to give these little advantages to Schwab.

The defenders of capitalism profess to think it "unwomanly" of Mother Jones to act as a union organizer and strike leader. Maybe they think it is womanly for a woman meekly to assent to a system which takes her children from school and sends them into the mine or the factory.

The Democratic "Journal" wants to "suppress" the "criminal trusts" and to protect the "honest" ones. When the "Journal" can show us one solitary trust that is not criminal, one solitary capitalist organization that is not a "thieving association," then we will be ready to discuss the advisability of voting the Democratic ticket. Till then, we stand equally against big and little robbers and against both the old parties which play the part of "fence" for the thieves.

Do YOU realize that someone else is waiting for YOU to set a good example by contributing a dollar or more to the campaign fund. He may not know it, himself; but it is the fact, and YOUR contribution will hurry his in.

Too bad that United States Attorney-General Knox of the Steel Trust is called away to Paris just now. He would so have liked to stay and smash the Railway Trust. But duty calls, and Knox obeys.

TELL THE TRUTH AND SHAME THE DEVIL!

Under the headline, "A Chance for Socialists," the "Catholic Union and Times" of Buffalo, Bishop Quigley's organ, editorially notes and commends the action of the "Catholic Telegraph" of Cincinnati in opening a fund for the benefit of the striking miners and quotes extensively from a letter of Father Curran of Wilkes Barre in the strikers' favor. The editorial continues:

"The purpose we have in view, however, is to direct the attention of Socialists here in Buffalo to the fact that it is a Catholic priest who is making this struggle for justice for men who work. According to the Pittsburgh 'Observer,' Socialists are endeavoring to prevent by the strike, a number now being in the mining region distributing tons of literature and organizing groups and clubs and the like where possible. NOT ONE OF THOSE PROPAGANDISTS IS HELPING THE MINE-WORKERS by striving to get the mine-operators to do right. * * * The Telegraph's 'miners' fund is still in progress. How many Buffalo Socialists will contribute to it? How many will in Cincinnati?"

bravely speaking the truth about this strike, in spite of the influence of the mine-owners; and further, that we give all credit to the Cincinnati "Catholic Telegraph" for raising funds to help the strikers.

But for the editor of the Buffalo "Catholic Union and Times" we have quite another feeling. If this gentleman is intellectually qualified to fill an editorial chair—and we do not doubt that he must, before writing on the coal strike and the Socialist movement, prepare himself by reading the various organs of the United Mine Workers and of the Socialist Party and the local labor papers in the coal field. If he has done this he knows:

1. That the National Committee of the Socialist Party began raising money for the strike fund of the U. M. W. of A. long before the Cincinnati "Catholic Telegraph" announced its intention of doing so;

2. That the Pennsylvania State Committee of the Socialist Party is dividing its funds equally, sending half to the union and spending half for Socialist propaganda;

3. That many individuals and local organizations of the Socialist Party have made appropriations or collected money—and sent it directly to Secretary Wilson;

4. That the great majority of the members of the Socialist Party are also members of the unions of their respective trades and are contributing and actively working in these unions for the relief of the strikers.

The Socialists of Buffalo and Cincinnati and elsewhere will continue to contribute through the agencies of their own party and their own unions, not through that of the "Catholic Telegraph"—just as Bishop Quigley, if he contributes at all, will assuredly not do it through our organization. We hope these church agencies will raise even more for this cause than we do. They should do so, for the Catholic Church is a larger and infinitely richer body than the Socialist Party.

But no amount of liberality in the giving of money can atone for wanton and unblushing lying. We commend to the editor of the Buffalo "Catholic Union and Times" a careful and prayerful reading of the fifth chapter and twentieth verse of the book of Deuteronomy: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Get out your Bible, sir, Commit that verse to memory. Then, tell the truth and shame the Devil.

The suit against the Northern Securities Company—the Railway Trust—is to be pressed vigorously, says the Administration papers. Certainly—until Election Day. Teddy knows his business and Morgan and Hill are not scared.

NATIONALIZATION AND SOCIALIZATION

The trust problem is up for discussion. It will not be downed again, because the logic of events will force it upon us irresistibly. There will be a great deal of well meaning, but confused talk, of phrase-mongery, of demagogic platitudes, and of sincere quest for the truth and the way out.

From the Socialist point of view it is important to guard against ill-digested statements as well as against love and misleading definitions. While general ideas about the doctrines of Socialism have become widely diffused, close and correct definitions of its aims and methods become necessary to head off errors and misstatements.

No error is met with more frequently than the assumption that government ownership of the trusts is Socialism pure and undefiled, as if nationalization and socialization meant one and the same thing.

It is timely, therefore, clearly and repeatedly to restate the Socialist position.

The fundamental proposition of Socialism is that the workers, now separated from their tools, must regain possession of them in order to secure the full fruits of their toil. The ownership of the tools and means of production by a non-working class is the means by which that class takes from the worker so large a share of his product as to leave him only a bare subsistence.

Once in possession and full control of their tools, the workers can easily arrange the system of production and distribution of commodities to satisfy every want.

Starting from these simple premises, it will at once become plain that government ownership or nationalization may be a state of affairs very far removed from the Socialist ideal.

Let us examine what would happen if, by any chance, our present government should successfully undertake the nationalization of the railroads, the telegraphs, telephones, and mines.

It would acquire those properties from their present so-called owners, on a more or less fair valuation, paying them in United States bonds. Those bonds would bear interest and be guaranteed by the credit of the whole country.

The present shareholders, instead of drawing dividends, more or less subject to chance, would then draw fixed interest regularly disbursed by United States officials. So would also the holders of industrial bonds of such en-

terprises. This interest would come from the same source from which dividends and bond interests are derived at present, namely, from the product of the workers. There would be a change in name only, and the present share and bondholders would be safer in the enjoyment of their unearned pensions.

Socialism abhors the creation of a class of drovers and their fattening upon society. It abhors it not merely in the interest of the workers at whose expense such a class must subsist, but likewise in the interest of that very class itself. And yet, such a permanent do-nothing and good-for-nothing class would be the outcome of any scheme of nationalization along the vulgar lines indicated.

Such a do-nothing class would work positive injury to society. Not performing any useful function, it must inevitably deteriorate and degenerate, scattering its vices and its poison even among the workers themselves.

Socialism, therefore, would not nor could it sanction a system of perennial large incomes without equivalent of effort. It might and probably would grant liberal, even generous, life pensions to victims of the change who are physically and mentally unfit to take part in the process of work. But such generosity would not extend beyond one generation. The second generation would have to step into the ranks like the rest and learn to be useful. Thus would aristocracy and idleness vanish.

Another vital point is that under government ownership, as commonly understood, the workers have little or no voice in the management of the enterprise in which they are employed. Under Socialism they themselves would become the managers. There could be no extraneous dictation from above.

From these few points it will appear that our present Post Office, although owned and operated by the government, is by no means a fair example of socialistic enterprise. The same is true of the many municipal railways, gas or water supplies, and all similar enterprises where the workers are neither in control nor in the enjoyment of all the fruits of their labor.

These few points suffice for any thinking Socialist in order to check misleading and confusing statements. M. O.

The Southern cotton capitalists have started a press bureau to contradict the evidence given by a number of trustworthy investigators in regard to the horrors of child labor in the cotton mills—just as the rival rings of sugar capitalists run their press bureau on Cuban affairs and the coal capitalists their factory for grinding out lies about the strikers. We may now expect to see the Northern dailies filling column after column with rhapsodies on the light and amusing work of the Southern children, the little fortunes they are laying up, and the tender solicitude of the mill owners about their health, their education, and their morals. For the Southern mills, be it remembered, are owned by virtually the same men who own those in New England, and they have abundant influence with the newspapers of both old parties.

In another column we print an article on the private standing armies of capitalism in the United States and the denial to the workmen of the constitutional right to bear arms. It is a subject which deserves the attention of workmen everywhere, especially now that the fact of an irrespressible conflict between Labor and Capital is coming to be generally recognized. The recognition of this fact and of the systematic and unscrupulous use of military power by the capitalists in it has been forcibly demonstrated by the rules adopted by many trade unions, forbidding their members to join the militia.

THE PRIVATE STANDING ARMIES.

What have we to produce, and how? necessarily remained in the background. Political economy, as it gradually emerges from its semi-scientific stage, tends more and more to become a science devoted to the study of the needs of men and of the means of satisfying them with the least possible waste of energy—that is, a sort of physiology of society. But few economists, as yet have recognized that this is the proper domain of economists, and have attempted to treat their science from this point of view. The main subject of social economy, I. e., the economy of energy required for the satisfaction of human needs, is consequently the last subject which one expects to find treated in a concrete form in economical treatises.

The following pages are a contribution to a portion of this vast subject. They contain a discussion of the advantages which civilized societies could derive from a combination of industrial pursuits with intensive agriculture, and of brain work with manual work.

The first two chapters of the book are devoted to "The Decentralization of Industries," the next three to "The Socialization of Agriculture," the two following to "Small Industries and Industrial Villages," and one to "Brain Work and Manual Work," with a fifth chapter of "Conclusions." Several illustrative appendices and a fairly copious index occupy the last fifty pages of the book.

The general line of the author's argument are indicated in the final paragraph of the passage we have

quoting. He maintains, first, that industry is actually being decentralized, in the sense that industries formerly confined to certain countries or parts of countries are now being developed in various parts of the world and that the distinction between manufacturing and agricultural nations is disappearing and that this change is a desirable one, tending to the satisfaction of human needs with a less expenditure of labor.

In the second portion of the book he brings a great amount of evidence to show that agriculture is yet in its infancy, that, with the application of the results of modern science to this branch of industry, differences of soil and climate may be practically eliminated and the product enormously increased. The general introduction of intensive farming, would, of course, tend to hasten the disappearance of the distinction between manufacturing and agricultural nations; the British Isles, which now import for the greater portion of their foodstuffs, paying for them by the exportation of manufactured goods, could, the author argues, by the use of intensive methods of cultivation, produce ample food for many times its present population.

The third portion, that dealing with small industries, is perhaps the most questionable part of the book. The author has a strong sentimental prejudice, quite in keeping with his Anarchist doctrines, against the factory system. Surely none of us would quarrel with him in defense of the factory system as it exists to-day; but we can hardly follow him, either in the belief that small shops, handicraft, and domestic industry are actually tending to displace the great factory in most branches of production, or in the opinion that such a change would be desirable. The persistence—even the temporary or local increase—of such small industry at the present stage of capitalist development, no means proves its general economic superiority; too often it proves nothing but the wretched poverty of the workers, the existence of a large surplus labor supply on the margin of starvation, the odious petty tyranny of bosses which drives many workers to set up small shops of their own even though they might command a better income as factory employees; and sometimes it proves only sluggish conservatism of thoroughly monopolized or "protected" capitalist industry. In the absence of restrictive laws, the clothing industry, to take one instance, shows a tendency to the development of the small sweatshop, rather than of the great factory; but, whether from a moral or a solidly economic point of view, while the great clothing factory as it now exists is far from being our ideal, the small sweatshop is infinitely worse. We can hardly believe that the revival of small industry under capitalism will be general or a normal tendency, nor does it seem to us at all desirable; and when capitalism shall be done away with, whether the system that succeeds it should be collectivist or communist, it does not appear to us probable that such a revival of small industry would be found economically advantageous. It is, by the way, curious to observe how thoroughly the Anarchists and the reactionary individualists agree in their apotheosis of the "great middle class."

In the eighth chapter the author severely but judiciously criticizes the present system of education, which divorces science and handicraft, training a part of the people into unpractical theorists and another part into practically skillful workers with little theoretical knowledge, thus entailing great waste of both knowledge and skill, preventing the co-ordination of the two forces, and accentuating the class division from which it springs. With the judgments expressed in this chapter we can more fully agree than with anything else in the book.

Kropotkin's ideal—and he seems to believe that it will be realized by the normal development of capitalist society. If only the power of oppressive government is broken down—is of a world composed of small self-supporting communities, all of whose members are trained in the use of both brain and hand, in each of which intensive agriculture and manufacture by the methods of small industry are carried on hand in hand—not only in the same community, but by the same persons, all the people taking part in agriculture and in manufacture.

Much as we disagree with his conclusions, his methods, and some of his premises, we had this work of the versatile if somewhat superficial Kropotkin a very suggestive study and full of material which other students may put to better use.

the settlement of the labor question in this country will be by peaceful methods or by the arbitrament of arms.—We the Socialists and the workmen at large—desire it to be peaceful. If it is otherwise, the responsibility will rest upon the capitalist class—just as the blood shed in the Civil War is upon the heads of the slave-owners and their political tools, just as the blood shed in the American Revolution is upon the heads of the English merchants and their agents in Parliament.

But whatever the form of the final conflict—whether the capitalist class show to the legally expressed will of the toiling majority or whether they resist that will and force a violent conflict—the issue cannot be doubtful, even though all the organized military force be upon the capitalist side. If history teaches us that the ruling class never scruples to use force when it dares, it teaches us also that no superiority of military power avails, in the long run, to protect a ruling class against a revolting class once aroused and intelligently organized and economically justified in its demands. In 1640, in 1776, in 1793, in 1861, the military advantage was on the side of the dominant class; but Charles I and Louis XVI lost their heads, George III lost his colonies and the Cotton Kings lost their slaves.

Speaking of the conference of central labor bodies proposed by the Milwaukee unionists, to consider the question of political action, President Gompers says:

"It may be asked whether a different policy or different conclusion would necessarily result from the formation of this projected 'new federation.' The answer to it, if the same policy is to be pursued as is decided upon by the American Federation of Labor, then where is the necessity for this new move? In fact, the Milwaukee Trades Council bases its entire project upon the assumption of pursuing different policies than those pursued by the American Federation of Labor.

"If we are to be at all effective in securing the success for which our government stands, when the convention of the American Federation of Labor has rendered a decision upon any given question, it should receive the acquiescence of all true trade unionists."

This reminds us of the alleged saying of the Arabian conqueror of Alexandria, in regard to the great library there: "If those books agree with the Koran, they are superfluous. If they disagree with the Koran, they are pernicious. In either case, burn them."

Current Literature

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

FIELDS, FACTORIES, AND WORKSHOPS.

By Peter Kropotkin. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 250 pages.

This book deals with a phase of political economy which has, as yet, received but inadequate attention. We may quote from the preface to indicate its scope:

"Under the name of profits, rent, interest upon capital, surplus value, and the like, economists have eagerly discussed the benefits which the owners of land or capital, or some privileged nations, can derive, either from the unperformed work of the wage-laborer, or from the inferior position of one class of the community toward another, or from the inferior economical development of one nation toward another. These profits being shared in a very unequal proportion between the different individuals, classes, and nations engaged in production, considerable pains were taken to study the present apportionment of the benefits, and its economical and moral consequences, as well as the changes in the present economical organization of society which might bring about a more equitable distribution of a rapidly accumulating wealth. It is upon questions relating to the right to that increase of wealth that the hottest battles are now fought between economists of different schools.

"In the meantime, the great question—What have we to produce, and how? necessarily remained in the background. Political economy, as it gradually emerges from its semi-scientific stage, tends more and more to become a science devoted to the study of the needs of men and of the means of satisfying them with the least possible waste of energy—that is, a sort of physiology of society. But few economists, as yet have recognized that this is the proper domain of economists, and have attempted to treat their science from this point of view. The main subject of social economy, I. e., the economy of energy required for the satisfaction of human needs, is consequently the last subject which one expects to find treated in a concrete form in economical treatises.

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The third portion, that dealing with small industries, is perhaps the most questionable part of the book. The author has a strong sentimental prejudice, quite in keeping with his Anarchist doctrines, against the factory system. Surely none of us would quarrel with him in defense of the factory system as it exists to-day; but we can hardly follow him, either in the belief that small shops, handicraft, and domestic industry are actually tending to displace the great factory in most branches of production, or in the opinion that such a change would be desirable. The persistence—even the temporary or local increase—of such small industry at the present stage of capitalist development, no means proves its general economic superiority; too often it proves nothing but the wretched poverty of the workers, the existence of a large surplus labor supply on the margin of starvation, the odious petty tyranny of bosses which drives many workers to set up small shops of their own even though they might command a better income as factory employees; and sometimes it proves only sluggish conservatism of thoroughly monopolized or "protected" capitalist industry. In the absence of restrictive laws, the clothing industry, to take one instance, shows a tendency to the development of the small sweatshop, rather than of the great factory; but, whether from a moral or a solidly economic point of view, while the great clothing factory as it now exists is far from being our ideal, the small sweatshop is infinitely worse. We can hardly believe that the revival of small industry under capitalism will be general or a normal tendency, nor does it seem to us at all desirable; and when capitalism shall be done away with, whether the system that succeeds it should be collectivist or communist, it does not appear to us probable that such a revival of small industry would be found economically advantageous. It is, by the way, curious to observe how thoroughly the Anarchists and the reactionary individualists agree in their apotheosis of the "great middle class."

In the eighth chapter the author severely but judiciously criticizes the present system of education, which divorces science and handicraft, training a part of the people into unpractical theorists and another part into practically skillful workers with little theoretical knowledge, thus entailing great waste of both knowledge and skill, preventing the co-ordination of the two forces, and accentuating the class division from which it springs. With the judgments expressed in this chapter we can more fully agree than with anything else in the book.

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THE BOER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

By Michael Davitt. New York: Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 625 pages, with maps and illustrations. Price, \$2.50.

"The Boer Fight for Freedom" is far from being an impartial work of history. Such a history of English rule as Michael Davitt, especially after close association with the Boers in the field, could hardly be expected to write without bias. But an impartial account of the South African war is not to be expected for some years; for the present, we have to weigh the judgment and veracity of such writers as Davitt against such as Doyle, and make them balance as best we may.

Mr. Davitt had good opportunities for getting information on his favorite side, at least during the war; and his long political experience has given him a pretty thorough knowledge of the devices of English politics.

He maintains, first, that industry is actually being decentralized, in the sense that industries formerly confined to certain countries or parts of countries are now being developed in various parts of the world and that the distinction between manufacturing and agricultural nations is disappearing and that this change is a desirable one, tending to the satisfaction of human needs with a less expenditure of labor.

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The book is not so well arranged as might be wished. In fact, it has obviously been "rushed" to the press. But it contains a large amount of more or less undigested information and will prove useful to the student of the Boer war and interesting to the sympathizers with the Republic.

After William Mally had spent five weeks in the coal-strike field, he wrote:

"I consider 'Labor Politics and Socialist Policies' one of the best pamphlets to be put into the hands of the honest trade union official just coming to the front. I had a few and wherever I placed it (and I was particular about this) it did good. It is so clear and logical, and yet written in such a friendly, intimate, honest way, that it appeals directly to every intelligent

and sincere labor official (especially one near the workers) with much force. I should like to have it put into the hands of all such men throughout the coal region."

The first-edition having been exhausted, this pamphlet has been revised and somewhat enlarged, and the second edition is now for sale by the Socialist Literature Company, 184 William Street, New York. The prices are the same as for the first edition: Single copy, 3 cents; ten copies, 25 cents; fifty, 85 cents; one hundred, \$1.50.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries

Colorado Courier.

The "Courier" takes note that the authorities of Chicago are arresting the child beggars. That's right. Why cannot the little paupers

PARTY NOTES.

The Socialist Party has thus far received \$880.00 to W. E. Wilson, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America...

Comrade Debs will speak on Labor Day at Danversport, Va.; Comrade Morgan at Jamestown, Va.; Comrade McGraw at Milwaukee; Comrade Hayes at Clinton and Comrade Hickey at Vaux Horn...

The Labor Bureau of the National Committee has filled cards for Labor Day speakers as follows: Paine, H. E. Val Putnam; Worfield, M. Ballard; Dunn; Taylorville, Wm. Brandt; Streator, James S. Roche; Papp, Leon Greenbaum; Barre, Vt. Chas. R. Bach.

Comrade Chas. E. Lowell of Whitman, Mass., is a candidate from the National Board and Shoe Workers' Union to the American Federation of Labor...

A new local with ten charter members at Naugatuck, Conn., is a result of the work of Comrade Caldwell in that town. Who is next?—W. E. White of New Haven starts this week on a tour of the state...

The County Committee of Passaic County, N. J., has invited E. T. Nelson as orator for their great Labor Day picnic, which will be held at Belmont Park, Haledon, on Monday.

Though a misunderstanding we stated last week that the Social Democratic Women's Society of Elizabeth, N. J., had donated money to the striking miners and weavers...

J. Mahlon Barnes and Edward Kuppinger of Philadelphia will be the orators at the Labor Day demonstration under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of Easton, Pa.

Comrade Harris of Edwarddale, Pa., acknowledges the receipt of bundles of literature from Comrade Reich of New York and gives his thanks.

Union miners at Shamokin, Pa., want to organize a local of the Socialist Party.

The Kentucky comrades will hold a great picnic on Sunday, September 21, at Clark's Grove, Dayton, Ky., for the purpose of raising funds to put a state organizer in the field.

Dr. J. S. Pyle, our candidate for Congress in the Toledo, O., district, continues to attract attention by his clear exposition of Socialist principles...

The comrades of Dayton, O., appreciate the value of 'The Worker' as a maker of Socialist votes. Local Dayton has sent in about five hundred three-month subscriptions...

Howard H. Caldwell, who spent the last month in organizing work in Connecticut, is now giving a month to similar work in Ohio.

Frederick G. Strickland will close his work in Colorado, October 6, and return to Ohio for the last three weeks of the campaign.

James S. Roche of St. Louis addressed the miners at Glen Carbon, Ill., on August 22.

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth of Chicago and Rev. Frank Dixon of Detroit on socialism at the Chautauque assembly at Dayton, Ill., last week.

The discussion seems to have aroused much interest.

At Inlay City, Mich., on August 20 were held the Congressional, county, and legislative conventions of the Socialist Party of the Seventh District and Leapeur County.

The Central Labor Union of Flint, Mich., has invited the Democratic and the Socialist candidates for Governor to speak at the Labor Day picnic.

The "New Era" of Sargent, Neb., reports the holding of Socialist conventions to nominate congressional legislative, and county tickets in that state.

John C. Chase addressed meetings last week in Aldridge, Jardine, Helena, Winston, Butte, and Anaconda, Montana.

The Denver "Alliance of the Rockies" notes a pleasant visit from Comrade Harriman and extends best wishes to him as he goes on to California.

Comrade Wentworth and his wife are now making a twelve days' speaking tour for the Socialist Party in Colorado. Walter Thomas Miller also begins a tour of the state on September 1.

Comrade John M. O'Neill, editor of the "Miner's Magazine," speaks at Park City, Utah, on Labor Day. The Utah town will get some hot stuff.

Both Republican and Democratic politicians in Idaho are trying to work fusion deals with the Socialist Party; and, failing in that, they attempt to confuse the minds of the voters by representing such fusion deals as actually accomplished or about to be accomplished.

Comrades Lindboe, Dennis, and Brechtel are working hard for the Social Democratic Party up in Highland Falls. The local there has established a headquarters and reading room, and all hands are working actively.

Benjamin Hanford of Typographical Union No. 6, candidate of the Social Democratic Party for Governor of New York, will probably be the orator at the Labor Day picnic at Utica.

The Social Democrats of Cold Spring had a public meeting last week with Comrade Hanford as the speaker. He acquitted himself well and the large audience showed the greatest interest.

H. Reich, Literature Agent of the State Committee, has during the last week mailed bundles of 'The Worker' and a thousand copies of Hanford's leaflet to the following localities: Albany, Watertown, Gloversville, Schenectady, and Johnstown.

Local Rochester will distribute a thousand copies of this issue of 'The Worker' at the Labor Day demonstration.

H. Reich, Literature Agent of the State Committee, has during the last week mailed bundles of 'The Worker' and a thousand copies of Hanford's leaflet to the following localities: Albany, Watertown, Gloversville, Schenectady, and Johnstown.

Readers of 'The Worker' who live in places in the state of New York where we have as yet no local organization and who are willing to distribute party literature are requested to write to that effect to H. Reich, 64 E. Fourth street, New York City, who will supply them.

Comrades who are members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 are requested to send name and address to the office of 'The Worker.'

The 24th A. D., Br. 2, now meets at the new rooms of the Socialist Educational League, 963 Second avenue, on the first and third Monday of each month.

Some time ago a general meeting of the members of the four S. D. P. branches in Bronx Borough was held and by-laws adopted providing for the election of three delegates from each branch in the borough to a central committee which is to collect all money for agitation and campaign purposes and

to arrange and supervise all agitation in the Bronx. The following delegates were elected to the Committee: From the 34th A. D., Comrades Weiss, Harter, and Brandt; from the 35th A. D., Branch 1, Comrades Alexander, Links, and Wolf; from the 35th A. D., Branch 2, Comrades Elgee, Burgwald, and Spranger; from the Williamsbridge Branch, Comrades Schmechel, Swenson, and Haas.

With the constant encroachments of capitalism upon the working class and the arrogance of the officials representing the Republican and Democratic parties, the time was never more favorable for our agitation. The working class is fast learning that Socialism is the only remedy that will emancipate them, and we must see to it that these men are reached with our literature and by our speakers.

In order to do this the State Committee needs money and every party member and sympathizer is urged to forward at once to Comrade James N. Wood, Financial Secretary of the State Committee, 64 E. Fourth street, New York, his or her contribution to the State Campaign Fund.

Comrades, send in your contributions at once, as the State Committee needs every dollar it can get to make this campaign the biggest and strongest ever carried on. Don't delay, as every dollar now invested, in literature will do much more good than later on when the old parties have their candidates in the field and are using every dastardly method to lead the workers from the straight and narrow path to Socialism.

All comrades who are nominated for office on the Social Democratic ticket in Manhattan or Bronx boroughs are requested to send to the chairman of the Campaign Literature Committee, Wm. Edlin, 137 Clinton street, a statement giving full name, age and place of birth, occupation, trade union or other important organizations to which the candidate belongs, sketch of his activity in the labor movement, and when and how he became interested in Socialism and the party, with previous political beliefs. These data are desired for use in campaign literature.

Last Thursday's meeting of the Young People's Social Democratic Club was very well attended. It was decided to attend the party picnic of September 7 in a body and delegates were elected to the arrangements committee. The Club voted in favor of having a parade in Yorkville.

The Voice of Labor holds a picnic on Saturday, August 30, beginning at 2 p. m., at Liberty Park, L. I., for the benefit of the Jewish paper, "Forward." To reach the park, from all ferries or the bridge take cars to Ridgewood, transfer to Cypress avenue car, and get off at Cooper avenue. Gentlemen's tickets, 25 cents; ladies' tickets, 15 cents.

The Russian Social Democratic Society held a mass meeting in New Irving Hall last Friday evening to discuss the condition and policy of the Russian revolutionary movement. Comrade Napoleon presided and Comrades Lee, Jones, and Ingermann spoke in English, German, and Russian, respectively.

The Executive Committee urged all comrades who can speak to send in their names and the nights on which they are willing to give their services. The party needs a large number of speakers and all who have its success at heart should do what they can to help. Speakers are needed at once, for good audiences listen to the few we now have and there are not enough to fill the demand.

NEW YORK.

be supplied at as near proportional prices as cost of sending will allow. "LABOR POLITICS."

Algermon Lee's pamphlet, "Socialist Politics and Labor Politics," has been issued in a second edition, revised and improved. This little book will make friends and converts, for it is written in a plain style, easily understood by all who read it.

We have also a throwaway card, containing the pictures of our state candidates, the emblem and party name, and some comments, with a cartoon of the man who will never be a Socialist. These will be supplied at \$1 a thousand or 50 cents for five hundred.

"What Does the Social Democratic Party Want?" a 32-page pamphlet, written in the Jewish language by Comrade B. Feigenbaum, is a good means of agitation among Jewish-speaking workers. It goes to the root of existing evils and shows how they can be eradicated by the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The Social Democratic Club "Fackl" has already taken five hundred copies and the 4th, 8th, and 12th A. D. have sold another five hundred. The price of this pamphlet is 5 cents a copy; one hundred copies, \$2.25.

The State Committee can also supply the following German pamphlets: "Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerikas." Price, 5 cents; ten or more copies, at 2 1/2 cents each.

"Municipal Forderungen der Social Democratic." Price, 5 cents; ten for 25 cents; fifty for \$1; one hundred for \$1.50.

"Die Mission der Arbeitenden Klasse," by Charles H. Vall. Price, 5 cents; one hundred for \$2.

Send orders, with cash, to the Literature Agent of the State Committee, H. Reich, 64 E. Fourth street, New York.

NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

tain the results we expect on Election Day. The situation was never before better for us than at present and we must this year carry on a more vigorous and systematic campaign than the Social Democratic Party has ever done in the past.

With the constant encroachments of capitalism upon the working class and the arrogance of the officials representing the Republican and Democratic parties, the time was never more favorable for our agitation. The working class is fast learning that Socialism is the only remedy that will emancipate them, and we must see to it that these men are reached with our literature and by our speakers.

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NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN FUND.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND. PIONIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF LOCAL NEW YORK S. D. P. ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 7. POSTPONED FROM JUNE 29.

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK. TICKETS, 10 CENTS. AT THE GATE, 15 CENTS. TICKETS DATED JUNE 29 ARE GOOD FOR ADMISSION.

Prize Bowling for Ladies and Gentlemen. Games and Amusements for Ladies and Children. Moving Pictures by American Cinematograph Co.

Tickets can be had in all Assembly District Organizations or from the Organizer at 64 East 4th Street.

To Reach the Park: Second or Third Ave. Elevated to 177th St. Transfer to Tremont Ave. cars to Park. West Farms or Southern Boulevard cars at 120th St. and Third Ave. direct to Park. From West side, take 135th St. car at 135th St. and Eighth Ave. and transfer to West Farms.

Fifth-comprising Election Districts 1 to 29 of the 7th A. D., 1 to 3 of the 9th A. D., 1 to 6, 15, 20, and 22 to 26 of the 16th A. D., and 1 to 30 of the 18th A. D.

Sixth-comprising Election Districts 7 to 27 of the 4th A. D., 1, 3 to 7, and 11 to 25 of the 10th A. D., and the whole of the 11th and 12th A. D.

Seventh-comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 8th A. D., and Election Districts 4 to 18 of the 9th A. D., and 2, 8, 9, and 10 of the 10th A. D.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS. The Senatorial Districts are as follows: Third-comprising the 1st, 2d, and 3d A. D., Fourth—the 4th, 5th, and 6th A. D., Fifth—the 7th, 8th, and 9th A. D., Sixth—the 10th, 11th, and 12th A. D., Seventh—the 13th, 14th, and 15th A. D., Eighth—the 16th, 17th, and 18th A. D., Ninth—the 19th, 20th, and 21st A. D.

Full instructions will be sent to every assembly district organization, as delegates to conventions must be residents of the district they represent. For the County Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Kings County, JULIUS GERBER, Campaign Secretary.

NOTICE TO SUBDIVISIONS. To the Subdivisions and Members of Local Kings County, Social Democratic Party. Please take notice that the primaries for the election of delegates to all political conventions will be held on Saturday, September 6, in all the Assembly Districts in Kings County.

The Executive Committee recommended that each assembly district hold a place where a banner could be put up across the street to advertise the party. This was concurred in. The Committee on Literature recommended the printing of a number of special campaign leaflets, which was approved.

The Entertainment Committee reported that everything was in readiness for the picnic at Sulzer's Westchester Park on September 7 and that the conference to make final arrangements of details will be held at the Labor Lyceum on September 2.

The Executive Committee was instructed to prepare another circular letter to be sent out to all Social Democratic, S. L. P., and Independent voters.

The Executive Committee urges all comrades who can speak to send in their names and the nights on which they are willing to give their services. The party needs a large number of speakers and all who have its success at heart should do what they can to help. Speakers are needed at once, for good audiences listen to the few we now have and there are not enough to fill the demand.

AGITATION MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY. Meetings will be held at the points named in the following list, on the dates given. Comrades in the assembly districts where meetings are held should not fail to be present and use the opportunity to assist the speakers by agitating among bystanders and aiding in the distribution of literature.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS. Friday, August 29—N. W. corner Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue, 7th A. D. Speakers: Nicholson and Lisauer.

Saturday, August 30—S. E. corner Thirty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, 25th A. D. Mayes and Havidon. S. E. corner Ninety-ninth street and Columbus avenue, 21st A. D. Edlin, Haywood and Wood.

Eighty-fourth street and Avenue A, 20th A. D. Assembly District conventions, to nominate candidates for members of the Assembly, will be held on Saturday, September 20.

Assembly District conventions, to nominate candidates for members of the Assembly, will be held on Saturday, September 20. The addresses for all the above primaries and conventions will be advertised in the next issue of 'The Worker.' Comrades are requested to watch for them.

MODE OF REPRESENTATION. The mode of representation is as follows: To County convention, three delegates for each Assembly District; To Congressional conventions, five delegates for each Assembly District; To Senatorial conventions, five delegates for each Assembly District; To Assembly District conventions, ten delegates for each Assembly District.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. The Congressional districts of Kings County are as follows: Second-comprising the 13th, 14th, and 15th Assembly Districts and Election Districts 1 to 18 and 15 and 16 of the 19th A. D.

Third-comprising the 5th, 6th, and 17th Assembly Districts, Election Districts 1 to 6 and 28 and 29 of the 4th A. D., Election Districts 14 and 17 to 20 of the 19th A. D., and Election Districts 1 to 7 of the 9th A. D.

NO TRUSTS | NO PRISONS | NO SWEAT SHOPS! Shirts, Waists, Collars or Cuffs. BEARING THIS LABEL ARE O. K. This label is sewed on Shirts and Waists just below the tab or bosom and is stamped in mistake on Collars and Cuffs.

No Chinese exclusion act needed when up-to-date Union Laundries use this Label to stamp Price List Slips on your laundry packages. Ask for it.

CHILD SLAVES IN "FREE" AMERICA.

A pamphlet dealing with the Child Labor evil in all its phases. Cramped with facts, figures, and Socialist argument. Its illustrations make it the most attractive propaganda literature. "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" is a absolutely the most interesting and profitable literature. Price: Ten copies, 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c; 500 for \$3.00; 1,000 for \$5.00. "WHILE WE STAND," a lecture by John S. Spargo, Original and best author under the title, "Our Position, Economic, Ethical and Political." Price: Five cents a copy; 10 copies for 50c; 25 for 80c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$2.00. ILLUSTRATED PROPAGANDA SERIES. More than 200,000 sold within the last few months. These are the most successful propaganda leaflets in the country. Price: 50 copies, 10c; 100 for 25c; one kind or assorted. We will send "THE COMRADE," an illustrated Socialist Magazine, for three months; one copy each of "Child Slaves in 'Free' America" and "Where We Stand," 100 assorted propaganda leaflets, Social Party Button, Boston, and our book list and illustrated campaign button catalogue.

THE COMRADE PUBLISHING CO., 11 Cooper Square, New York (373 Bowery.)

PUBLICATIONS. SOCIAL JUSTICE. EDITED BY FREDERICK G. STRICKLAND.

A monthly message from agitators in the field. Good for the man who hasn't thought and full of suggestions to Socialists workers. 25 Cents for Eight Months. 35 Cents per Year. Address: SOCIAL JUSTICE, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS. "Adventures of John McCre" By H. H. H. "American Farmer" By H. H. H. "American Constitution" By W. A. H. "The Man with a Whip" By A. B. "History of Trade Unions" By S. B. "While We Stand" By J. S. Spargo. "Religion of Capital" By L. F. "Tales from Gorky" By F. I. "The Bride of Intellectual" By F. I. "The South" By F. I. "The Principles of Logic" By T. B. "Voice from England" By Father M. "Grady" By Father M. "The Story of the Socialists" By S. B. "The Story of the Socialists" By S. B. "The Story of the Socialists" By S. B.

LOCAL 476, MACHINE WOOD WORKERS AND TURNERS. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meets every Tuesday at Bohemia Hall, 323 East Seventy-third street, New York. Financial Secretary, W. E. P. Schwartz, 27 Fulton avenue; Astoria, L. I.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Plescher, 523 East Eighty-fifth street, New York.

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.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above Society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. It has since that time rapidly increased to 150 local branches with 23,000 members. It is a rapidly growing organization among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen are entitled to all kinds of age may be admitted to membership in any of the classes at the rate of \$1.00 per month for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to all kinds of benefits of \$100 for 40 weeks and of \$200 for 20 weeks. A burial benefit of \$250.00 is granted to all members and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 40 years of age. The Society is organized in 15 classes. Three different classes of members of \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per month. Members at large are not accepted. All candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where the local branches are new, candidates can be formed by 15 workingmen in their own homes. The above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to HENRY HAUFF, Bible House, Room 42, 34 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance.

Organized 1872. Membership 14,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 61 East Fourth Street. Office hours, daily, except Sundays and holidays. Agents: BILLYMICHES, Youkers, Troy Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneonta, N. Y. HARTSON, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic and Trenton, N. J. HANCOCK, Springfield, Mass. New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn. Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Lehigh, Scranton, Canton, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Cleveland, O. St. Paul, Minn. For addresses of the branch-bookkeepers, see "Workmen."

INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM.

A Socialist Monthly, 25 cents per year; six months, 15 cents. Edited by E. B. Ault, published by EQUALITY COLONY, a corporation village. Address: INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM, EQUALITY, WASH. Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD.

Decatur, Ill. AN UP-TO-DATE LABOR PAPER. Subscription \$1 per year, in advance. HAS A WEEKLY CIRCULATION OF 3,500 COPIES. Advertising rates quoted on application. Address: THE DECATUR LABOR WORLD, 231 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney-at-Law, 239 Broadway, Telephone 2376 Franklin.

L. D. MAYES, LAWYER, 245 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. Practices in all Courts. Consultation free.

H. B. SALISBURY, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, 300 Broadway, Room 303, 50 Union Square.

Simon Sultan, Counsellor at Law, 203 Broadway (Mail and Express Building) 7th Floor, Room 707, New York.

Trusses, Bandages etc. H. FRAHME, Bandagist, 1469 Third Ave., New York, near 94th St.

Trusses, Braces, El. Stocking, El. Belts and Batteries. All work guaranteed. Money refunded when rupture is not held. Lady attendant for ladies. Mail orders attended to. Open evenings and Sunday morning.

Attention, Workingmen! If you are in want of Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Ankers, GO TO THIS MANUFACTURER.

GUSTAVE BARTH, 23 N. 125th St., bet. Madison and 117th Ave., New York, N. Y., and 6th St., New York.

WORKING GIRLS AT PEEKSKILL STRIKE.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., August 25.—The girls employed in the Baker underwear factory here are on strike against most oppressive conditions of many years standing. They first went out on Monday, August 18. Having no organization, they were misled into patching up a truce by which they gained nothing. On Thursday they came out again and started this time on the right track. A meeting was held at which Comrade Hoelker spoke to them, explaining the objects and methods of labor organization. The result was that they were formed into a federal labor union, to be affiliated with the A. F. of L., and over 250 have signed the roll. Miss Mary Matoney of the Newburg Garment Workers' Union assisted them in organizing. Only twenty or thirty girls are working and the rest show the right spirit. All trade unionists are heartily with them.

Candy maker who had privilege in Grand Central Palace at Worker Fair last year is now ready to make bids for privileges anywhere. Address: Candy Manufacturer, care Worker.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT KANSAS CITY, MO. SEVENTH HUNDRETH AND NINETY-FIFTH CORRESPONDENCE STUDENTS. Three dollars pays the bill. The next twelve weeks of instruction at Kansas City, Mo. Fifty dollars pays tuition, text books, board, lodging and laundry. Every person who has taken these lessons or who has been in the Training School is delighted with the work and a tireless worker for Socialism.

Send stamp for particulars. WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Sub-Station, No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.

Just Received from England A large importation of "CAPITAL," by Karl Marx. Only authorized edition, translated by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, and edited by Frederick Engels.

CONTENTS: Preface by the author and editor. Part I.—Commodities and Money. II.—The Transformation of Money into Capital. III.—The Production of Absolute Surplus Value. IV.—Production of Relative Surplus Value. V.—Production of Absolute and of Relative Surplus Value. VI.—Wages. VII.—The Accumulation of Capital. VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation. Library Edition, cloth, \$2.50, postpaid.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William Street, N. Y.

CO-OPERATE SOCIALIST BOOKS. This is the only book in the world which contains the complete works of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Vladimir Lenin. It is the only book in the world which contains the complete works of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Vladimir Lenin. It is the only book in the world which contains the complete works of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, and Vladimir Lenin.

5.95 DON'T BUY A WATCH. MY SKIN WAS SALLOW, I HAD A BAD TASTE IN MY MOUTH IN THE MORNING AND MY BREATH WAS OFFENSIVE AT TIMES AND OCCASIONALLY I HAD A BAD HEADACHE. BY THE USE OF RIFANS TABLETS I AM NOW IN A CONDITION TO ATTEND TO MY DAILY DUTIES, MY APPETITE IS EXCELLENT AND MY DIGESTION MUCH IMPROVED.

At Drugists. The Five-Cent Package is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, 60 cents, contains a supply for a year.

LOUIS D. BEHREN, Manufacturer of UNION-MADE HAVANA CIGARS. 180 WILLIAM STREET. Opposite the office of 'The Worker,' New York. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

COMRADES, PATRONIZE... FRED. BONNENSCHEIN, UNION BARBER SHOP, 84 E. 4th Street, New York.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK? I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST, 774 Second Ave.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVIL.

By Peter E. Burrows.

Commercial society men are all interested in warding off harm from the banker. The interest of the banker is the interest of all the bourgeoisie and has therefore become the central point of the system for the traders, owning as they do the means necessary for the livelihood of the majority of the people, necessarily own the state. They, controlling labor, control victuals and therefore control law.

In other days men who owned the lands owned to some extent the men who lived by land-labor or owned sheep and cattle, in agricultural or pastoral times the land-owner and sheep-owner was the favored type of man, and his interest in a general way was the interest of the community; because all who were not land-owners or sheep-owners were employed in these industries or hoped to be themselves such owners.

As everybody gets acquainted with diabolical history knows, the Devil's love for gambling has always been third only to his other two loves—the love of what he wins, and the love of the power brought by his winnings. But instead of playing a petty game with a Doctor Faust, here and there, for one miserable soul, which he could have had anyway by getting the key of the ladder, he began to play only for the key of the ladder, all over the world, to play for economic control.

There used to be many ladders. But under the good management of His Sinister Majesty the highways to and from the world markets have been reduced to a small number and securely placed under infernal control; so that he knows within an ace what is the natural and industrial wealth crop of the world; what the wages of the world; and how much of both it is to share the two orders of society, democracy and aristocracy, in their respective places of slaves and masters.

But even the Devil cannot always have things his own way. Like all gamblers, he has been going it at such a terrible pace that "fast and faster" has now become the spur of his divinity. He cannot pull up. He cannot ease off. He must forever on! Swifter and faster yet, for ever on!

He is now playing with the whirlwind that he himself set in motion; he is playing for more and yet for the impossible space necessary to the increasing demands of his all-impelling greed. He holds his last card in his hand, the golden key of the world market he has won. But that which seemed mighty yesterday is nothing to him to-day.

A. C. E. spels ace, and this is what he is now playing against the democratic life of humanity, against the organization and manhood of the human race as they have historically come today to be embodied in the cause of Labor.

A stands for Acceleration. Remember, capitalism falls when it falls in acceleration. It is a mad, abnormal, self-compelling, more-demanding speed. It is not a star controlled, but a star falling away from control. And so long thus falling that the intoxication of descent has become its joy and its demand. To keep so falling, capitalism demands, as fuel, a holocaust of human lives. In this fearful cause of acceleration, therefore, he must burn out all mankind or burn himself out.

A also stands for Aggression, of which His Militant Majesty has a tremendous stock; all of which is now directed against the gospel of organization, whether it be preached in the camp of the Socialists or in the halls of the labor unions.

C stands for Centralization, the centralization of control over the states of the world, its money, its credit and its markets. And E stands for Extension—that is, Benevolent Discrimination as Mr. McKinley would have called it had he not been Mr. McKinley.

This is the last stage of capitalism: Speed or perish, extend or die! The trust, gospel imperialism, increased armies, and the water cure against Organized Labor on behalf of humanity. Which wins, the devil or we?

TRUST SANCTIMONY. My name is "Baer," and here I stand My numbers, and my "church" brass band. Whene'er I hear a poor man squeal I take a few twists on his heel. From 'way back through the ages old My "holy rights" I've always told. "Alas! my wido' m' gave me grace To smite the thorn upon the face; To plant the thorns upon his brow; And rob his poor—I'll show you how It only takes a little wit And a few slick lawyers from the pit.

THE PARTY NAME. The party which this paper represents is known nationally and in most of the states as the SOCIALIST PARTY. In New York, on account of certain provisions of the Election Law, this name cannot be used on the ballot, and the official designation of the party in this state is SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY. The official emblem of the Social Democratic Party in New York is the Arm and Torch, which appears at the head of the editorial column of this paper. On the official ballot this emblem, reduced in size, will be placed at the head of the Social Democratic column, and a cross in the circle under it will indicate a straight vote for the ticket of the Social Democratic Party, headed by Benjamin Hanford.

FOR THE DAILY.

Second Session of Conference of Labor Organizations.

Eighteen Additional Unions Sent Delegates—Report on Collection of Funds—Notes and Notices.

The second conference of trade unions and other labor organizations for the establishment of a Socialist and trade union daily newspaper was held on Thursday evening, August 14, at Labor Lyceum. The publication of this report was delayed by the sickness of Secretary Butcher.

Delegates Geo. McVey of the Central Federated Union, was elected chairman for the evening. The Credentials Committee reported that credentials had been received and passed upon from eighteen additional organizations, making the total number represented about sixty. The delegates attending this conference showed by their interest that they had come prepared to do their share in the work of establishing the daily paper, and in order to facilitate the work of the Conference the following committees were elected:

Executive Committee: B. J. Steiner of Cigar Makers' Union No. 90; James Trainer of the Standard Engineers; Geo. McVey of the Central Federated Union; Otto Karge of the Architectural Iron Workers; John Spengler of Branch 21st A. D., Brooklyn; and E. Clarke of the 21st A. D., New York. A By-Laws Committee was also elected, consisting of Wm. Schumacher of Branch 25, W. S. & D. B. F.; John Roesechelen of the Brotherhood of Painters No. 499; Adolph Loewenthal of Branch 24, W. S. & D. B. F.; M. Hillquist of the Workmen's Co-operative Association; and Jos. Schuffly of Branch 1, W. S. & D. B. F.

The Committee on Ways and Means elected is made up of Kalman Edelean of Cigar Packers' No. 251; Wm. Butcher of the W. C. P. A.; William Kern of the Franz Geran Meecher-Lesonsky of the United Upholsters' Union; and E. E. Gloss of Jewelry Workers' Union No. 1.

The Committee on Organization was then called for calling for volunteers. A number of delegates offered their services on this committee, whose duty it will be to visit the unrepresented unions of this city and urge them to participate in the work of the Conference and in the movement for the establishment of a daily labor paper.

The session as a whole was very satisfactory and the interest shown by the delegates gives renewed hope that the daily paper will be a potent factor in this city and vicinity in the near future.

Trade unions and other labor organizations who have as yet not elected any delegates to the Conference are urged to do so and join hands with us in this most important step for the education of the working masses. The next session will be held on Thursday, September 11, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. Fourth street. Comrades, work for the daily. Take advantage of every opportunity of presenting this proposition before all men you may come in contact with, so that when the paper is published, it will be a success with the first issue.

Amounts Pledged. Following is a statement of amounts pledged for the Socialist Daily Fund up to August 25:

Local Elizabeth, N. J. \$10.00
Local Milich, City 10.00
Previously acknowledged 6,745.80
Total pledged \$6,755.80

Cash Receipts. The following amounts have been received on pledges and donations:

PAID ON PLEDGES.
D. H. Schwartz, City \$10.00
Samuel Bernstein, City 5.00
Ohio Christoph, Buffalo 1.00
E. M. Branne, City 1.00
Dr. Margolis, Peekskill, N. Y. 10.00
Geo. Brown, City 2.00
Williams, Astoria, L. I. 1.00
J. P. Swczynski, Potterville, Cal. 5.00
Northwestern Branch, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
Hugo Pick, City 1.00
E. Neppel, City 2.00
W. Luteschian, Newark 1.50
Heller, Newark 1.50
A. Kline, Newark 1.00
And. Moeller, Newark 1.00
Carl Klassen, City 2.00
Dr. S. Ingerman, City 5.00
A. Schonberg, City 1.00
J. A. Goldstein, City 2.00
Dr. J. M. Rubinoff, City 2.00
Lena Rabinowitz, City 2.00
Dr. I. Ortman, City 6.00
D. E. C. Duffe, Dover, N. H. 1.00
Edw. Cole, Dover, N. H. 1.00
Hebrew Educational League, Lawrence, Mass. 1.00
M. Abraham, Lawrence, Mass. 2.00
A. S. Lindemeyer, W. Hoboken, N. J. 1.00
Hugo Pick, Brooklyn 2.00
L. Mendelkern, City 1.00
S. Raines, City 1.00
F. Brosch, City 1.00
J. Carralis, City 1.00
Timothy Ivers, Granville, Vt. 1.00
Dr. N. Booth, City 2.00
P. Werner, City 1.00
H. F. Meyer, City 1.00
William Meyer, City 1.00
Dr. I. M. Rubinow, City 2.00
Eugene Mervet, City 1.00
Geo. Steinhart, City 3.00
C. M. Armas, City 2.00
A. A. Mayell, Albany, N. Y. 3.00
Rud. Wyssman, City 1.00
E. Dobin, City 2.00
Celia Freeman, City 1.00
Previously acknowledged 1,485.80
Total on pledges \$1,585.20

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.
Cigar Makers' Union No. 90 \$10.00
Punch Cards 91 and 290, Peekskill, N. Y. 6.00
W. S. & D. B. F., Branch 27, Elizabeth, N. J. 5.00
Chelsea Poultry Club 2.50
Punch Card 41, New Haven, Conn. 3.00
A Socialist, Rochester, N. Y. 1.00
B. A. Dince, City 1.00

Punch Card 132, Elizabeth, N. J. 10.00
Dr. G. A. Rodgers, Newark, N. J. 10.00
Leonard Tremak, Newark, N. J. 1.00
Punch Card 132, Manahawick, N. J. 2.00
Punch Card 208, Marlton, Ind. 3.00
H. Bearman, City 2.00
J. Prosper, City 1.00
Previously acknowledged 917.48

Total contributions \$6,755.80
Total for two weeks: On pledges, \$6,440; contributions, \$47.41; Previously acknowledged, 2,405.78
Total cash \$2,552.59

Board of Management. On account of the first Monday in September being Labor Day, the Board of Management of the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association has voted to change the night of its meeting to September 8. Members of the Association are requested to take notice of this change.

Members of the Association who have not yet paid their installments for the second quarter on membership cards are requested to do so at once, as the Association needs the money collected from this source for the payment of all expenses connected with the raising of the fund and the establishing of the paper. Comrades may bring their cards and dues to Comrade Butcher, at 64 E. Fourth street, who will give them credit for the amount paid. Members in arrears for six months or over are liable to suspension according to the constitution of the Association.

District Organization. The district-managers are as follows: 4th A. D.—Dr. J. Halpern, 250 East Broadway. 6th and 10th.—Henry L. Siobolin, 60 Second avenue. 11th.—Geo. Brown, 425 West Thirty-eighth street. 12th.—Wm. Halpern, 492 Grand street. 13th.—Hugo Pick, 525 W. Thirty-eighth street. 14th and 17th.—Wm. Meyer, 408 W. Fifth street. 18th and 20th.—J. N. Wood, 321 E. Sixteenth street. 19th.—M. L. Klaber, 132 W. Sixty-sixth street. 21st.—E. M. Martin, 887 Columbus avenue. 22d.—A. Mayell, 220 E. Fifty-second street. 23d.—E. P. Clark, 501 W. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street. 24th.—Siskind Goldbach, 311 E. Fifty-fourth street. Yorkville Agitation District.—H. C. Boverman, 510 E. Eighty-first street. 34th and 35th.—A. Halpern, 670 E. One Hundred and Seventy-first street, Newark and vicinity.—D. Rubinow, 95 Sherman avenue, Newark. Hudson County, N. J.—For Jersey City, F. Kraft; for North Hudson County, Ferd. Ufert.

THE PRIVATE STANDING ARMIES. Armed Bodies Under Capitalist Influence Encouraged, while the Constitutional Right of the Workers to Bear Arms is Denied.

The San Francisco "Examiner" has issued a special supplement in honor of the convention of the Knights of Pythias at that city. From an elaborate article on the "Uniform Rank" of the order we quote these paragraphs: "The importance of the Uniform Rank may be better appreciated when we learn that there are no less than 60,000 men bearing arms and drilling in this country in the Knights of Pythias. These are divided into nine hundred companies. They form twenty-four brigades, and as the state is organized as a brigade it follows that twenty-four states have a full organization of the military department of the Pythians. Besides these there are twelve other states in which there are no brigades, but which possess independent regiments.

"This military department is recognized by the United States government and the members of the Uniform Rank are listed by the military authorities as forming a valuable auxiliary to the military resources of the nation in case of need. The Knights of Pythias is the only order so listed. "In California the drill is confined to the infantry tactics, but this is by no means universally the case. There are many companies of artillery and cavalry."

It is a well known fact that several of the so-called fraternal orders—notably some marching under the cross of peace—maintain large and well organized forces. These fraternal orders, while they include many workmen among their numbers, are more largely recruited from the class commonly designated as "patronage" and are commonly dominated by capitalist influences.

Again, it is well known that in many of the schools and colleges of the country, as well as in many Sunday schools—military drill is regularly established, in connection with the instruction of blind and unreasoning "patriotism" and a sort of economic and social teaching which trains college students to serve as sergeants and deputies in time of strike.

It is equally well known that the railroad companies, mining companies, steel and iron companies, and other capitalist corporations are allowed to maintain private standing armies, such as the Coal and Iron Police, who have made such an odious record for themselves in Pennsylvania this summer.

Finally, it is an equally well known fact that in spite of the provision of the Constitution of the United States (Amendments, Article II) guaranteeing "the right of the people to keep and bear arms"—most of the states have laws forbidding the bearing of arms without a special permit; and also that armed societies of workmen have been suppressed in various states, and it was for simply calling attention to these facts that Professor Richard T. Ely nearly lost his chair in the University of Wisconsin some eight years ago. But the facts stand, nevertheless, and workmen may easily draw their own inferences from them.

ESSEX COUNTY TRADES COUNCIL.

New Jersey State Federation of Labor Opposed as Being an Annex to the Democratic Party.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—The Executive meeting in the history of the Essex Trades Council took place last Friday evening when the time arrived for Delegate McCrisken to make his report from the State Federation of Labor Convention. Never before has the central body of Newark witnessed such inspiring scenes. When the report was read it was very frigidly received. Delegate Walker of the Pattern Makers' Association asked the delegate for the reasons of Executive Board and the Committee on Law and State Legislation. It was the same old report that has become so familiar under the Gompers regime—failure, Delegate Galien, President of the Allied Printing Trades Council, then took the floor, and he sarcastically arraigned the State Federation for incompetency, servile truckling to politicians, dishonesty, and a hungry appetite for political jobs. "Name one single measure that has ever been accomplished by the New Jersey State Federation of Labor in the interest of the working class," Delegate Galien said. "You can't do it and you know it. You have simply gone down to Trenton and the result of your deliberations is a lot of resolutions and resolutions which mean nothing, as there is no honesty, no definite movement behind them. Therefore I denounce the State Federation of Labor as being a traitor to organized labor in the state." When Mr. Galien concluded there was a salvo of applause and cries of "Good" came from all parts of the house.

Then came Delegate Crane of the Stationary Engineers; Coffee of the Printing Pressmen; Turner of the Wire Weavers; Osttag of the Feeders and Assistant Pressmen; Gessler of the Brewers; Gaestel of the Beer Drivers; Morion of the Machinists; and Werble of the Hat Makers, all of whom denounced the Executive Board and the clique of political pluggers who have made the State Federation the laughing stock of the capitalists in this state.

Delegate Fred McIntosh then called the attention of the Council to the hypocrisy of the State Federation in trying to lay the blame of child slavery upon the back of the Republican party alone, in order to gather in a few votes for their Democratic masters. "The Executive Board know very well," said Delegate McIntosh, "that child slavery has reached its lowest depths of degradation in the Democratic states of the South. Yet they are deliberately prostituting the labor movement in order to make this topic of child labor a theme for Democratic spellbinders." Delegate McIntosh concluded by saying that there was only one party in the world that was safe for a worker to be connected with, and that in the coming state election fifteen thousand votes cast for Socialism will be more effective in bringing both the Republican and Democratic parties to their knees and forcing them to ask Labor what it requires than by electing so-called "good men" to office on a capitalist ticket.

The one discordant note from the badly demoralized conservatives came from Delegate Meade, who represents the Hatters in the Council, but who represented the Musical Union of Orange at the convention—a most singular circumstance. Delegate Meade made a sorry attempt to justify the conduct of the "gang," but his excuses only served to intensify the disgust of all honest trade unionists in the Council.

It was the sense of the Council that Delegate McCrisken was in no way to blame for the miserable record of failure to secure in the state the right to organize in order to make this topic of child labor a theme for Democratic spellbinders." Delegate McIntosh concluded by saying that there was only one party in the world that was safe for a worker to be connected with, and that in the coming state election fifteen thousand votes cast for Socialism will be more effective in bringing both the Republican and Democratic parties to their knees and forcing them to ask Labor what it requires than by electing so-called "good men" to office on a capitalist ticket.

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WOMAN'S NATIONAL SOCIALIST UNION.

Notice.

which the farmer shall sell his product and the price he shall pay for the things he buys to use or consume. "Tenant farmers are increasing in number in the Northwest. I have found case after case where a farmer who has steadily gone behind, until now he finds himself tottering away on the same farm where he has toiled so long—now merely a renter from someone who has out on the prairie last Sunday. Mr. Hanford several miles from any town, and there were at least one hundred and fifty people gathered there to attend a Socialist picnic and listen to a Socialist lecture. This part of the country will show a big increase in the vote for Socialism this fall. The farmers can be brought to Socialism more easily than the mill or factory hands, if we can only get to them to deliver the message. They are so scattered that to reach them is the difficulty. I would like to say more upon this subject, but I have no time to do this just now."

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES. We stand for a new order of society based upon the principles of justice and equality as applied to economics. We declare that the rapid concentration of capital and its control over the government has forced the issue; and that, while the trust represents the most advanced stage of present economic progress, yet because it is based upon the private ownership of the means of production, it is opposed to freedom and fatal to the future welfare of the republic; therefore the next step in social advancement must be taken, which is a change from capitalism to Socialism, from competition to co-operation, from the private ownership of the means of production to the ownership and administration by the people.

Therefore, we stand pledged to teach the principles of this higher industrial system called the co-operative commonwealth; to enlist women in the advancement of these principles in every practical way that may present itself; to educate the young in these truths; to form a better public sentiment; and, finally, we pledge our services to do all our power, individually and collectively, to bring about that universal co-operation founded upon the Golden Rule of Love and Justice, which shall take the place of competitive strife and discord.

Notice. Socialist Women of California are invited to meet in convention in the city of San Francisco on the 7th day of September next. A suitable hall will be secured, and its location advertised in the Socialist papers of California prior to the time of convention. The purposes of the convention are to accomplish state organization of the local unions affiliated with the Woman's National Socialist Union, to acquaint ourselves with the extent and conditions of Socialist propaganda among the women of this state, and to devise methods for carrying out the objects for which we are organized. All women present at the convention, who are members in good standing of any organization, whether political or educational, which is working to advance the cause of Socialism, shall be entitled to discuss freely all questions which may come before the convention, and their rights in this respect shall not be inferior to those of the members of the union, but no one shall be entitled to vote except authorized delegates from local unions, or as we shall hereafter specify) individual members of the Woman's National Socialist Union, who are not affiliated with any local union.

Also, any woman who proclaims herself a Socialist, but who is not a member of any Socialist organization, may take part in discussion, at the discretion of the chair. No man, except such as are honorary members of the Woman's National Socialist Union, shall take any part in the discussion or other proceedings of the convention. In explanation of this apparent injustice we would say that we consider it best to throw our women entirely upon their own resources, and that we believe them perfectly capable of meeting the questions which will arise, with wisdom and fairness. Women have so long been accustomed to consider themselves inferior to men, that the respect and praise of many countries means weight, and the presence of men has a tendency to check free discussion. Therefore we consider that it is more conducive to self-development to exclude from the floor all men except such as are honorary members and entitled to a voice.

Representation for voting shall be as follows: Each local union, with the exception of Los Angeles, shall be entitled to one delegate and one vote in convention. Los Angeles, on account of its large membership, shall be entitled to two votes, and may at its own pleasure send two authorized delegates, or may send one delegate empowered to cast two votes. If there shall be present at convention more than five women who are members of the Woman's National Socialist Union, but who are not affiliated with any local union, such women shall collectively cast one vote, either by means of a delegate to be elected at convention from among themselves, or through a chairman who shall announce the will of the majority on each question separately.

It is desired that as many women as possible shall be present at convention. The opinions and experience of each individual are of value to the whole. The greater the number of women present the larger the amount of collective wisdom. A good attendance is hoped for.

J. R. COLE, Representative for California.

In Los Angeles. The Los Angeles Woman's Socialist Union was organized nearly a year ago with twenty-five charter members. We were enthusiastic and eager to do something, but we were not very "scientific." Only a few of us were at all proficient in parliamentary usage and so we appointed one of our number to prepare beforehand and drill us for ten minutes at the opening of each meeting. Many a woman feels very strongly on the subject being discussed, but is unable to express herself in public, and one thing we are learning is to think and talk at our best. We have had some very interesting and instructive papers prepared and read by members of the union and at other times articles have been read that were taken from the world's best Socialist writings. We have had two large public meetings. The first was addressed by J. Britt Wilson and was a splendid success in point of numbers and interest. We under a special effort to interest women throughout the city in Socialism and in our union, and many came out that night to hear the first Socialist speech they ever heard.

Mr. Walter Thomas Mills spoke to a large audience at another meeting held under our auspices and we feel that he did a very important deal to help the true understanding of the economic situation, especially in regard to the position of women in the world.

We have distributed between two and three thousand leaflets. Our president is a very active earnest woman and we owe a great deal to her helpfulness and enthusiasm. She has had little credit granted with a plain definition of Socialism and what we stand for upon one side, and the names and addresses of our officers on the other. They are a convenient size to put in a letter or carry in the pocketbook or card case, and there is often a chance to drop one as a little seed.

Our membership is now over sixty. We are just about to take up the study of "Britain for the British," by Bobt. Blatchford, and hope to be more busy after having mastered it to "give a reason for the hope that is in us." Several of our members have formed a class for the study of the Mills lessons with Mr. Backus for teacher. Not all members of the union feel that they could spare the time.

During the summer we are meeting only twice a month. We will probably meet every week after the vacation time is over. I am sure we all feel that our union is very helpful to us. It keeps us ever mindful of our duty as Socialists and widens the horizon for many of us who are apt to get into the rut of the world within the narrow limits of our daily routine. May there be many new unions, till every town in our country has its band of women working besides their brothers to bring the day of freedom!

ROSE WEBSTER SNELL, Corresponding Secretary Los Angeles W. S. U.

Note by the Editor: "It widens the horizon." That is the universal testimony of the women who take up the study of Socialist principle.

The Woman's Socialist Club of Santa Barbara, containing twelve members, has come into our union in a body. Mrs. J. Boyd of Sheridan, Placer County, sends in her dues as an individual member, together with fifty cents. Chula Vista, Ventura and Oakland have applied for constitutions and information with regard to organizing. An organization is being formed at Oak, Shasta County. We hope to have eight local unions represented at our state convention in September.

Send for "Socialism" books, by Emma E. Hunt and Dialogues, by Josephine R. Cole. Arranged for children's use. Price five cents; twenty copies for fifty cents. Published by the Woman's National Socialist Union of San Jose. Address, J. R. Cole, San Jose, Cal.

Correspondence from all quarters solicited. Send us information with regard to your Woman's Union or your local surroundings.

PEACE MEETING.

MYSTIC, Com., August 25.

Industrial conditions, the warfare between capitalist and laborer—this was the dominant theme in the Conference of the Universal Peace Union held in this place, August 20 to 23. Dr. H. A. Gibbs of Worcester, Mass., delivered a powerful address on Thursday afternoon, showing convincingly that Socialism is the only basis of universal peace. Another opportunity was given to Dr. Gibbs on Friday, and it was well improved by him in discussing the ethics of Socialism.

The social spirit of the Conference found expression in the resolution having to do with the relations of Capital and Labor, which read as follows: "That the frequency and continuance of strikes show that discord that is inimical to peace, we reaffirm our confidence in the rules laid down by the Universal Peace Union, comprehending the right of the laborer to appeal to, but not to prevent another laborer from obtaining work, and the duty of employers to heed the appeal and to exercise justice and, when difficulties cannot be amenable adjusted, to refer them to wise and impartial arbitration. We believe that the cause of this discord should be removed by the adoption of a just system in the production and distribution of wealth, under which every man shall be guaranteed the full product of his toil."

Thursday evening, at a street meeting, the citizens of Mystic had their first opportunity to hear the principles of Socialism discussed. Comrade Gibbs spoke and much interest was aroused. A hundred and fifty men gave the speaker their undivided attention, and many asked questions of the speaker at the close of his address. Comrade E. P. Clarke of New York was the chairman of the meeting. Comrades from Stonington had been in Mystic a few days before and distributed literature and agitated for the meeting, and on Thursday evening sixteen members of Local Stonington came over to cooperate.

On Friday evening Dr. Gibbs spoke to two hundred people on the streets of Mystic. He was met by a great many people, and the speaker at that place and Comrade Clarke presiding. Now people on all sides are asking for literature and Socialist speakers in these towns in the future will receive a cordial welcome.

FOR RAILROAD MEN. If a copy of "Railroading in the United States," by Ben Hanford, were put into the hands of each worker for wages, especially those on railroads, it would cause a political tidal wave against capitalism. Five cents a copy; five copies for 20 cents; ten copies for 30 cents, postpaid. Socialist Literature Company, 184 William street, New York.

Great Mistake. YOU WOULD MAKE ONE OF US IF YOU CHASE WATCHDOG ARTICLES OF GOOD JEWELRY BEFORE READING OUR PAPER. FACTORY TO POCKET YOUR MONEY.

W. F. DOLL MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, New York. Established 1876.

AN OFFER FOR AGITATION.

We would like to inform you.

The Worker will be mailed for four consecutive weeks to any address at four cents per name. If you are not a Socialist you should read The Worker, and get your friends to do likewise. This kind of work means many more votes for Socialism next November. Try it!

FUNDS FOR MINERS. The Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association has received the following donations for agitation purposes among the striking coal miners: W. C. Wagner, St. Louis, Mo., \$1.00; J. A. Heles, San Cliff, L. I., 1.00; R. Gellfus, 5.00; Louis Kummie, Philadelphia 1.00; H. Bearman 1.00; L. Behem 1.00. Total \$16.00. There has also been received for the Miners' Strike Fund: A. Meyer, collected in shop 22.00; Behning's piano shop 5.00; Hanauer Socialist Club 5.00; H. Rie