# The Worker.

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# THE PROBLEM OF CHILD-LABOR, PORTLAND

Georgia's Experience Shows Falsity of the Pretense that Manufacturers Will Voluntarily Remove the Evil-Worst Employers Set the Pace-New England's Complicity in Southern Horrors - Law Strictly Enforced by Working-Class Efforts the Only Hope of the Children.

Again we find in the current issue of "Charities" some suggestive statements on the child-labor problem, which ought to be pondered by all work-

violated," and asserted that these rule

partial investigation covered two mills

in Atlanta. A more thorough investi-gation would probably double or triple the number of violations of this agree

the number of violations or this agree-ment, which are reported.

The agreement which the manufac-turers adopted in lieu of legislation was that no child under ten years of

age should be employed under any cir istances, and that no child

twelve years of age should be employ

or unless the child was going to school

The committee says in its address:

We have pointed out that these two exceptions, with the low age-limit of

put a premium on ignorance, and lay a per ally on education. We are now prepare

The report then proceeds with a long list of cases investigated in which it

was proven that the agreement was

being violated in the most outrageou

niue, eight, seven, and even some only

MILL OWNERS HAVE BEEN THE MOST BITTER AND EFFECTIVE OPPONENTS

OF HUMANE LEGISLATION FOR THE

BENEFIT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

and that among them were

to show that even this poor protection

#### Georgia Employers' Solemn Pledges Broken.

The Georgia Legislature will be in of any instance" where their "volun-session this summer. Under the leadership of the Georgia Child Labor Com mittee, a movement is going forward to place laws upon the statute books which will define minimum standards of age and schooling.

It will be remembered that some manufacturers of Georgia have oppos ed child labor laws in the past, seeing in them the opening wedge of factory legislation, and have secured the acquiescense of others in their opposi tion by maintaining that through an agreement between the factory owners similar results could be obtained vol-

untarily.

The position is untenable. It puts the progressive mill owner, who would the support of dependent parents, or unless the child could road and write, observe the agreement in good faith, in competition with the man who would hire an eight-year-old girl to tend his bobbins all day; and without any ef-fective leverage to make the latter observe either business honesty or the simplest tenets of common decency.

The results have been what could be expected. An incomplete investigation has shown that even in Atlanta the agreement is flagrantly broken and the Georgia Industrial Association has The results have been what could be has shown that even in Atlanta the agreement is flagrantly broken and the Georgia Industrial Association has been put in a box by a statement of facts gathered by the Child Labor Committee. In support of its position the Executive Committee of the Association had declared that there is nothing that the mill interests of Georgia or write were working the year round would welcome more than a "candid, open, full discussion of the facts," They particularly invited the "citation

# Massachussetts Manufacturers' Complicity. ourselves, then, are creating in the Southern states the situation which we claim makes it necessary to lower wages at home and renders it impossible to improve upon our own present conditions. More than this. AGENTS OF MASSACHUSETTS

six years old.

The Massachusetts State Association of Congregational Churches at its recent session received a report on child labor from its Committee on Labor Organizations. In this report occurred the following passage:

the following passage:
The problem of child labor cannot, however, be confined and settled within the limits of any one state while free trade exists between the states. The chief hindrance to humane legislation in progressive is the lahuman condition which exists is the lahuman condition which exists is the lahuman condition which exists.

BENEFIT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, it is also
certain that many good people of Massachusetts, stockholders in the mills of
Georgia and Alabama, are ignorant of the
cruelty and inhumality for which they are
in part responsible. It behooves all friends
of the children to see that light is thrown
upon existing conditions, that none shall
be ignorant, and that the responsibility for
child labor anywhere shall be placed where
it belongs. We certainly must not be dedrance to humane legislation in progressive states is the inhuman condition which exist elsewhere. The textile industries of Massachusetts undoubtedly suffer by competition with those communities where child labor and night labor, at lowest wages, are permitted. We are justly indignant when we are told that in the Southern states are more than twenty thousand children under twelve years of age, working on twelve-hour shifts, at wages of ten, fifteen, and twenty cents a day! But the fact strikes home when we discover that IN MANY CASES MASSACHUSETTS CATITAL AND MASSACHUSETTS ALTITAL AND MASSACHUSETTS MILL OWNERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDITIONS. We,

The closing suggestion of this committee is an example of childlike trustfulness that would be almost sublime if it were not ridiculous. Let the

fulness that would be almost sublime if it were not ridiculous. Let the Massachusetts capitalists who also own mills in the South unite to demand legislation to forbid themselves to swell their profits by working children to death! Do these good people of the Congregational committee really imagine that criminals can be trusted to make laws against crime? If they are thus simple, so are not we. We know that only when those who suffer resolve to act, only then will their sufferings end.

The two extracts taken together show-what Socialists have always contended-that child labor is not a local evil, not an accidental evil, not ar exceptional evil, but a general and essential feature of capitalism. Give capitalism talism a free hand, and profit will be the only rule. The least scrupulous of the unscrupulous capitalist class will set the pace for all and win in competition. Wages will be cut down, machinery will be speeded up, poverty will drive women into the factory to compete with men and children to compete with women, and the very lives of the working class will be reck-

These horrors will end only with the coming of Socialism ism will come only when the working class resolves upon it.

But meanwhile, these horrors CAN be softened, this waste of child-life CAN be reduced-not by plous wishes and sentimental appeals to the conscience of the money-bag, but ONLY by the enactment and enforcement of law UNDER CONSTANT PRESSURE FROM THE ORGANIZED WORK-ING CLASS—the producers and the sufferers—at the polls and in the unior

By John Shlonsky.

Summer is bere! Whether you like ft or not, it has come, ushered in on the wings of the whispering south-wind. With it, it brings every kind and description both of pleasures and of tortures. Pleasures, of course, for of tortures. Pleasures, of course, for the rich, and tortures for those whom the rich exploit. The rich hall sum-mer with unconcealed delight, for they can now go to the seashore, where they either rent a villa or own one. They can go bathing and fishing and sailing, or make excursions to the sur-rounding town or villages, or else to the woods. When they become hungry they go to the hotels and get food and refreshment of the best kind. For them are the claret, the champagne, and all good wines. For them, the finest beef and the best mutton are lown to sleep on the best mahog any bed, furnished with silken cover-lets and pillows stuffed with the best geese down. The room is well vengeese down. The room is well ven-tilated and through the slightly opentilated and through the signity open-ed window a cool, refreshing breeze blows steadily from the shore and brings pleasant dreams to them. THEIR children go to school or to the university, but as soon as the force any kind of ple of the summer heat can be felt they But the latter a go for vacation. They then go travel- in the very blo

SUMMER IS HERE. ing. or hunting, or fishing, or to the seashore, and enjoy themselves in a

thousand other ways.

So much for the pleasures which So much for the piensures which summer brings with it. Now, let us consider how this pleasure-bringing summer can inflict tortures on anyone. First, look at the wage slaves, the workingmen. They get up, let us say, what is called breakfast, a cup of tea or coffee, and some bread, or, in ex-ceptional cases, cake. But it is a well ceptional cases, cake. But it is a well known fact that many of the workers go away without eating or drinking anything. Then, during the heat of the long summer day, they toil in the prison houses, the factories, so that they may earn sufficient to buy them food which shall enable them to work the next day. They have to be in dread of the least move of the box. in dread of the least move of the boss. In some shops, if the wage slave, the workingman, becomes dry and leaves work for a few moments to quench his thirst, the foreman tells him to hurry up and not waste any time. If a workingman stays out a few days he does so at the risk of losing his job, he does so at the risk of losing his jou, for the capitalist wants his wage slaves to produce wealth for him steadily.

Let us now contrast the lives of the

capitalists' children and those of the capitalists' children and those of the workingmens'. The former, as I have said, go to school and university until the heat of summer, when they go for any kind of pleasures they may wish. But the latter are forced to go to work in the very bloom of childhood. The

### PROTESTS.

President Roosevelt.

Calls on Him to Put an End to the Using of Government Bands to Scab Against Union Musicians-Extends Aid to Chicago Teamsters.

PORTLAND, Me. June 10.-The Central Labor Union at its last meet-ing endorsed the following communication addressed by the Maine State Federation of Labor to President Roosevelt and resolved to get the widest possible publicity for it:

To President Rossevelt, Commander-in-chief of the United States Army. Sir -The State Federation of Labor of

Maine, in annual convention assembled truly and forcibly protests against the use of United States Government paid military ands for competition with private musica

organizations.

Five United States military bands have been permitted by the United States Government to step outside of their legitimate province, and while in the pay of the United States to march in the parade of the Knights Templars at Boston, May 24, 1963.

We understand these bands to have been as follows: One from the Togus Home.

as follows: One from the Togus Home, Maine, one from West Point, one from Fort Ethan Allen, one from Fort Adams and Trumpeters from the Massachusetts mili-

The State Federation of Labor of Maine has become especially involved because the military band from the Togus Home has

military band from the Togus Home has been thus misused.

Portiand, Maline, has also been a sufferer in the past, through the misuse of the neighboring fort bands, and has protested without result.

It is claimed that the purpose of the United States Army in the United States is to preserve peace, but here we have a portion of that army used in economic war and as a partian to economic injustice.

The State Federation of Labor comes to The State Federation of Labor comes to the defense of the musicians of Maine, and requests you to use your influence that such unjust conditions shall no longer be

The local dailies, with the exception of the "Argus," are making a point to suppress every item of news favorable to the labor movement; but we have the Socialist press through which to

The Central Labor Union at the same session voted financial aid to the Chicago teamsters.

The State Federation is undertaking a strong campaign for the establis ment of the initiative and referendum

#### WHAT CHILD LABOR MEANS.

If child labor is necessary, the sooner our social system is dynamited into chaos, the better. If child labor is necessary, our religion has been a sham. Justice is lacking from a civilisation that requires child labor. Religion is lacking from it. A social system that can bring about such a condition has forfeited every further consideration.—Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch.

following is a typical picture of the working young man, who scarcely makes a living, falls in love with a maiden who is willing to share his fortunes. They get married and soon have a beautiful young baby boy born the evening they meet and rejoice at the sight of their baby playing and laughing. When the child first utters syllable which resembles "papa" or mma," they are in ecstacy. The old. He goes away to school. He has learned how to write some word and for his good work the teacher has put a mark on his paper. The par now begin to make plans for t young boy. The mother wishes him to a doctor, the father either a point they are agreed—they will not allow him to be a workingman. The child has now become about fourteen years of age. The father is out of The parents are forced to put aside plans of educating their son. begin to talk of sending him to They tell the youngster that they are compelled to rely upon him for some part of their subsistence, and he, although at first saddened by the prospect, soon cheers up and expresses his willingness to go to work. Imag-ine the feelings of the parents when they begin to wake their boy to get ready for work. He begs them to go ready for work. He begs them to go away and let him sleep a little longer, for he is tired and sleepy. They, how-ever, must wake him again, and he finally gets up, eats a scanty break-

fast and goes to work. From the age of fourteen upwards fren must toll in the factories. When the heat of summer comes they not go out on vacation and enjoy themselves as their masters' children do. no inclination to go out walking or to

Thus in the very bloom of childhood the wage-worker's children feel the burden of life upon their tender shoulders. Thus we see that on the on hand the capitalist does nothing bu enjoy himself at the expense of the ducing wealth for his master, while he himself receives in return a small wage. wage. Socialism says: If the work-ingroup produce all the weight in this world, those workingmen should enjoy the product which their labor prod-unced. This will happen as soon as the workingmen perceive their power and unite. For singly one working-

# A TRAVESTY

### OF JUSTICE.

Central Labor Union to Aftermath of the Great Strike in Colorado.

> Last of the Union Men Accused by Capitalists of Using Violence in Strike Are Acquitted-Meanwhile, the Capitalists' Ends Have Been Served by Perversion of Law.

The last of the many criminal cases ast year at Cripple Creek, Colo., has been disposed of. Arthur Parker and L. R. Jenks, charged with attempting L. R. Jenks, charged with attempting to murder Sheriff Bell and deputies of Teller County, were pronounced not guilty by a jury and set at liberty. This completes a series of vindications for the strikers and strike sympathis. for the strikers and strike sympatime-ers accused by the Mine Owners' Asso-ciation, the Citizens' Alliance, and the state military authorities of using or conspiring to use violent and unlawfel methods to win the strike. In every case, when martial law has been re-laxed and the matter has been fairly tried, the accused workingmen have

been found not guilty.

The capitalist press, Republican and Democratic, all over the country joinunion men guilty of the most helnous crimes. As soon as a charge was made by the employers agents, the papers heralded it as if it were a proven fact, and the workingmen whose reputapractically no redress.

In another sense, also, these fake prosecutions served their purpose.
They kept a number of union men is juit for months just when their services were needed, and to a great extent intimidated the rest.

It is to be wished that the Colorado workingmen would guard against a to take it off, which she did, well repetition of this infamous travesty of knowing to refuse was to lose her job. Justice and that those of other states would prevent the same game being played, by putting into office, legislacan be trusted to administer justice for

#### NEW YORK'S PICNIC.

All Previous Records Broken in Every Respect—A Good Omen for the City Campaign. The picuic held by Local New York

all party headquarters for several weeks past. The accounts are not all settled yet, but it is believed that at

What is even more satisfactory than the large attendance and the anancial result, is the fact that the arrange-ments were satisfactory down to the ing the size of the crowd, there was not the slightest disorder to mar the day's enjoyment. All our former sanual picnics were outdone in this as

well as in other respects.

Besides the good start which it gives for the campaign fund, the succession this affair is pleasing for two reasons; It showed that the organization is in good condition, capable of doing things the party is more widely and favorably known in the city than ever before. All of which augurs well for the campaign and the result at the polls.

#### DO YOU WISH TO JOIN

THE SOCIALIST PARTY? This paper goes every week to several thousand persons who are favorable to so-claims, but do not belong to the organized Socialist Party. All of these ought to join the organization. To carry out our principles, it is necessary to have a large, well disciplined, and self-governing body of Socialists to conduct the year-round campaign. Our party is not run by leaders. It is not controlled from above nor financed from above. That is why it keeps to the right path—because it depends on its organized rank and sile for guidance and for support.

TYOU are a Socialist, we want YOU. Is your DITY to Join, to do your little to in the work, to contribute your little to the texpense, and to exercise your al induence in selecting the party's canates. framing its platforms, controlling officers, and directing lie whole policy to the texpense of the te

your relative to the work of the for the greater portion of the work of by volunteers to the work of t

fin New York County, address County of in New York County, address County, address County, address County, address Crasheer Fred. Schaefer, 83 Stockton street, Bayokn; If elsewhere in the state of New If elsewhere in the state of New Constant Secretary John C. Cha DON'T DELAY, FIND OUT WHERE

The Worker, like every well re

The streets belo Take your corners. The outdoo tation commences from to-day.

# STRIKE IN TROY. THE FREE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN

#### Sufferings Of the Working Girls.

A Typical Example of Modern Slavery in the Petty Cheats and Infamous Tyranny Practiced Upon the Collar Starchers-Teamsters Strike in Sympathy.

TROY, N. Y.-The conditions which prevailed in the starchers' department of the Cluett, Peabody & Co. collar growing out of the miners' strike of works, and led up to the strike that has now been on for several weeks are good examples of the outrages which the working class suffers at the hands of its capitalist masters, and the methods by which great fortunes are built up.

\* The shameful abuses suffered, the petty larceny methods and inhuman tyranny of the bosses, are detailed in a statement issued by the union of the working girls, reading in part as fol-

#### Girls Dare Not Talk.

"We were working by the piece; we received four cents for starching a dozen collars. If we lost any time dur ing working hours, we were the loser not the firm. Still the firm would dis charge any girl that was caught talking to her sister worker. ten girls worked on each table, and still we dare not talk to our sister worker across the table, for fear of being discharged. One of our girls was discharged for speczing. We received orders from the firm that we must wear white clothes and white aprons instead of gingham aprons. One of ou girls came to work one day and put on a light colored wrapper with a small dark figure in it. She was told

"Each girl is given a slip when she goes to work in the morning. On one side is marked 'Received,' on the other side 'Returned.' All the work we re-ceived during the day we had to mark on the silp. On the side marked 'Re-ceived.' when the work was done, young men from 16 to 20 years of age, would take it away, and mark on the 'Return' side of the silp the amount. If these boys made a miscount, or, through carelessness on their part, the work did not taily on both sides of the work did not tally on both sides of the last Sunday was an unparalleled success, surpassing even sanguine expectations. The attendance may be judged by the fact that over two thousand tickets were sold at the gate, although tickets had been on sale at the surpassing even surpassing even surpassing even surpassing even suppose the surpassing even surpassing slip we were 'docked.' The system of it and did not pay you for starching the work. We offered many protests against this system, but it did us no good. Girls were docked as high as \$2 in a week on this matter alone, amount decked from their wages every week. One day we made a protest to Mr. Cluett about this system and he frankly admitted he was trying to stick us. "Another branch of the docking sy

dropped a collar on the floor, the 'death watch,' as it is termed by the girls, would take out their docking pads and charge the girl for five dozen of work or in other words she would have to starch five dozen of collars for nothing because one collar dropped on the floor and McGuire would call out to the boys: 'Dock them good and plenty.'

#### Cultivating Individuality.

"Still another system for 'docking.' The bars that the girls hang the work on to dry after they starch it are sup-posed to be cleaned by the cleaning woman, but if the firm found the bars dirty the girl that was to hang he work on those bars would be fined 25 dozen, or \$1. The cleaning of those bars was never supposed to be the work of the starchers, still we had to pay if the boss said so. If one collar should fall from any of the girl's bars, and was found on the floor the firm docked the four nearest girls 10 cents the firm to have a collar found on the floor.

#### Machines vs. Girls.

"When the machine was introduc there were 210 starchers doing all the work on the tables. The firm then put work on the tables. The firm then put the machines in a separate room, and put some young girls working after them. The machine is supposed to rub the starch into the collars, and the girls are only supposed to wipe them off, but if you could go to any factory in this city and watch the girls fo half an hour and see for yourself, you would see on each table a tub of starch: you would see the girls take that starch and rub it into the go The old table starchers refused to stand the cut of 50 per cent. in their wages, and would not work on the ma chines. Then the firm started to lay either, for they were sending the work out to the other shops. They kept up this discharging system until they had discharged 70 girls; then the firm made the proposition that if the girls would stand a reduction of 25 per cent. on the table work the firm would throw out the machines. This the girls refused to stand.

They came into the work room and picked out 20 girls and called them together and stated to them there were two kinds of work to be done bareafter, one the regular; the other the warunk work. They stated the work would be easier than the regular work and that they would pay only three

### [The following has been issued as a campaign leaflet by Local New York, but it seems to us so good that we think our readers all over the country should be given the chance to read it and show it to their ers all over the country should be given the

Mr. Free American Workingman you hear a great deal from time to time about your "sacred right to work." The talk generally comes from the learned editors of our great papers and from the eminent judges of our Supreme Courts. You hear most of this talk about your precious "right to work" when you are on strike and refuse to work.

Mr. Free American Workingman, did you ever stop to think for half a min-ute even about your "right to work"

Let us be personal and speak plainly The writer of this is a printer, typesetter. He is one of those fellows who is supposed to be a "free American workingman," and like you to be in possession of that precious trensure, the "right to work."

But though a printer, he does not own a printing office, or a typesetting machine, or a printing press, or any of the machinery or tools essential in

the printing industry.

Now, if this man is to work at the printing trade, he must have the tool of the trade to work with. You can say that he has the "right to work" as a printer, and you can call him a "free American workingman," but how can he has nothing with which to work Where does his "freedom" come in? His "freedom" consists in this-if he does not work, he will starve, unles he can break into jail. And his "right to work" consist in this—he has a

"right to work" IF some one will hir him to work.

This printer, being a free man in a

#### cents a dozen, but they would furnish a buncher and a hanger-up.

Girls Pay for Firm's Experiments. The girls asked if this work was to be regular and Mr. Teson's reply was that the firm was only experimenting, and that the girls ought to get along with the prices that the firm set. Mr. Teson was asked if he thought it was right for the girls to stand a 25 per cent. reduction. He made no reply. The girls said it was an injustice upon them, and that IF THE FIRM WANTED TO MAKE EXPERIMENTS, THE FIRM SHOULD PAY The girls asked if this work was to IMENTS, THE FIRM SHOULD PAY

FOR IT, NOT THE GIRLS. . . . . This arrangement was made by the firm to try and fool the girls and make them think that they could carn more money at three cents per dozen than they could at four cents. By this ar-82 cents a hundred dozen; for they re duced the starchers one cent a dozen 100 dozen, \$1; while they only paid the little girls 18 cents a hundred dozen fo bunching and hanging up. So the girls refused to do the work for less than four cents a dozen.

#### Putting on the Screws.

"The system of discharging ten each week was then proven. After the girl-were idle a few weeks the firm sent for them and told them they would give them steady work if they w work on the tables after the mach for two cents a dozen. Out of the 70 girls discharged only 12 accepted. . . . "The table starchers and the starch-

ers after the machines held a meeting and formed the union. We decided that we ought not to stand for this 50 per cent. reduction. We thought we would give way in part by accepting a reduction of 25 per cent., by working after the machines for three cents ne but we will not stand a reduction of all table work. Now, our table girls were not giving in fast enough to the 50 per cent. reduction, so the firm started the discharging system again, They first put us out of the room we have had for years into a smaller room. This move shut out 30 of our girls. The union thought this would trouble so we held a meeting a week off every five weeks so that al the girls could make four weeks' pay out of five weeks. We did this to avoid trouble. This system was only in operation a short time when the firm dis

The strike has now developed into a ers' Association. In sympathy the teamsters have struck against delivering goods to the collar companies. The manufacturers got some non-union teamsters from New York, but the strikers have sent many of these back

Such conditions as those described brave working girls are now waging. should open the eyes of the working-men of Troy to the necessity of using their political power against this sysby voting and acting with the So

### ANOTHER VICTORY.

There are few places in the country

ocial Democratic Party Elects Fourth Alderman in Racine.

in which the open-shop fight has been waged against the unions as bitterly as in Racine, Wis. The workingment struck back and did one thing more joined the Socialist Party and electe three Social Democratic Aldermen i April. And they are keeping up th good work. A few days ago a specia election for Aldermen was held in the Ninth Ward and the Socialists won and ward was formerly a Republican stronghold. The Citizens' Alliance is going to pieces, many of the local em-ployers having got scared and pulled out.

# AND HIS SACRED RIGHT TO WORK.

So you see, Mr. Free American Work ingman, you have no freedom NOT to

work. Work you must have in order to live. But you are not the owner of things necessary to work with. You do not own mines, factories, foundries, railways, land, or machinery-you own of the things which a man must

have in order to work.

Where, then, is YOUR "right to

Why, bless you, you have a sacred "right to work" for anybody who will hire you. And the only people who can and will hire you to work for them are the people who do own mines mills, factories, foundries, railroads workshops, land, machinery, and tools -the people who own the things which man must have to work with.

American workingman," nor have you the "right to work."

First you have got to work or starve, and second you have got to work for another man on his terms-a negro chattel slave had the same freedom to work or starve, and the same sacred "right to work" for another man on other man's terms, that you free sovereign, American workingmen are ossessed of.

When you hear learned editors and minent jurists talking about the "free American workingman" and his sacred right to work," what do you suppose they mean?

Do you think they mean that you are

free to work or not? Or that you really have a "right to work" as you will?

Certainly not. By a "free" American never before.

"free American workingmen," then you will indeed have a "right to work," and never before. free to work or not? Or that you really

workingman they mean a man who is free to starve if he cannot get employ ment, and by the sacred "right to work" they mean a man's sacred right to be a scab and take your tob when

you go out on strike for better pay.

The only people in "free" America
who have a "right to work" are the fellows who own the mines, mills, factories, foundries, railroads, workshops, land, teels and machinery of producbut they don't have to work because you work for them, and do your own work and theirs also-and for payment you get enough to enable you to live (or exist) and bring enough children into the world to take up your task.

and do your work for them when you

Now, Mr. Free American Working-man, you have one advantage that the chattel slave never had—though be was always sure of a job, which is something you are never sure of. But you have in your hands a weapon with which you can free yourself from your slavery. You white and black wage slaves of the present day have the bal-lot in your hand, and each one of you can cast a vote as large and which will count as much as your master's and there are many of you and your mas-ters are few. We Social Democrats want all of you workingmen to get into workingman's political party, capture the political power, enact such laws as will make the mines, mills, factories, foundries, workshops, land, railways, tools and machinery for the production of wealth your collective property-and then, when you workingmen are the owners of the things with which you work, then you will be

### WHY THIS OUEST FOR CHEAP FOO! ?

By Austin Lowis.

The United States Government has | of increased profits for the employing been lately engaged in a whole series of investigations with the purpose of ing the relative values of certain foods. At least, this is the reason generally given for the experiments, but it would rather seem that cheapness in food-supply is the object of the assiduous care of the officials. The following statement of Dr. Walter Evens, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Experiment Stations of the United States Government, should shed light upon the actions of the government in ing California and holding a series of consultations with Professor Juffa of the State University, whose investigations into the relative nutritive values reputation among food specialists. In the course of his remarks upon the subject of his visit to the Coast, Dr. Evans, said:

Evans, said:

Perhaps the most interesting of all the experiments of this sort which the government authorizes are those now being conducted at two or three points in the South, where it is being determined just how-cheaply a poor family can live upon food that supplies sufficient nutriment properly to maintain life. Poor families are used as the subjects of these experiments, and the results should be of vast benefit to that clars of people.

No one will dispute that it is a mat-

No one will dispute that it is a matconcern, that the relative values of food products should be determine with some degree of accuracy, to the end that there may be as little waste the citizens should be benefited to the greatest possible extent. There can be no question that there is much destruction of life and loss of social energy poor in the morgue furnish the means through the misuse of foodstuffs and of post mortem investigation to the ective nutritive values. But the workings of the capi-talist system show that even so beneficial a movement cannot take place without the bulk of the inconve falling upon one class,
It is being determined, says the

spokesman for the government, just how cheaply a poor family can live. The most elementary student of economics knows that such a policy car have but one result under existing conditions. The more cheaply the poor can live, the less wages they will re-quire and the better will be the chance

w. The assembly distric erganizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that the

dred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventi avenue. J. C. Frost, W. Karlin, Jos. Spero 3th A. D.—N. W. corner of One Hun dred and Thirty-eighth street and Willia avenue. I. Phillips, A. Lee. 8d A. D.—S. W. corner of Christophet and Bleecker streets. L. D. Mayes, John Mullen.

rowes, Thos. J. Lewis.

13th A. D.- N. W. corner of Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. J. C. Frost, Alb Abrahams.

to change and that it is not easy to persuade the masses to adopt a differ-

persuade the masses to adopt a differ-ent régime of food than that to which they have been accustomed. But a period of depression would easily com-pei such adoption and this having been once taken up it would not be easy to restore the old standard of pay, the standard of food prices having fallen. standard of food prices having fall There is an ominous suggestion here of the purpose of the capitalists to meet the competition of low paid oriental labor which they will have to face in the future by the reduction of the wages of American labor below a standard even thinkable at the pr

class. If it can be shown that the standard of life can be maintained

much more cheaply than the working class now considers possible, under-competition for employment, but out thing can occur—the acceptance by a portion of the working class of the new scale of living and consequently the general lowering of the wage scale. It is true that a mode of life is hard

Another point to notice in these remarks of Dr. Evans is the statement that poor families are being used as the subjects of these experiments. This is universally true in all separtments of investigation where of investigation where experiments on the person are necessary. Thus the hospitals furnish the living subjects for medical experiment. The appalling, cruelties and unnecessary tortures in-flicted upon the helpless poor by the physicians who afterwards. Sploy the physicians who afterwards aploy the experience thus gained for the benefit of wealthy patients at fees of fabulous amounts is too well known to need ex-posing further. The dead bodies of the the indigent poor are taken advantage of by the United States government for the purpose of investigation to the end that their standard of living may be still further reduced and that the be still further reduced has possession class which at present has possession of government may draw still greater returns for its in vestments and may beat down by sheer deprivation the competition of a people whose cost of living has under the pressure of necessity, been brought apparently to the lowest possi-

IN NEW YORK CITY. Open-air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights

FRIDAY, JUNE 16. 14th A. D.—S. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. I. Phillips, J. C. Frost. 28th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighty-drat street and First avenue. Jos. Spec. D. D. Mayes. 30th A. D.—N. E. corner of Bighty-sixth

BATURDAY, JUNE 17. Sist A. D .- N. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Sevent

MONDAY, JUNE 19. 7th A. D.-S. W. corner of Sixteenth street, and Eighth avenue. Peter E. Bur-

Sith A. D.—R. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Third ave-me. Jos. Spero, L. D. Mayes.

32d A. D. -N. W. corner of One Hundred and Sixth street and Madison avenue. J. C. Frost, I. Phillips. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

20th A. D.—S. W. corner of Seventy-afth street and First avenue. Peter E. Bur-rowes, Alb. Abrahams. 20th A. D.—N. W. corner of Thirty-sec-ond street and Third avenue. J. C. Frost, Fred Paulitsch.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

6th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Peter E. Burrewes. Edw. Cassidy. 17th A. D.—S. E. corner of Forty-sinth street and Eighth avenue. J. C. Frost, L. FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Thos. J. Lewis, Edw. Meyer, Fred Paulitsch.
28th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty-Brest, street and First avenue. T. Phillips. J. C.

50th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty sixth street and Third avenue. Jos. Spero, L. D. Mayes.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

Sist A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh aveaue. Algernon Lee, John Mullen. 35th A. D.-J. C. Frost, Wm. Kariin, L.

-We can't please anybody all of th time. We don't hope to please everybody any of the time. Just consider that and lou't "kick" unless you really have to.

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All communications should be written
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a disregarded. Rejected manuscripts on
the returned unless stamps are seed.
Beceipts are never sent to individual subtimbers. Acknowledgement breapper, the
banding the number of nonesy,
seek following respect to years on Wednesatt cerrespondents sending news should
all their communications in time to reach
its office by Monday, whonever possible.

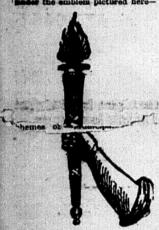
Compisitions about the business of colitorias Bay, correspondents sending news reach mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whosever possible. Compisiants about the business or cliterial management of the paper should be adversed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Co-speciative Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6,

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democra-Party of New York) has passed through third general election. Its growing pot a indicated by the increase of its vote: . 96,961 (Presidential) ...... 96.961 (State and Congressional) .. 229.762

OUR PARTY EMBLEM.

# The ticket of the Social Democratic Party will appear on the official ballot



Arm of Labor upholding the for a party which appeals only to the single vote that does not represent honest conviction in the voter's mind.

New York City Ticket. WOR MAYOR-

Algernon Lee. FOR CONTROLLER-

Cortes W. Cavanaugh. VOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

OF ALDERMEN-Morris Brown.

OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY. 1901, for Mayor ... 9.834 1903, for Mayor ... 16,956 1904, for President ... 24,512

#### THE PEACEMAKERS' ROLE.

The position of the peace-making powers with reference to Japan and quarrelled about a nut they had found and who finally referred the dispute to a passer-by-the arbitrator awarded of them half of the shell and took the kernel as his fee. Whether or not the event will be the same remains to be seen; it will be a question of power. But that the story pretty accurately represents the desires of the present makers there can be but little

From before the beginning of the war and for a long time thereafter, the attitude of the whole English and American press, speaking for the pow ers behind the thrones and presidential chairs, the powers which really make war and peace, was unqualifiedly friendly to Japan and hostile to Pursia. But of late, as the Japanese forces won victory after victory, there has a slight but perceptible change of tone an evident nervousness on the part of the capitalist Bussophobes, lest Japan should win too complete a tri ph and feel herself capable to cope en equal terms with the Western pow which have heretofore been her friends and self-appointed guardians. Se long as it was a quesof the two nations wearing out sech other's strength, the interests of e and humanity could wait; it was falt that It would be a grave breach of d courtesy for any other of plous wishes, as well as ply of funds at profitable rates

"Yankees of the East." Bu

to it has come to appear that, if

In a condition to dictate terms in the Far East, not to Russia only, but to the great commercial and financial powers of Western Europe and America as well. Such a possibility was not to be contemplated with equanimity. "Manifest destiny" has long pointed to China and the whole of Eastern Asia as the much needed out let for the cramped and still expanding forces of the Western capitalist world; it would not do to allow any Asiatic nation to establish her headship there. And so peace must be imposed from without and Japan must be restrained from making "unreasonable demands." In other words, Japan must be prevented from reaping the full fruits of her victory. We have to combine two of the Beatitudes (capitalism is strong in exegesis) to express the idea-as thus: "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall inherit the earth." That, at least, is the present peace-makers

golden dream. How far this dream will be realized, ow far Japan will be compelled by circumstances to yield up what she has won by the sword, or how far she may feel able to tell other nations to mind their own business while she setties the terms of peace to her own liking, we have yet to see. But if the intervening powers carry their point, it will not be the first time in history when two nations have torn out each other's vitals for the future profit of other nations that took no part in the

For us, we have never been enthusi-

astic over Japanese victory, except as it spelled defeat, not for Russia, but for the Russian government, real Russia's worst enemy, and the worst enemy of mankind. If we have been eased with most of the war news, it was not that we were glad to see capitalistic Japan aggrandized but that we rejoiced in the humiliation and the prospective downfall of Tsarism as an indirect result. And it is just for this reason that we shall be grieved if the carefully timed intervention in which our belligerently peace-loving Presi dent has taken so prominent a part shall succeed in saving the prestige and the domestic security of the gov ernment at St. Petersburg. If the war is ended in time and on terms such as to avoid the promised revolution in Russia which it has already so nearly precipitated, then indeed the blood of hundreds of thousands will have been shed utterly in vain.

That is the consummation that all the bourgeois powers, so far as they are prudent, must wish-to see capitalist Japan exhaused by the struggle and yet disappointed of the main prize, official Russia weakened in her international relations and yet preserved in her position as "the backbone of reaction," and the Far Eastern field left open for the profit lords of Western Europe, England, and the United States to exploit to the detriment allke of the proletarist in their own countries and of the people of those Far Eastern lands.

However this may turn out, though, we may still hope that the revolution ary movement in Russia has gathered too great an impetus by this time to be resisted, even if peace is now declared. We may hope this and, let us add, we may help to realize the hope; now is just the time when the moral and especially the financial aid of Socialists in somewhat freer countries such as this ought not to be withdrawn from the valiant comrades in Russia -as it seems on the point of being, if we judge by the small contributions that have been made to the fund for the Russian Social Democracy during the last few weeks.

As for Japan, whatever may be the position in international affairs won by Russia just at present reminds one of her or conceded to her by the intervening powers, one thing is sure thing which we have predicted from the beginning—the only question being of more or less degree: It is sure that she will enter on a period of rapid capitalist development, of high finance and jobbery and intense exploitation of the workers and rapid concentration of property, partly in the hands of Japanese capitalists, partly in those of Western investors—and for the Japan ese working people it will not matter very much which have the upper hand. And great as will be the suffering that this capitalization and proletarization must involve, it is, we have good reason to believe the only road by which the toiling masses there and in Asia generally can pass to the Promised Land of economic freedom—the same rugged and thorny path that their brothers in the Western world are so painfully and yet triumphantly travel

#### NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

However the great strike in Chicago ends, let no one forget how it began Let no one forget that the cause of the whole trouble was the deliberate breaking of an agreement by a body of organized employers—the National Wholesale Tailors' Association. Nor is this the first instance of the sort. There have been many such. In dealing with labor organizations, the capitalists conlabor organizations, the capitalists con-sider that any amount of perfidy is justifiable. Profit sanctions all. The sooner the workingmen realize that it is a perfectly faithless unsay they have to fight, the sooner will the

When President Compara, writing the "American Federationist," says that all the Socialist publications "are virulent in their abuse of the active

trade unionists" and are supporting the movement for a secession from the the movement for a secession from the American Federation of Labor, he says what he knows is not true. Mr. Gompers may, of course, consider all criticism of his peculiar policy as iden-tical with "virulent abuse of trade un-ionists," but most trade unlouists can draw the distinction. As for the other half of the statement, The Worker, the "Volkszeitung," the "Social Democratic Herald," the Toledo "Socialist," St. Louis "Labor," Milwaukee "Wahrbett," and other Socialist papers, so far from advising Socialist trade unionists to seede from the American Federa-tion, have openly opposed the "indus-trial reorganization" scheme, to which only Mr. Gompers' maladroit attacks have given any vitality.

An improvement-almost infinites imally small, but still an improvemen tion of Pennsylvania. The new mea sure in question raises from thirteen to children may lawfully be employed in mills, factories, and mines, and does away with certain provisions by which, under the old law, false certi were easily got and children nine or ten years old sent to work un der the pretense that they were thir

There is no doubt that the passage of the new law is directly traceable to the impression made on the minds of old-party legislators by the activity of the trade unions and of the Socialist Party, especially from the time of the great coal strike in 1902.

It must be remembered that to get the law improved is but a small part of the necessary work. The next thing is to get it enforced, and only eternal vigilance can effect this. The trade unions are the bodies that ought to be most active in performing task.

We have received the report of the State Executive Board of the party in Wisconsin on the investigation re quested by the National Committee in the matter of the action of Local Milwanker and Victor L. Berger in the reached us too late for us to print the whole of it in this issue, it has seemed better to postpone the whole till next week. The documents will be worth of careful consideration, and we be-speak for them a candid reading. We all have our prepossessions, on the one side or the other; but as Socialists we should at least make an earnest effor to "hear the other side" in spirit as

#### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the

Veek e June 3, J Printed	
Single subscriptions12,363	11,990
Outside bundles 50	20
Samples 106	392
Exchanges 591	581
Sold at office in bundles	
or at retail 1,780	1,805
14,970	14.794
Loss	176

### THE GOD OF GOLD.

"A bird of prey, and a woman's bust,
"And the lying legend, 'In God we Trust," Hard and yellow, heavy and cold,

Defiled by vices manifold That have used it for inre and snare and price; Won with marked eards and with loaded

dice; Stained with lewdness and women's shame; fordid bribe for a man's fair name; Itlurred with blood and with children's

Pouled with sweat through the toil-wrung years; Blackened with dust from the coal-pit's

Cankered with wrong-east, west, north.

Tainted with shackle of serf and slave; Fetid with mould from the drunks: grave; omplice of murder, and crime's best

Joy of the miser, and pride of the fool; loy of the miser, and products.
Foe of truth, and the lie's ally; Pay of traitor and three-named spy; Dole of the spolicr to Charity— Theft's insult of aims to humanity. Wage of the harlot; loot of the thief; Promoter of crimes that pass belief; Spoil of a sinb in the midnight street; Fee for the unjust law's decree; Guerdon of fraud and hypocrisy;

Rase suborner of perjury; Prop of false pride and luxury; Malier of envy, spite and spicen; Creator of book and play obscene; Breeder of every breach of trust; Pander to war and to flerce blood-lust. To the lust of the eye and the lust of That hardens men's hear's and turns t cold;

Bow, O Fool, as thou passent by! This is the God we have set on high This is the Thing to which we pray,
This is our Golden Calf to-day,
This to Delty we obey.
Down on thy knees to the Deliar-God

He owns the water, the trees, the sod, The food, the clothing, the oil, the coal Owns thee, body, estate and soul; Holds existence in deed of fee— Controller of life and destiny.

Genusiex, Foot, to the Gold of Peif,
Lord God of the Great I Am-of Setf!

His incease, interest; his book of prayer kond, mortgage, scrip, escrificate and she His temple the exchange; his altar-stor Discoupt, collateral, secured call-loans; His priests are usurers; his creed, "Cobine."

His sacred symbol is the dollar-sign; His bible, business; and his only son is Profit—out of work by others done.

Lest, by ill chance, thy neighbor do thee

And put as 8 in front of peculate. W. K. P. French, la

### AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

XXI.—Rules of Socialist Policy: Fifth, the What and the Why of Democratic Discipline, Continued.

un in The Worker of Dec. 4. as an attempt foward a systematic and correct and yet popular statement of the fundamental principles of scientific Bocialism for the assistance of those who really wish to study (not merely to read something easy) and who have too little time to undertake ho flud any points not made clear or who have pertinent questions suggested by these articles are invited to write to the Editor of The Worker, and are assured that an attempt will be made to answer them.]

XXI. Rules of Socialist Policy. 5. DEMOCRATIC DISCIPLINE.

(Continued) We have pointed out that the discipline of the Socialist Party differs from that of other parties, not in being less strict, but in being democratic instead of autocratic, in being applied by the judgment and sanctio the authority of the rank and file as a collective body, not of individual lead-ers. As a matter of fact, the discipline of our party is much more stric and much more effective than that of he old parties; it must be, because of the greater difficulties our party has to vercome; it can be, just because it is It is essential to the stability of a

Socialist organization that its pe hould be understood by the rank and file, not merely accepted or submitted to. The less there is of compulsion, the more there is of mutual understanding and hearty agreement, the stronger will the party be. must be the foundation of our unanimity of action, both because we cannot afford to trust to the wisdon or the absolute fidelity of individual leaders and because such a party as ours, having no rewards but those of honor and fraternal confidence to confer and no penalties but those of moral disapprobation to inflict, cannot exercise compulsion save on a small scale and in exceptional cases, even if it were willing to do so; besides-and this is a rule that applies to all forms of social "organization—compulsion always means a waste of energy, and we need all our energy for our battle against capitalism. In view of these facts, and having

already insisted enough upon the netitude of those who would set what they call their personal liberty above the solidarity of the party, we may well devote some attention also to the opposite extreme, to the danger of carrying discipline to excess and stroying its offeet by making it too ter of formal obedience and too little a matter of intelligent unanimity. This danger is always present, especially while the party is still small and the experience of responsibility, and while individuals still loom large in its sight as powers for good or for ill. It is quite possible, under such circumstances, for the party sometimes to fall into a sort of mania of suspicion are neglected in the meantime.

and magnify comparatively small faults or errors into monstrous crimes and fearful conspiracies, which, it thought, must be crushed at all costs, o matter what important party affairs is not well. The party should do just as little "crushing" as possible; and we can seldom gain anything by getting excited or alarmed. Indeed, we ence has shown us that, once fairly established, our party cannot be sold out and cannot for long be seriously misled. Unreasonable fear is as much a weakness as is blind confidence. So we do well always to keep as cool as we can, to guard against nisconduct on the part of represent tives and spokesmen, but equally, each guard against fanaticism or

Most of the faults or errors of So-

cialists which call or seem to call for disciplinary action are due, we may be sure, to lack of knowledge or to mistakes of judgment, not to deliberate treachery or mailgnity. There are exceptions, but they are rare. Especially is this true when it is not only one or a few individuals who are involved, but whole subdivision of the party. We ought always, then, to act on the assumption that the comrades whose conduct we are compelled to criticize are honest in their intentions, unless there is the very strongest proof to the conthe matter from their point of view There is always the possibility that they are right and we wrong, wholly or in part; for, as we have before re narked. Socialist policy is not s

hysteria on his own part.

thing abstract and eternal, to be taken on authority like a creed, but is change more or less if condition change; we ought therefore, not mere to comrades who disapprove of th generally accepted rules of our party or who put upon them an interpreta-tion different from ours, but we ought to make a positive effort to under-stand their views, in order that we may learn from them if they are right or may convince them if they are

Quite aside from the possibility tha the dissentients are wholly or partly right, even supposing that they are al-ways altogether wrong, there is still just the same imporative duty on our part te give them a really open-minded hearing; we see this to ourselves, to the intellectual interity of our movethe intellectual integrity of our move-ment, still more than we owe it to those accused of error or misconduct. If we are-right, we can afford to be more than fair, but we cannot afford to be less than fair.

to be less then fair.

And since those who are wrong are in general-horestly mistaken and not wilfully false, it follows that the purpose of all of our disciplinary action must be to set them right and at the same time to have their usefulness for the party, if that be possible, not to throw them away as good for nothing. And the cases in which this is not possible as few and far between.

able are few and for between.

The same consideration applies equal force to the settlement of

tions of tactics upon which there is difference of opinion within the party As we have already said, it is practi cally certain that there always will be divergent tendencies in our ranks and, so long as the divergence does not go too far, it is well that there should be. We have insisted on the duty of every Socialist, when he finds himself in the minority, to accept the verdict of the majority cheerfully and to help in carrying it into effect, even though re serving his right to continue advocat ing his own views and trying to make his minority a majority. But it should also be borne in mind that all of us have our share of human

weaknesses, among which is that of obstinacy. It is not always easy for a man to do even what he knows he ought to do, and it is often still harder for those who have been overruled ought to do, and it is often still harder for those who have been overruled on what they consider an import-ant matter to see that they ought to waive their personal feelings and act heartly with the majority. Taking this fact into account, it is evidently the part of wisdom for the ma fority always to use its power with further than may be absolutely neces sary, to refrain from needlessly exas-perating the minority, to show such a spirit as will make it easier for that minority to do its duty. Prevention is always better than

punishment. Active harmony result-ing from mutual knowledge and undertanding and respect is always more to be desired than grudging compliance extorted by superior power. If on the one hand there is always, present in our party a tendency, especially amon the less experienced comrades, to un dervalue or even to disregard part discipline, on the other hand there i very often, especially among those old er comrades to whom the party is all in all and who are intensely active in its organization work, an almost equally bad tendency to be too severe in their judgments and too inflexible in carrying them out, to make too little allowance for inexperience and bad judgment and to jump to the conclusion that all who fail to come up to the best standard of comrades incorrigibly wrong and useless to the movement, and to seek to get rid of them instead of trying to improve them. Against this error we ought to guard as well as against that of too

great laxity.

And bow to guard against it? No alone by that patience and moderation that constant effort to see the other side as it is, that calmness and self estraint, which we have thus far ounselled. This alone might just lead cs. to the extreme of laxity, to a Laodiceau lukewarmness that would avail nothing for good. We must not mly refrain from making positive e out we must take positive measures t render disciplinary action unnecessary

of far as possible. In that word "positive" is the key to the right method. To punish an offense after it has been committed even if punishment could always be fairly and effectively imposed—is no to do any positive good, but only part ly to undo a positive harm. To prevent the commission of offenses by the feat of punishment-even if it were always practicable—is not to do any positive harm. The desirable thing is to pre-vent the commission of offenses against our party principles and the tics by removing their cause in advance. And their cause is generally ignorance of some sort-insufficient ficient knowledge of the lessons alread taught by experience elsewhere, insuf-ficient acquaintance and consequen misunderstanding and prejudice be tween the comrades of different parts of the country. Positive education of all these lines is the method by which most effectively and with the least waste of energy the party can preven in disciplinary action-the only method by which it can ensure a voluntary and intelligent observance of those rules

instead of a sullen obedience or a stub We Socialists of the United States need more and better education that we have ever had. We need a more accurate knowledge of the main out lines of economic theory than we get erally have—less of phrase and mor of clear thinking. But what we need ough knowledge of the historical side of Socialist theory and the Socialist movement—the application of the Marxian conception of history to cur rent political and social tendencies Wise men are able to learn from the experience of others, not only their own; and if a considerable ber of our comrades in all parts of the ountry were as familiar as active So-lalists should be with the account country were as rammar as active so-cialists should be with the economic and political history of the world and especially of the United States as Il-luminated by this Marxian interpretation and also with the history of the Socialist movement itself and of the trade-union movement in Europe and America, very many of our mistakes possibilism, of excessive local separa-tism and of excessive centralization, of laxity and of sectarian rigidity, would have been avoided. All this will come of course; yet it is worth while to ex-press the wish that it may come soon. But more important yet than all this knowledge that is to be got out of books, is the knowledge of ourselves and of each other that we can get only

or social reforms carried out by the government—a policy which, as every student of recent German politics knows (though our author does not bring this fact to the reader's attention), has been forced upon an unwill ing government by the fear which a steadily growing revolutionary party inspires in the minds of all prudent bourgeois statesmen; and it is shown incidentally that another important factor in this gratifying progress has thousand and one forces at work in bourgeois society to create unreasonable prejudices between East and West, between North and South, between city and country, between industrial and agricultural workers, and so forth, Naturally these prejudices affect us among others, if they are not counterasted by forces from within the Societies movement. We have seen these dividing forces at work in one movement, and we shall continue to see been the increased aggressiveness and disciplined solidarity of the German trade unions, which, during the whole period under consideration, have been largely and increasingly under Social

ist influence and leadership.

From a great mass of statistical evidence Professor Ashley draws conclusions which are briefly summed up as 1. In the last quarter of a coursey the

deposits in German savings bonks have steadily become both more numerous and

more considerable in amount in proportion to the population.
2. In the last two decades the tive movement has taken hold of the Ger man working classes, and the number of members of working-class co-operative stores and the amount of their business have been rapidly growing.

3. In the last quarter of a century the per capita consumption of all the ordinary ecrease in the consumption of spirits. 5. In the last twenty years there has been a gradual decrease of the bours of labor; while this is partly and in some

can counteract them. We have party

papers in various parts of the coun-try, each reflecting the special ideas the particular virtues and weaknesses

of the party in that region. It is de

sirable that the circulation of thes

papers should not be confined to their several localities, but that every com-

rade should make it a point to sub-

cribe for and to read carefully, from

week to week, two papers-one pub

lisher in his own vicinity and anothe

Thus each will get two views, mo

or less divergent, of each question that

make a fair judgment of the merits

of the question—just as one who wish-es to make a just appreciation of a landscape or a building or a picture will try to see it from at least two

this national circulation of our variou

local papers, the force that makes for solidarity and for mutual understand-

ing in our party—and thus makes for intelligent action and prevents disrup-

tural population and that it is a mis

take to send a Northern man on

New York to get speakers and organ izers from California and Minnesott

will learn from such a speaker

not learn from a local propagandist

and each speaker, too, will learn much

from his various audiences and carry the result back to his home.

correct our errors and perfect our Se

cialist education and so avoid the mak

ing of mistakes that will necessitat

Current # #

Literature

THE PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN

QUARTER OF A CENTURY. By W. J

Ashley. Longmans, Green, & Co. 19)4 Price, by mail, 68 cents.

Professor Ashley, formerly of Har

vard, but new occupying a chair in the

University of Birmingham, England, has brought out this little book as a con-

tribution to the controversy now pre

tenance or the abandonment of the

free-trade policy. Germany, as a nation which for something more than twen

ty-five years has followed a protection

ist policy not unlike that of the United States, is being cited by both sides in England—the Freetraders alleging and

the German working class, and th

Protectionists painting German condi-tions in roseate hues and attributing

all the good they can find there to the system of high tariffs on both agri-cultural and manufactured products.

Professor Ashley presents an interest

ditions in Germany as of the change

which have taken place in the period named. His sympathies are obvious;

on the protectionist side, but he does

ment in favor of the proposed chang

of British policy out of the facts be collates; he confines himself rather to

collates; he confines himself rather to showing that, at any rate, the high-

tariff system has not prevented a mos

tion of the working people of German

during this quarter-century. He doe

not allege that this improvement has

been caused by the tariff, but rathe

deprecates any such sweeping inferences on the one side or the other, hold

ing that the economic system is too complicated a thing and the differ

ences of geographical and historical in

fluences are too great to allow us to at

tribute the observed tendencies to any

one cause so specific and limited as the

tariff laws; in this he is undoubtedly

The book has a special interest for

us Socialists—in the absence of any adequate treatment in English of the

recent economic history and social leg islation of Germany—in view of the

fact that the period covered is almost

fluence of the Social Democratic Party

in German politics, as well as of the protectionist policy in that country. The author's negative conclusions will

apply with quite as much force and his positive conclusions with much

his positive conclusions with much greater force to the defense of Social-

sm than to that of Protectionism. In

spite of the ever recurring predictions that the growth of Social Democracy

would make the development of industry impossible and thus react unfavor

ably on the present condition of the

working people, it is conclusively shown that German industry has de

veloped enormously and that the con-dition of the working people has im-proved vastly more in Germany than in England just in this period when

Social Democracy was making such rapid forward strides in Germany and

was showing so little strength in England. So much for the negative side

On the positive side it is shown that

in important factor in this marked im

provement of working-class condition

in Cormany has been the great sorle

right.

not attempt to make a positive

rguing the relatively bad condit

disciplinary action.

sent Socialist principles to the

propaganda tour in the South,

versa. This is a false view.

be little doubt that it is, on the whole, an advantage,

& In the last quarter of a century the death-rate has greatly and stendily dimin-ished, especially in the large towns.

arban population-where they are always most numerous—has considerably dimin-& The amount of over-crowding in the

tive tendencies-is the work of speak workingmen's tenements seems to have been considerably reduced. ers who go all over the country. It been a farmer can know how to pre-

If it is interesting to have the testinony of so conservative an economist ditions of the working class during the period of growing influence of the Sois needed in our propaganda and with-in our party organization as well is a intended admission of the good effect of our party activity on so-called "imbroadening of our view. It is good for couraging as a refutation of the theory held by the more sanguine of our op ponents and too often shared by the and Texas and to send speakers and more superficial of our own comrades brought from a distance, what it could vance only when the condition of the working people is growing worse, that der capitalism tends to make them satisfled and damp their revolutionary as ished and damp their revolutionary as-pirations. The German experience proves the contrary; with a steady, though slow, amelioration of their present lot, there has come a steady By such methods as this can we best and rapid increase in the aggressive

> Professor Ashley cannot, of course, resist the temptation to go a little out of his way to attack the Marxian the ory by misrepresentation (perhaps due to insufficient understanding rather than to bad faith) and to comfort his bourgeois readers with the delusive assurance that the Revisionist tendency has the upper hand in the German Sc cial Democratic Party; but we expec this, and so we are not much disturbed by it, though we would be mightily pleased if we could find an English or American writer capable of avoiding this mistake. Thus, our author says

the German proletariat.

The teact, taught by Mary, and since ists, around which the whole [Revisionist controversy turns is that of the "Verelend-ung"—the constant and inevitable ten-dency towards the progressive impoverishment of the masses. But why are men like Bernstein ready, may, anxious, to abandon a teaching which has been in the past the most effective weapon of popular propaganda? Simply because it has b glaringly untrue. The artizan cannot with any decency be told that he is bound inevitably to be driven down to the margin of bare existence, . . . , when he knows that just the opposite is happening.

This is a flagrant misstatement of the Marxian position, based on a single paragraph or a few separate para graphs of Marx' writings, torn their logical and rhetorical context and put forth as a summary of his whole theory. We might well reply: The German artizan cannot with any decency be told that his welfare is in dissolubly bound up with that of his employers and that he must depend on his individual thrift and the good feeling of the dominant class for the improvement of his lot, because he knows by experience that just the opposite is the case-that whatever improvement he gets comes as the result of his revo-lutionary attack on the very basis of existing institutions. In offering such a reply we should be tacitly misrepresenting Professor Ashley's real post tion (though not that of many other be tacitly misrepresents that of the

SOCIAL PROGRESS: A Yearbook for 1905 Josiah Strong, Editor. New York. The Baker and Taylor Co. Cloth, pp. 349 fully indexed. Price, \$1.

This second number of "Social Progmarks a distinct improven over that of 1904 and is, in fact, an in pensable book of ready reference er, or labor organizer or secretary. A surprising amount of information on all manner of topics of social interes is packed in between its covers, all in easily comprehensible form, and ren dered readily accessible by an unusu ally full and well arranged index. So far as we have had time to test it, moreover, the information is accurate to a very creditable degree; a few ermoment. To give some idea of its scope, we may just run over a few out of the hundreds of titles: Mortality by occupations in the United States; Dwelling and ownership of homes; Statistics of occupations; Co centration of wealth and economic power; Wages and prices; Strikes, lockouts, and unemployment; Acci-dents to workingmen; Child labor; Poverty, pauperism, crime, and vice; Charities; Social Settlements; Direct Logislation: Municipal Ownership: Cooperation; Trade unions, the oper shop; Socialism; Review of the year's events in various countries; Abou twenty pages are given to biblio raphles on social subjects and abo forty to directories of trade unions and societies of various sorts. The June number of the "Interna

tional Socialist Review," which corpletes the fifth year of that publication s one of the best numbers it has ever issed. The opening article is a trans-lation of a discussion by Karl Kautsky of "The Differences Among Russia Socialists," which has already attract explanation that has yet appeared of this difficult, interesting, and timely subject. Knutsky attacks the position taken by many Socialists that the Ter are the real center aroun ary forces must be grouped. He give the historical origin of the verious manner the one country that was long supposed, even to some extent by Mary | plus of \$1,812,000,001.

himself, to be an exception to the Marxian laws of historical ment, is now giving a striking exemplification of the working out of these laws. The second of the series of ar-ticles on Marxism, by L. Boudin, treats of "The Materialistic Conception of History and the Class Struggle," and gives a discussion of these fundamentals of Socialism that constitutes a real discussion of these fundamentcontribution to the literature of Marxism. In "Veblen the Revolutionist."

we have a spirited reply to William E. Walling's article that appeared in the April number of the Review. The reply is by Robert R. LaMonte, and he proceeds to let Veblen answer Walling and then to discuss the general relation of Veblen's position to the Socialist philosophy. Carl D. Thompson considers "Wisconsin and Her Critics," giving the Wisconsin side of the present controversy. The editor tells what he thinks about the same subject editorially. Ernest Untermann his remarkable series of articles on the elation of evolutionary thought to Socialism with a discussion of the work of Marx and Engels. The departments are of interest. Max Hayes flays Compers in an artistic manner, showing his weakness in attempting to brand the Socialists as union-wreckers.

Mr. Edward J. Wheeler, hitherto editor of the "Literary Digest," as sumes control of "Current Literature" commencing with the July issue, and will be assisted by Alexander Harvey and Leonard D. Abbott, also members of the "Literary Digest" staff.

#### THE WHITE SLAVE.

Not bleeding 'neath the lash of Egypt's Brorn, Not in the dungeon nor in galley chains, Nor balted to the savage lions now,

Like those to Nero's bloody thirst con signed. But look on him, the white stave of om

See on his face the centuries' stamp of

Ye see no chains, but get more sharp the Life's shackles cut into his tortured soul. The white slave tolls away his hor

And dies like coral worm beneath the sea, That palaces and gardens by his bands may While kingdoms rise and princes come

His masters revel, while the white slave

'Re ye contented," is his only cheer. And when to God goes up a cry for help in vain he prays to him who dwells

high: "O God of Plenty, art thou bilind and deaf, That to this lowly cry comes no relief?" His masters revel. Their remorse of soul a drowned in ruby wine when tears

should flow: Lights of the ballroom, softly pleading What thoughts are lent for tales of man's

Tell these of sorrow and they heed you not. For splender hides from them the cancer-

The masters revel. Countless thousand starve.

The white slave's cup of woe is surely God of the wealthy, if then be their God. Cover thine eyes when this cup overflows,

For Satan's realm makes not the whole of hell While sons of earth such feorful tales can

The pulpits breathe forth libels on thy

Thou canst not be the God to whom they cry. Then wilt not stand for treason's carthin

Nor see thy poor oppressed forever wronged. quickly, lest thy teachings fade away

And men forget thy mercies while they The black slave cried, his ere was not in

Prophets arose to sound the warning note. The crisis came, and 'mid the clash of steel From sable limbs the cruel fetters fell.

Great was the price, not not too great to par. That u en might be redeemed from slav cry's swny.

Ye white slaves, stand together side by And list in silent prayer the distant storm

ough faint and Prophetic ears cannot mistake the sound Tis coming coming fast—this sterm cloud

dark. But those who revel neither see nor bark Henry O. Morris and Sidney Stevens, is Miners' Magazine.

#### AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL

In their editorials commenting on the Chicago strike, the daily papers laid perticular stress on the fact that the trouble started on account of twelve people-referring to the twelve garment workers whose past the daily press has often discussed this some point. The idea of a strike in behalf of a few persons seems to them to be entirely wrong and absurd. We are glad this point has been noted. The strength of the trade union movement lies in this very idea. The labor union stands ready to protect its members, collectively or individually—an injury to one is the concern of all. The United States govern ment has at different times in the past war with other nations because of wrongs such action solely because the individuals were American citizens. Was any protest made then? No, and there should not have been. We of the unions story in the fact that all our strength and one of our members.-Typographical Jour Let us add that this is a principle which

It is a fact, owing to the very conditions

One million nine hundred and ninty-nine thousand women and children work in the factories of this country. Their labor help ed the factory accurate to accumulate a me

ALL STREET, SALES

By Gladys Vera Lamb.

reflected the spirit of the times, as determined by conditions of living. In the songs of a time are indicated the gustoms, manners and morals of that period—the general trend of ideas.

There is a class of songs, sold by the many thousands, commonly referred to as "popular sheet music." The airs are catchy, tunes we sing and whistle over and over. Each year a new crop is given to the music-loving public, and few survive beyond the second or third year. The words of these songs are generally quite inane; yet back of their frivolousness is tendency and a meaning.

tendency and a meaning.

It is interesting to observe the prole-tarian character of these songs which sell. But it is the spirit of the unawakened worker, who as yet does not eive his relation to his employer perceive his relation to his employer, to his class, and to society. The songs of the day, in general, breathe forth only a mild discontent, only a mo ate longing for the good things of life; a comfortable, that is to say, endurarealization of the Iron Law's truth And in these songs one can find no note or word which speaks of the solunote or word which speaks of the solu-tion of the problem of how to get more goods and more happiness for the peo-ple who do the world's work.

ese songs, it is the poor girl who marries the map of wealth. fers thereby and becomes "a bird in a gilded enge," instead of a self-satisfied society leader, prominent in charity "She lives in a mansion of ach ing hearts." Themes like these are the people's theoretical condemnation of people's theoretical condemnation of the marriage for financial considera-tions. It is not the great general or even captain who goes to war (in the songs) and is mourned by loved ones at home—it is the humble private or "only a volunteer." The homes in the songs are farm homes, amid clover and corn, usually plain white cottages, where the fields are white with cotton, fraggant with new-mown hay, or covered with waving grain. In the songe of city life, numberless Bill Balleys are left out in the rain, poor, without ever a cent—owing for board bills or rest Of over one hundred popular sougs l nd that somewhat less than one half were descriptive of or referred to matrimonial troubles. This is a reflex of actual life, if the figures of United

States divorce courts mean anything. Love, the never dying theme, is still as popular as of old, in song and life. But again we note that the really pop-miar love (in the songs) is proletarian love—that of the farmer lad and lass, and of the people who work. No songs do we find telling of the vows of be jewelled malds and men with stove pipe hats, at society functions. No melody sets forth the fuss and feathers of expensive wedding celebrations. In songs, the loving pair woo and win "under the honeysuckles they dwell "near the fields of Old Virginia," "in the heart of Old New Eng-land," "by the Swanee," or some other delightful spot-never in Chicago

PUZZLERS FOR PA.

It belongs to me, my son. Do all these big piles of brick belong

Yes, my son; every brick of them.

My! How long did it take you to

No, my son, these men you see work-be: here make them for me.

Vo the men belong to you, pa?

the other would be a slave. What is a slave, pa?

No, my son, these men are free men. No man can own another. If he could

A slave, my son, is a man who has

to work for another all his life for only his board and clothes.

Why do men work so hard, pa? Do

Well, no. I don't supose they do, but they work or starve.

Are these men rich, pg?

Have they any horses or fine clother

Well, hardly; it takes them all their

What is a living, pa?
Why a living—well, for them a living is what they eat and wear.
Livit that board and clothes, pa?

Are they any better off than slaves

of course they are, you foolish boy.
Why, they're free; I don't make them
work for me; they can leave whenever

And if they leave won't they have

Yes, of course they will; they will

And will they get any more than

No: I suppose not. Then, how are they my better off

Why, they have votes; they are free

If they get sick do you pay for the doctor, pa?
No: of course not; they must pay
for their own doctor.
If the slave gets sick, who pays for

the doctor, pa?
Well, his owner dock, he can't afford

men, pa? Well-it makes little difference, I

can hire another any time.

You would care more about them if
they were your slaves, wouldn't you,
pa?

Yes. I suppose so. Then how is it better for them to be

Oh, don't sak foolish questions, boy. What are bricks made of, pa? Of clay, my son.

**/**\_\_\_\_\_

One his property.

One you afford to lose one of

and do they go to the seaside when it' warm the same as we do no?

Not to any great extent, my Do they own any houses, pa?

I rather guess not, my son.

time to work for their living. Wint is a living, pa?

I suppose it is.

they choose

to work, pu?

What place is this, pa? This is a brickyard, my son Whose brickyard is it, pa?

Blone by yourself?

In popular sougs, as in all our politi-tal, social and juridical institutions, is fact is very large.

A song is popular to the extent that it expresses the joys, sorrows, and aspirations of the working class. It is the songs which touch the heart of the great common people that live. Burns is immortal.

So it is not by mere chance that a song called "Good Old Summertime" was sung and still is sung by nearly everyone from Atlantic to Pacific. To called "Good Old Summerting everyone from Atlantic to Pacific. To-day some call it a classic and why? Not solely because of the tuneful mel-ody, but because it represents the longing of the workers—held in fac-tory, workshops, and office during long months of toil—for fresh breezes, the birds, the bees, shady lanes, and sweethearts. weethearts.

There is much of the war s in the songs of to-day. This is not strange—with Japan and Russia killing off men in vast numbers, an policeman's clubs and guns busy in and employed to force each other to come to terms. We are not surprised to hear the people singing songs of war, but it starts us thinking when we find that in these songs that sell and are sung by so many thousands, it is the tiusel and show, the giamor and ending in the return of the song-hero who comes home a hero, dead or alive war in all its hideousness and brutal ity-to sing of the martial music, the pretty uniforms, the rhythmic march to soul-stirring drum-taps, as so many nsidious baits to induce men to risi their lives, not in their own fight for justice and economic equality, but for the glory of the masters of greed their ever-reaching clutch of the world's wealth.

Don't mind what they call you, darling, And don't let your heart be sad, Some day you may be a soldier, And a hero like your dear old dad, And some day in a famous battle—etc.

thus the children are encouraged engage in the occupation of murde The song, of which this is the choru received three encores in a large city theater this spring. It is time we had songs with irresistible airs that will convince the child who hears them that he must fight HIS OWN battles only that HIS fight is the long struggle of the working class for economic eman cipation. Let us teach the people that the real hero is the one who helps man kind to live!

As the ideal of Brotherhood grows and the hope of the working class for a complete regeneration of our social system develops into a burning neces sity, great songs will be produce Now they are very scarce and unpopu-lar with "the masses." The time is not yet here. But in the coming years ne and singer. Patriotism, a new patrio ism, will live in the hearts of a of fifty-five popular songs I found only one which could be construed as patriotic. The NEW patriotism will include the whole world and the weal or woe of its people, and will be th

Do the bricks belong to the me

hen they make them, pa? No: they belong to me. Why do they belong to you

Because the clay is mine Did you make it, pa? No: God made it, my son. Did he make it for you, pa?

No: I bought it. Bought it from God?

another man, I suppose. Did the first man it

from buy it from God?

No. certainly not

such foolish questions.

Maybe I would

Did the man buy it from God? No, of course not; he bought it from

How did he get it, then? How was

Then, if these men should claim it

Oh, I don't know; perhaps I should have to ask some one to give me work. Would you make bricks, pa?

How would you like to make bricks for only your board and clothes, and

let the man who claimed the clay have

verything else?
Nobody'd care how I liked it. Poo

Notice were now in face it. Proper people must work for their fiving.

If these men had brickyards of their own would they work for you, pa?

Not likely; they would work for themselves, prohably.

Isn't it lucky that that man claimed his land first, and that you bought it?

Why?

If he hadn't, maybe somebody clse would have claimed it, and then maybe one of these men would own it now, and then maybe you'd have to work for him for your board and clothes.

Maybe. You ought to be thankful

to Providence that your father is not obliged to work for somebody in order

to support you. Should these men's little boys be

Well, I suppose they should,
What for, pa?

Is steady work a good thing, pa?

Of course it is, my son.

Then why don't you work, pa? Nobody could keep you from making bricks, could they, pa?

No. But I don't want to take work

away from the men. If I worked I should be keeping one of them out of

should be keeping one of them out or a job.

Thut's kind of you, ps. But if you wheeled that man's barrow while he rested a little, would be feel bud about

Oh, pshaw! Gentlemen den't whe

barrows.
What's gentlemen, pe?
Why, gentlemen?—men who den't need to work—the upper chass.
I thought there wasn't any upper

hankful to Provider

it his more than anybody else's?

Oh, I don't know; I suppose he just

No. from a man.

en make them?

class in this country. I heard a man

The man who said it was a Socialist or an Anarchist or a Single Taxer or something, or maybe it was election time and he was trying to catch votes. Say, pa, my Sunday-school teacher says we are all God's children. Is she a Socialist or an Anarchist or a Single

Taxer, or is she trying to catch votes?

Oh, no, that's the proper thing to say in Sunday-schools and churches.

Well, pa, honest now; are these men God's children just as much as we are? Why, yes, my son; to be sure they

bought those marbles for Jim and me, and I grabbed them all and made Jim give me his top before I'd let him play with them, and you called me a greed; whipped me? Yes, my son, I remember. Well, do you think you did right?

Certainly, my son; a parent has a ight to correct his children, and keep them from acquiring bad principles. I bought the marbles for both of you. Your brother Jim had as much right

Your brother Jim had as much right to them as you had.

Well, pa, if these men are God's children just as much as you are, then you and they are brothers, aren't you?

didn't God make the clay for ll his children? Yes, I-I supose so.

Then what right have you to all the clay any more than I had to have all Oh, bother! Don't ask such stupid mestions.

Say, pa, aren't you a greedy little hog for keeping all the clay, and making these men give you so much work for such a poor living? Aren't you afraid God will punish you?

Oh don't talk so much! You make ne tired!-Adapted from "The Inquis tive Boy" by Spokeshave.

#### "A QUESTION OF METHOD."

To the faltor of The Worker:—I had hoped that the discussion on "a question of method" was for the time ended, and I was about ready to pronounce upon the debuters, as a benediction, the Words of the immortal Dowie, "Peace be unto ye!" But two or three recent letters, along with some private conversation, have raised points which it is necessary to consider.

One of the assertions which is aften made by those who seek a sauction for sarily rough, rude and abusive. I emphati contrary, that the abuse, the questioning of motive, the attacks upon character, that o-catled "intellectuals"-of a class of per sons who do not perform hard manus flacipline of a labor organization, but who while range of more "gentee lown (or up) to fusurance agents and core dectors.

It is very kind of my several mentors to beliefs and manners of workingmen. Still, I do not believe that I am desperately it need of the instruction. I think that I also, know something about worsingmen And if a personal reference may be par doned in this case, I may say that I am, or have been, something of a workingman muscif. I was apprenticed to the printer's have spent most of my working life at the case. I was a member of the typographi cal union before I had reached the age of 18, and it is perhaps needless to say that I remained a member throughout the time about so that for the last few years, in setting in type. But if this change in oc-cupation has made any difference in my working-class attitude, or has caused in to "forget the smell of the press-room,"

I am blissfully unaware of it. And thus, knowing workingmen as I do knowing the mental and meral influences of the discipline which men undergo in associated employment and in trade organi-zations, and of that further and higher discipline which they undergo in accepting the creed and faith of Socialism, I repudiite with indignation the assertion wh now would it be theirs?
Oh, bother! Don't keep asking manual work are so prone to make. It is, speaking generally, untrue, and it is made too eften as a justification of their own If you didn't own the clay how would you get your living, pa?

> I wonder if some of these factious workers may not be made to comprehend the degree of the insult which they offer to the great body of Socialist workingmen when they excuse themselves on the ground that workingmen are necessarily rude, impudent and vituperative. My more recent experience among workingmen - and particularly among Socialist workingmen only further emphasizes the untruth of this charge. I could point out a certain So-cialist branch with which I am slightly ialist branch with which I am slightly equainted wherein every man but one, as I now recall, is a workingman. Yet they are all able to consider principles entirely spart from personalities, they do not call ne another names, they do not suspecan instant tolerate the motion that in or-der to be a good Socialist he must be a boor. I could also point out that among the many party members who have con mended the stand I have taken in th ingman. And I can further say that, though pleuty of instances are discoverable of workingmen who are saspicious, quarret-some and violent, yet the general effect of association in employment and in economic organization, when socialized and refined by the influence of the Socialist faith, is ever to make men more just, element and interest among their fellows. I sincerely wish that some of our "intellectuals" who are so posse to run into abustveness; and

We mad is have, in the good on my-of the priming tends (Commides Ben Har-ford, Fred. Martin and other colleagues will remember) a type of person known as the "carbotome agazer man." The chief netivity of the "carbotome agazer man"— he rarely worked—see to occupy the edge of the information from of a printing office and histogre every printer who would

varying and irreducible "equareness" and the angularity, obliquity and ellipticity of nearly every one cles. Self-praise was not enough for him. He could bring his tran-scendant merits into full relief only by com-trasting them with the abundant lack of merits in others.

A good deal of the detraction common in Socialist controversies seems to me of a like kind. The "curbotone square man"

common sense and fellowship among the printers, and there is every reason to be-However flercely one may attack the mon enemy, there is a line to be drawn against attacks upon one's one comrades. Even the ethical code of thieves respects this principle, and why should not Social

Controversy may be strenuous, spirited and forceful without any indulgence in per sonalities. Those naive controversialists who doubt this may contemplate with prot the life and writings of Huxley. In particular, they may contemplate his lec-ture on "Administrative Nihilism" (1872) lectical drubbing they ever received. And yet such was the tone of this lecture that it drew from Spencer, a man usually trasci ble and sensitive to criticism, this tribute

"If you had intended to set an example to the Philistines of the way in which controversial differences may be maintain ed without any decrease of sympathy, you could not have done it more perfectly."

It seems to me that this is the kind of

tribute which any Socialist might profit ably strive all his life, to earn. And le him who so strives be assured that thos blessed for his cond ers the organized disciplined and social

New York, June 9.

#### THE WISCONSIN MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Worker: Speaking of the Wiscondu movement in an article in your paper of May 13, Comrade A. M. Simons says: "The whole organization is boss ridden to an unbearable degree.'s dreadful charge. And in the ee to the contrary, no any evidence to the contrary, no doubt, many of your readers will believe it. I wish, therefore, to inform them that this charge is absolutely groundless and I challenge Comrade Simons to submit his evidence. I have traveled from end to end of Wisconsin, visiting every organisation in the state, ever and over again during the last three years and I have yet to find one.

terrorized."
If this is true it is forrible. But it is not If this is true if is forthle. But it is not true. And I propose to Comrade Simonis it test that will settle the matter. This is my proposition: If Comrade Simons will submit to me valle evidence of the houstman or terrorism he charges—cridence of a single case of violation of the party's constitution, either city, state-or national, in the matter of the trial or expulsion or disciplination of the proposition of the violation.

gard this as an insult to our membership

the party. Is that bossism or terrorism If so, I will say that this has been the worl If so, I will say that this has been the work of the whole body of loyal comrades in Wisconsin and not of Rerger alone. We have also had comrades who have thought themselves itt for positions to which our membership did not see fit to elect them. We have been careful in the selection of candifatts, and careful fit the election of officials. Some office-seekers have become of Courade Simons' information or com-plaints? To keep our movement clean, to keep it efficient, to make it more harmon-lously and in discipline—is this terrorism or bessism? If it is, Simons should not give Begger all the credit, for I am positive that the tactics of the Wisconsin movement are the result of the combined effort and har-rorisms action of hundreds of local con-

hers.

It is a great injustice both to Comrade It is a great injustice, both to Comrade Berger and to the state movement to charge us as Comrade Simons does. In no single case have I found our comrades protesting against Berger as a tyrant and everywhere throughout Wisconsis one common with its uttered with the utmost enthusiasm: "Give us more men like Berger!"
Personality I want to say that I have

us more men like Bergee!"

Personally I want to say that I have travelled in a dagen states and worked under as many different State Committees, and I have never worked with greater freedom, such scenerous co-operation or hearty assistance as in Wisconsin. Over and over again I have bessed Comrade Berger say to me who worked: "You have no hous; work in your own way; go and come on your own plans; all we sak is that you show results," These are not the words of a boss. own plane; all we sak is that you show results." There are not the words of a bons. I cannot understand how Berger should have come to be regarded as tyrannous or intrierant. Over and over again I have seen him rise in stormy userings in the mildst of some fleres controversy and by his magnanishty and conciliation bring peace and barmony among warring factions. I have found Comrade Berger, though positive, emphatic and aggressive, yet always the logal rived, the faithful connsellor and the valuet comrade.

Comrade Simons says that in Wisconsist disagreement is always purished severely. This, I know is absolutely false, for I have personnily and repeatedly "disagreed," and while I have been given to understand, as every good Socialist should, that I would be expected to abide loyally by the will of the unjority, and also to defer to the views the same to the

Wheenste, that he has acquaintances it nearly every large piece, and that he knows of at lead twenty persons who have complained to him during the last four person. Well, in the first place, twenty out of twenty-eight thousand poters is not a very large proportion. I believe that Chemushat he twenty "promptainers" he theretay. One couracle. I promote the cause of the local couraging construction of the cause of the local couraging construction is and the cause of the local couraging to "coupling the "

The Capitalist Class, by Karl Kautsky 15. Cents
Now and Then, a Socialist Play by Fred's Krafft 10. Cents
The Adventures of John McCue, Socialist 10. Cents
The Religion of Capital, by Paul Lafargue
Social Effect of Machinery, by Frank W. Cotton 10. Cents
Where We Stand, by Lohn 

us and been elected to some petty-office on the Democratic party ticket. Another man, "preacher," complained because we were so narrow" that we didn't favor Brynn as "so narrow" that we didn't favor Bryan as our candidate for President. This man wanted to be state organizer. Some other comrades have "complained" because we refused to adopt Delcon's tactics and endorse the "Weekly People." Two or three "complained" because when we found out that they had been holding secret conferences with the Republican party leaders

we fired them before they got a chance

deliver the goods.

But, surely, all considerate comrades will But, surely, all considerate comrades will agree that some degree of discipline is necessary if our movement is ever to auc-ceed. And possibly some may feel that this discipline, however mid, when applied to themselves is too rigid. But aside from this I believe there is not the slightest grounds for this drastic charge against Wisconsin.

Comrades, I cannot understand this fero-Convades, I causet understand this rero-cious attack upon Berger. Here is a man who has given twenty of the best years of his life for our cause; he has invested all Be has on earth in the struggle to hulld up a Socialist Party; he is as thoroughly in-formed a Socialist as we have in our party, daily in touch with the international So-cialist movement; his efforts more then those of any other single individual baye built up a Socialist organization in Wiscon-sin that has caused the capitalist class to tremble, has drawn their flercest fire, her tremble, has drawn their flercest fire, has put our representatives in city and state legislatures and forced the old parties to combine to meet us. For us he is anguestionably the best, the wisest, ablest and most valuable worker in our movement. And yet, instead of honoring him and halling his advance with joy, you humiliate him, you depose him from your National Executive Committee and now threaten to call these his cover he would be from the

him, you depose him from your National Executive Committee and now threaten to call upon us even to expel thin from the party upon pain of outselves being driven out. Couractes, is this the reward, that awaits him who enters the fight for you? Is this the shister future that faces him who commits himself to your cause? Must we admit that the American Socialist movement has no sense of gratitude, no heart of appreciation?

Commits himself to your cause? Must we admit that the American Socialist movement has no sense of gratitude, no heart of appreciation?

Commits a harmonious party. We have a received as a harmonious party. We have a received for struggle before its, an infinite trask as infinite opportunity. Shall we not first allowe the Tactionki spirit; shall we not first allowe the Tactionki spirit; shall we not first allow the Tactionki spirit; shall we not first allow the factions from embedding our movement and blocking our work? Shall we not finist upon generosity in criticism, consideration in discipline, and construction in the first to the control of the cont

To the Editor of The Worker:—The length to which some comrades have gone in the Berger matter seems to me most deplorable. It is enough to ap the en-thusiasm, to say the least, of even the staunchest worker is the cause of Sociallem to feel that one's well-meant efforts may result so disastrously as they have is Comrade Berger's case. Discipline must b maintelned, of course, and I am as any lous as anyone can be to keep the move ment pure, but discipline so wantonly ad ministered is out of place outside of Rus sia. Condemning a man without giving him his "day in court," does not reflect the spirit which it seems to me should

characterize our movement.

The proceedings against Comrade Berge

The proceedings against Comrade Berger up to the present time seem very like capitalistic injunction proceedings, where a man is depetved of his liberty without triat, without charges made against him and without being confronted by his accusers without being confronted by his accusers and the opportunity to defend himself. Are the liberties of a people safe under such conditions? Is a man's reputation safe? It would seem that if the action of the National Committee in this matter is a sample of the bighest judicial and administrative slidity and temper of our party we are yet a long way off from the time when political power can be estructed to us. Another thing—can the policy of airing personal matters in the party press be safely continued? Is it woil to "wash our dirty linen" in public? To be sure, we must allow the fullest and frankest discussion, but if such discussion leads to such

mat allow the fullest and frankest discussion, but if such discussion leads to such a miscarriage of justice, as this seems to me, there will have to be a change from so much discussion of men to more discussion of measures. If the columns of our party press are to be open to attacks on comments, how are we going to discriminate between the honest critic and the trailor in our rapins? The traitor is likely to be the loudest to his assertions of loyalty to uncompromising flociation. The tree Sociative is often modest in his cisium and passibly not no dark such the rather always. How is the trailor going to be distinguished from the grander fociation. It

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too, the results to the party will be just as disastrous if it is torn by dissension through the mistaken zent of a genuine Socialist as through the machinations of a traitor within our ranks. Men of the working class are just as capa

ble of using kind and gentlemanly lan guage towards each other as are men of any other class. And here again, it will not do to say that because one does rough work for a living be should be excused when he were rough and unkind words in the discussion of his fellowmen. ingman is as capable of being courteous to to expect less of him in this respect verger on insult and ought to be resented by

press and such legislative action as characterized the National Committee is the Berger matter give our opponents a needless advantage. Already capitalise newspaper writers show great glee because what they have predicted is coming to pass, namely, that the Socialists are so hot-headed and impractical that they will against Socialism in a Milwankee

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"Itut note the kind of 'liberty' these shouters for liberty give. Mr. Simons, at leading member of Mr. Berger's party, fells us that the rank and file dare not even the control of the selection of the control of the c

There is no truth in what Jay George

from comrades he is able to put up plausible argument. Our enemy is lying in wait to catch at our every mistake. Let us refrain from personalities; refrain from hasty judgment; discuss measures not men; and first, last and all the time make it our chief husiness to make Socialists, loyal and well-balanced. ISAAC PETERSON. Whitewater, Wis., June C.

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### THE CURATE'S DREAM.

By Robert Granville.

Scene: A fashionable Garden Party | and thriftless fellows, and that, of Lady Toppington, Lady Giltedge

Lady Violet Selvage seated in garder chairs under an oak tree taking ices. The pale-faced curate passing. Lady Top: Oh, Mr. Sirpliss, do com-You really ought to know what

wicked superstitious women ave been talking about. Lady Selvage: Nonsense, Barabara,

Mr. Sirpliss would not listen to our The Curate: On the contrary, Lady

Belvage, anything that interests ladies should be instructive to me. Pray tell me what were you speaking about? Lady Top: Lady Selvage and Lady Giltedge were relating their dreams. The Curate: How interesting.

Lady Selvage: How satirical. Lady Giltedge: Don't Violet, Mr. Sirpliss is awfully fond of dreams. Aren't you, Mr. Sirpliss?

Lady Top: Not your sort, Lillian. Eh. Mr. Sirpliss? The Curate: You forget, my lady.

that I have not yet heard the dream Lady Top: But you can guess it. It

would surely be about a new teagown, or a new lover, or a new bracelet. Lady Selvage: Dear Mr. Sirpliss, do you think it is wicked to dream? The Curate: Well, I so often dream

myself that I—
The Three Ladies: Oh, Mr. Sirpliss!
The Curate: Not on purpose, of

course, or I should— Lady Top: No, Mr. Sirpliss, I insist Lady Top: No, Mr. Sirpliss, I insist upon your relating your best dream Lady Giltedge (opening her fan): Ya-as, do, Mr. Sirpliss. It will be so

awfully delightful.

Lady Selvage: And improving, I am

The Curate (sitting down near the table, and smiling demurely): Very well ladies; I will relate a dream. But

Lady Top: And of course not about The Curate: But it's a new dream

Quite fresh, I assure you. Lady Selvage (hiding a yawn): Do begin, Mr. Sirpliss, we are all impa-tience.

tience.

The Curate: It's an awfully curious dream, Lady Selvage, and a delightfully ugty one; and I hope it will please you horribly.

Lady Top: We shall be horribly pleased to hear it.

The Curate: Well, don't you know, it was a dream about a ship. I thought it was awfully hot weather, and I was ewhere on a hideously jolly trip to some place in the South of France for my holidage and that sort of thing.

dy Top: How dreadfully charm-

erebrow.

The Curate: And I went aboard and had an awfully jolly lunch in the sa-ioon, and then went up on deck to lis-ten to the music, and that sort of

and there was a terribly jolly party up on deck, and dancing was going on, and people were eating ices, and drink-ing all kinds of delightfully wicked things out of crystal glasses; and the was playing one of those fear-sweet waltzes of Waldteufel's, don't you know, and the moon was shining spendidly, and the sea looked

awfully pretty.

Lady Top: I declare, it's quite an awfully nice dream. I didn't think the elergy could dream so delightfully.

The Curate: Yes, awful, wasn't it?

Well, I was enjoying myself horribly when I noticed some slight disturbance of the local terms of the local terms.

asked an awfully nice girl who sat over to us, and said: "Too bad, that, don't you think, for a saloon passen-

ance at a table on the port side, and I

I said I didn't know what was going "Why " said the officer, "it's som

fellow making a fuss about one of the crew who has been starved to death. He must be an awful ass to talk about such beastly things up here. And before the ladies.".
"It's very bad form," said the nice.

giri: "and I suppose it isn't true."

"H'm." said the officer, "very likely

such a jolly row, anyway?"

Lady Selvage: What an awfully singular dream. Pray go on.

The Curate: 1 couldn't believe that a man had died of starvation, so I went

rat-holes of cabins, that the ventila-tion was bad, the work hard, and the

food not nearly sufficient for them to live upon. There were a dozen of them ill, and at least half of them

hungry. A woman had strangled her child because she couldn't bear to see

it die of hunger, a man had jumped everboard, and several others had been put in irons for demanding food. Of

ourse, I was awfully shocked.

Lady Giltedge: I should think so. It

The Curate: It was horribly scan-

Lady Top: What an odd dream

The Curate: He said the men drank their wages, and that the women were

thriftless, and anyhow it couldn't be helped, don't you know, because there wasn't enough food to go around.

But he was awfully surprised, and mid that though he was frightfully

per about it, and that sort of thing, set he couldn't rob the saloon passen-

went to the captain, and asked

to inquire.

Lady Top: And was it true? Lady Selvage: What a singular par The Curate: That's the funny part of it all. It was true. I found when I got down to the fore-part of the ship

(The band plays louder.) The Three Ladies (with sudden that the crew and their wives and children were cooped up in awfully narrow, dark, and unwholesome little

gy): He ought to be ashamed of him

A PLEA FOR THE PRACTICAL.

- ings
In the breasts of dull tollers for wage! For ours is a practical age.

While standing were useful to none; But, shattered to fragments for paving They bring several dollars a ton.

Waste acres, a nulsance are they: We'll crowd them with tenement houses
And thread them with highways—they'll pay!

How long shall disorderly Nature Our universe dare to invade! Petition a wise Legislature To outlaw the termagant jade!

And then shall we fill in the valleys; The mountains we'll level as low, in parallel, wharf-bordered alleys The riotous rivers shall flow

And when we've reformed the abu Enslaving all force to our uses, We'll show to our children with pride

The Yellowstone harnessed and fettered,

### THE SECRET OF THE PRIEST.

Peter E. Burrowes.

It is compulsory upon all human be-ings, during the individualist era of bollow truce with others, to cover des-ings, during the individualist era of in the following conjecture. Suppose bollow truce with others, to cover desperate wickedness with necessary decelt. It would not do for any of us to capable of and sometimes are destroys of doing. It would never do to reveal our whole painful bondage of good beour whole painful bondage of good be-havior; so we jog along in cowardly moral silence. Fortunately for us cowardice and secretiveness were the Fortunately for us first things we learned in our childbood, so that adult hypocrisy becomes

Our political states are but paper phantoms. No nation has yet moved to the volition of self-consciousness. A with 100,000,000 persons is bu mob of nine figures of hard shelled concoalments, which may be thrown together or arranged together but cannot live together. Society has been surrendered to the individual: there is no ideal of unity: no religion of democ is a soul and body police system coneach one back to his silent scandalous indictment of every one it is but the true and humiliating state-ment of the conditions under which a hundred million of salf-seeking indi viduals can alone be kept together in the semblance of a community. majority of decent men who could no loyal to the discovered decel of the self have been trying for age to make the flesh of men, and into laws for living, but in vain no religion now on earth can be made to spell daily life in mars morality, to spell daily life in mars morality, and there can be no other morality. There is no security in this self-serv-ing individualist society except in fear habit and silence.

The supernatural stripe of fear I be lieve now counts for very little among men. Habit is therefore the remaining factor, and as it extends to ways thinking as well as doing, the people mighty. The weapons of morality are erities: not one insincerity and cowardices combined against each one, the weapons of a class proclaim

But does not our civilization morals consist of something more than mere silence, fear, cowardice, habit, repres sion? Does it not mean the indignan attitude of a good man's mind towards crimes and criminals? I suppose tha nothing would surprise us more that nothing would surprise us more than to learn the actual equanimity that prevails is the moral bosom over such crimes as do not seem to affect our class intreests. I dare even to say that the middle class hungry perusal of our daily newspaper crimes stands for something different from moral indignation. That it stands for a tremen dons craving of the repressed want within each reader, for a tremendous craving of the suppressed crimina within each reader. There is no in dignation in the faces of the eager trainloads of crime readers as they de your their daily Newgate calendary going to New York. What they think of the crimes as they read and what it will be becoming for them to say a the domestic dinner table are two quite different things. What a mora noh thinks which sallies forth to tal a nigger is a very different thing from what it looks like thinking. Every one of these white gentlemen believe at the wretch's crime, and each them thinks the other fellow expects him to be awfully mad too. Thus they become the blood-stained victims of their own delusions and hypocrisy may only envy. No! the readers of ou daily crimes are not angry; they are only hungry. Inside social bars they are only licking their chops over the contemplation of what they dare no do; they are not morbid, as our cant says; they are normal; therefore these crimes have a thrilling interest for

them; sweet crimes if they only dare. Orimes are but attempts at monentary recovery of things which th f the state has cut off from the majority of us, the gratification of physical and other wants. The thief only steals what was once public prop-erty, and if he stopped there he might then be a public benefactor, but usually he is no better than the thieves he steals from, because like them he steals for his own use only. If there unishment would seem to teach, crim would not be committed and there would be no need of bloodbounds.

It is this well known common fact that among average men there is no real indignation, no aversion, but a dis-position to commit all the things now called crimes on the calendar that has produced the doctrine of depravity, the produced the doctrine of deprayity, the priest and the policeman. The higher offices of our civilization depend for their endurance on these our wicked proclivities. We are bad, that is what is the matter with us, and that is why we need monarchy and not democracy and, as it is well known that men tend at last to sincerely believe in what pays them best, I believe the American aristocracy looks upon the rest of us as a desperately wicked lot.

The priest's secret is a terribly interesting thing to the rulers of the world.

He knows that the best and holiest of

us long to be criminals, for we have told him. He knows that the vast majority of the moral population are separated only by a few glasses of whisker, that is by lack of a dollar's worth of courage, from public diagrace. He thinks of this only theologically as the God. He does not know that it is the depravity of morality itself, our morality itself, our morality gone wrong; that it is a gross missit to force the morals of one's self and of a private class on the whole race, and so the whole race becomes criminal in will. He is sincere in his belief, he is correct in his conclusions that there is but a wall of these baper between the blahop and the burglar. He believes the morality of the age to be divine and so be has lost all faith in humanity. This is the priest's secret, which makes conservatives tremble at the thought of what would hap

this continent high and low: "Whatso consequence; your body will not be in he jails, the monasteries, the college and the farm houses would be foun but the moral code imposed upon the right, and sin were sin, as he teache in, then everybody is dangerous and democracy is a murderous experiment.

be this happy news:

.... National.

The vote for Secretary to the Inter which were reported last week, stood:

n. Berlyn, Kelley, Work, Farmer-7. For Spargo-Carler, Ray, Lampman, ingler, Ployd-5.

June 7, It was submitted by Comrade viously unfit MSS, before submission of the remainder to the National Com mittee. Motion was adopted: Voting

of no election resulting on a se

fill the vacancy on the National Execu-tive Committee: Ault, Berger, Farmer Hoehn, Hanford, Hagerty, Kerrigan Hoehn, Hanford, Hagerty, Kerrigan, Lemon, Stedman, Simons, Trautmann, Towner, Thompson, and Untermann. The following have so far been heard from: G. A. Hoehn and Courtenay Lemon accept; John Kerrigan de-clines the nomination.

The Musestine lows resolution to national referendum has been endorsed by Local Dallas, Texas, and the Crest line, Ohio, resolution has been en-dorsed, since last report, by Local Peckskill, N. Y.

from Pennsylvania for 100 books was the first State Committee order; Arkansas was the second heard from, with Ohio a close third.

ble for Labor Day. Terms will be sup-plied by addressing the National Secretary, 209 Dearborn street, Chicago, S. Jacobson has been expelled from Local Cook County, Ill.

Comrade Michael Puntervold of Christiania, Norway, Scandinavian lecturer and organizer, will undertake a tour, if the applications for dates war rant it, beginning about July 1, at or near New York City. Owing to the present political controversy involving present political controversy involving Norway and Sweden, the time is op-portune for large meetings, and the workers of both countries should be

that the tour cau-be-undertaken. Com rade Feigenbaum is an excellen speaker, and has a record of many years service in the interest of the party. Locals desiring his service write direct to the National Secretary and terms will be made known on application. It is the inten-tion of the National Office to place him in as many cities as possible that have such cities should not fall to take ad vantage of this opportunity.

Dates for speakers and organize

for the coming week are as follows: John Collins in Colorado: June 18 Denver: June 19, 20, Berthoud; June 21. Colorado Springs; June 22, Lamar June 23, 24, Prowers County. George H. Goebel: June 18, Pulaski

Va.; June 19, en route; June 20, Olive Springs, Tenn.; June 21, Rockwood Tenn.; June 22, Creston, Tenn.; June 23, 24, Chattanooga, Tenn.

John M. Work: June 18, St. Louis

Mo : June 19. Breese. Ill : June 20 Xenia, Ill.; June 21, Noble, Ill.; June 22, Mattoon, Ill.; June 23, Decatur, Ill.; June 24, Terre Taute, Ind.

Chas. G. Towner of Newport, Ky.

has been engaged to fill the dates cor tracted for Comrade Bigelow in Michigan and Ohio. His dates for the coming week are as follows: June 18, Do June 20, Holland, Mich.; June 21, Mus kegon, Mich.: June 22, 23, 24, Grand

#### Now Hampshire.

Local Nashua has voted to hold out loor agitation meetings in the neigh boring towns of Pelham, Salem, Merri-mack, Derby, Londonderry, and Mil-ford. Socialists living in those towns are requested to co-operate with com-rades of Nashua, so that such meetings may be repeated as often as possible during the warm weather. Al communications in the matter should be addressed to H. H. Acton, chair-

man, 27 Norton street, Nashua. Our New Hampshire comrades have sustained another severe loss by the death, on June 7, of George B. Holtt, Secretary of Local Exeter and membe of the State Committee. He is survived by his wife and a daughter. It will be remembered that his son Clarence, who was also an active member of the party, died less than a month ago. Comrade Roberts writes of George B. Holtt;

He had been intensely interested in th ere. He not only theorized on the sul

#### Massachusetts. Franklin H. Wentworth of Hanson

al Committeeman of Massachusetts.
The sectific and social affairs of
the Women's Socialist Club in Lynn
are meeting with great success. At the ast affair held by this club ex-Mave the occasion and his direct, practica talk was listened to very attentively of music, readings, dancing, and re freshments. A short time previously the club held a memorial meeting to commemorate the anniversary of the death of Frederic O. MacCartney, at which Geo. E. Littlefield delivered the

BOSTON.

The open-air agitation in Boston has started, and while the Secretary for Speakers reports only fifteen English speakers, from all appearances we will be able to do some effective work. The chairman at each meeting should recents to the Secretary for Speakers of the speakers in turn will receive their

expenses from Comrade Levenberg. East Boston comrades are holding two meetings a week—at Centra Square on Monday nights and at May erick Square on Wednesday nights Good attendance is reported. The clul is also adding a new member to its list every now and then. Some house canvassing has been done in

East Boston with good results.

The Dorchester Club has started out to hold two meetings a week-every Wednesday at Field's Corner, and at Neponset, corner of Minot street, or

member that it is up to each one of them to dispose of at least one book of tickets for the state picnic to be held on July 4 at Apollo Garden. Geo will provide comrades with tickets upon application.

New Jersey.

At the last meeting of the County Committee of Local Union County al officers were present; Geo. R. Buick-erood elected chairman; six branches represented by twelve delegates; six delegates absent. The reports of the various branches show a membership of 135 good standing and 26 members in arrears. Nine new members were admitted. The organiser reported that the City Campaign Committee has made arrangements for Comrades So Fieldman and Laidlaw to speak this menth, Comrades Bigelow, Mother Jones, Work, and Debs following later Sol Fieldman to speak on June 14 at corner Bond and Third streets, Eliza beth. The committee for the picule on July Fourth reports that it is mak oh July Fourth reports that it is making every effort to make same a success, socially as well as financially and wants the co-operation of every member and sympathizer on that day. It was decided to hold a county convention for the purpose of transacting the general business of the local as well as for the nomination of public officers, on July 9, in Elizabeth. The City Committee was instructed to secure suitable hell for that day and refife all. branches of location of it. Pennsylvania.

School has been closed.

Comrade Kane of Transfer writes of a very successful social field by the local. "We were surprised," he says, "at the manner in which the young people of our neighborhood supported us. We are going to invest part of the proceeds in subscriptions for The

Worker for the young people who at-tended." And he sends in a list, accord-

substitute therefor "April."

5. Amendment to Art. VII, Sec. 5, to chauge 'n line four to read: "As represented by the number of dues stamps purchard for the twelve months preceding the first day of April of each year."

6. Art. XIV, Sec. 5, was stricken out.

7. The following new section was adont.

made and upon endorsement of such by at least five locals, the National Committee-nies are requested to act in accordance with these instructions." 9. Amendment to Art. V. Sec. 1, that the

Executive Committee be composed of one member from the seat of headquarters and four members from four locals from adiacent cities. The state organization to pay expenses of members of Executive Commit-

Cleveland were nominated for State Secretary.

The Richland County comrades will sold their convention on July 4.

lic Service, J. P. McGuire, A. G. Dole, and J. P. McFarlin; J. H. Stahl, Coun-

of the Senttle City Central Committee against Hermon F. Titus was sustained by a vote of 177 to 41.

\$199.51, including the deficit of \$57.51 left over from March: and a deficit at

every Sunday evening at the Temple th and Pine streets. On Jun Mrs. Irene Smith will speak on The Child Slaves of Capitalism; June 25, William McDavitt, Some Observations I Have Made; July 9, A. E. Anderson Why Socialism Is a Science; July 16, A. G. Seibert, Education as a Factor in Evolution: July 23 T C Wiswell Some Pointed Questions, with stereop

#### Here and There

Local Portland, Me., some time ago offered a cash prize for the best essay on Socialism to be written by students submitted essays, nevertheless. The prize was awarded to Albert E. Libby, Class 1906, Portland High School, whose paper was a very creditable one, showing study and thought, Honorable mention was given to the essays submitted by Roland B. Hunt and Lens Irish.

We should correct our note of last

week, in which we said that E. B. Ault would fill the place of H. F. Titus during his absence from the editorial chair of the Toledo "Socialist," William Mailly will act as editor with the assistance of Mrs. Mailly and of Cou

W. J. Bell has been elected State Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist

The California state beadquarters have been removed from Los Angeles to Oakland. Comrade Helfenstein has

been elected secretary pro tem. Socialist Party headquarters in San Francisco are now located at 831 How-

At the last meeting of the 24th A. D., Comrades Dietz and Adam were elect-ed to visit the 34th A. D., Br. 1, to ar-range the matter of Comrade Bennett's card. All other matters were laid over to the next meeting on Monday, June

# National Platform of the Socialist Party.

own interests.

Our political institutions are also bring used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opp runity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faith's upon which our institutions were

Eation of society.

Socialism means that all those thin:
upon which the people in common depend
shull by the people in common be owned
and administered. It means that he tools
of employment shall belong to their crea-

This class struggle is due to the private

and as this meeting will be a very im portant one all members should be At the last meeting of the General Committee 28 applicants were admitted to party membership. Notice was received from the Supreme Court of aplamus to compel the party to reinstate him to the privilege of the party plat-form. Some time ago, by vote of the General Committee, Searing was for bidden to speak at agitation meetings agency for selling their grain and other ance of Socialist principles which he displayed in making a motion in a pub-lic meeting endorsing a certain bill

#### FIRST MUNICIPAL THEATER.

The first municipal theater in the United States has been established in the little city of Red Wing, Minn. A local magnate who recently died left \$80,000 by his will to be used for the establishment of a theater to be controlled by a board of directors appoint-ed by the City Council. It is provided that the institution "shall not be used for gain, public or private, but shall be so managed as to become an educa tional factor in the community for the development of artistic feeling."

PICNIC AND SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee it was decided to hold the county and borough conven-TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, JUNE 24, AT tions on Friday evening, July 14, at the Labor Lyceum. Six new members Liberty Park, Evergreen, L. I. In accordance with the ruling of the

Haif of the proceeds for the benefit of the "DAILY CALL" FUND TICKETS 15 CENTS

#### "MASS AND CLASS", BY W. J. GHENT.

The deservedly favorable reception of this ook has resulted in the issuance of a pase or bound edition at such a price as to enable the comrades to sell it at public meetings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the materialistic conception of history it it with-out an equal. The local or branch of the Socialist Party that cannot dispose of at least twenty or thirty copies at its open-air meetings this summer is an organization that does not know a good thing when it

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

# ; and, besides, it would make the rew idle and discontented. But he romised to ask the purser to ask the orecabin steward for a report. Lady Selvage: Heartless wretch—

him if the crew couldn't have a ser two from the saloon stores.

nd the poor things were starving.

The Curate: Yes; then I went to the
haplain. He said that it was a pity: but that the crew were discontented

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to rob them of their stores. But be nised to speak to some of the crew sober and careful.

I said it seemed a most improper state of things, don't you know, that something or other ought to be done and while the chaplain was arguin with me there was a terrible bulla loo, and a great crowd of hungry sallors came marching across the deck and asked to see the captain.

The Curate: What do you think the captain did. my lady? He had two machines run out on the quarter deck, and formed a line of officers with loaded rifles on the bridge. Then he rend out the orders of the ship, and ordered the men to leave the deck.

Some of them went away at once. Others stayed, and one man, an awfully hungry-looking creature, threw an empty bottle at the saloon windows, and smashed some glass.

fire, and the officers on the bridg poured a volley into the crowd, and killed several men.

At that the rest cleared away, and we heard a woman, the wife of one of

in an awful way, and using horrible and I went to the chaplain and the captain. But they said discipline had to be maintained, and the property of

the company had to be protected, and the sharp lesson would do good.

Lady Top: What unfeeling men! The Curate: So I thought. And all the time the dancing went on, and the ladies sat eating ices, and the gentle

kept bringing up champagne and laret cup.

Lady Selvage: What a shocking

The Curate: The worst part of it is to come. I was so angry that I got up and protested londly. I said it was brutality, and murder, and was appeal-ing to the ladies, when the officers becan to hustle me, and the chaplain

"Take him to the owner." the pas

sengers said, and I was dragged be-fore a very solemn and dignified gen-

tleman who had sat in an armchult

reading his newspaper by the light of a lamp, and had never looked up but once and that was when the volley Lady Top: What a dreadful dream

om. The Curate: The gentleman looked ip, and said curtly: "This is my ship. I said: "No."

Then he said: "Leave it."

ight, but your crew are starving, or dying of disease. They are lodged like beasts, and when they ask for ood you shoot them The owner looked at me very stern ly. He said: "Young man, you are hypocrite. This ship is conducted upon exactly the same lines as the so-

But I protested. I said: "I am all

ciety to which you belong. You in a civilized country, don't you?" "Well," he said, "that's it. Are the workers of your country better lodged or fed, or treated, than our sallors are? Don't your better classes go on dance your poor die of hunger and diseas If your colliers strike, don't you cal the soldiers? If they throw don't you shoot them? Is our capta more unfeeling or thick-headed than your Prime Minister? Is our chaplain any more of a tondy and fool than your bishops? And don't ces or talking nonsense to their lover

in the midst of all the poverty and sickness and violence and slaughter? Lady Top: Mr. Sirpliss! What did

The Curate (rising): I said nothing. my indy. It was true.
(The Curate bows, and walks slowly away. The three ladies look at each fans. The string band in the shrub

bery is heard playing the waits
"Dream faces.") Lady Top: What a singular-dream! Giltedge: What a singular

Mere beauty? What place have such yea

Those cliffs that they prated of saving,

The Highlands resplendently lettered, Proclaiming the Paragon Pill;

Lee's "Labor Politics and Socialistics." Three cents a copy; \$1.50 a hus-

a power, as great as God is defined to consequence; your body will not be injured and your crimes, however black they may be, shall cost you nothing. Go for one week and do just as you like. By the end of that time you shall all be returned to your places by my omnipotence, untouched in rank or in reputation." I say that the inmates of pursuit, all would go to the carnival all save the cripples would be from home for a week, and they on the re-turn of their friends would be found to have expired from envy. With this as the secret, is it may wonder that in all lands the priests are solid against granting any more freedom or any more democracy. This is the priest's secret. But the priest does not know that depravity is on top where the laws that is immoral. If the priest was

If crime be crime as his pay masters the hristocracies of the world teach, why then divine monarchy, supported by god-appointed noblemen and bless-ed armies and consecrated guillotines and guns ind whipping posts, is the necessary order; this is really the faith of the propertied classes in all nations, and it is really against this lying faith that Socialism on its intellectual side is Let us turn our priest inside out; let us expose his secret to the light; let us take away the silence and conceal-

ment from that blasphemous mistrust morality take root in labor revolution and justice and the newspapers will no longer be crammed with red headline crimes, devoured by silent, hungry be brought to the bar of reason; let them be tried and condemned accord ing to their perversion and powers o evil: let truth reign in the industrial

PARTY NEWS.

Fox, Gibbs. Holman, Hoehn, Behrens, Han-ford, Bandlow, Maschke, Zimmerman, Berger, Thompson, Hastings—15.
For Simons—Barnette, Lowry. Richard-

Ringler, Ployd-5.
For Trautmann—White, O'Neil, Gilbert,
Burgess, Smith, McHugh-6.
For Lintermann-Andrus, Floaten, Jacoba,
Brewer, Putnam, Lamb, Peach, Kearns,
Headler, Trautmann, Lamb,

erendum No. 12, Motion No. 13, closed Spargo of New York and provides for an editorial selective committee of two to handle MSS, connected with the prize acticle plan and weed out ob-

ves 34: no. 2: not voting, 14. The National Committee is voting on a motion by Comrade Bandlow of Ohio, which provides that in the event only one candidate in excess of the number to be elected shall be sub

be those receiving the highest number of votes on the second ballot.

The coupon books for the perpetual campaign have been endorsed by the state conventions of New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The first book was

A number of good speakers are avail-

shown that all countries should be un-der the control of the working class. Applications for dates for Comrade Punterrold should be filed at once with the National Secretary.

The National Other is making ar-rengements for a tour for the Jewish Organizer, B. Feigenhaum of New York, in July and August and enough applications are now on file to insure

ingly.

The following changes in the state party constitution were adopted at the Columbus convention and will stand that date the changes, with such fur ther amendments as may have beer offered, will be submitted to genera vote:

1. Amendment to Art. XIV. Sec. 1, to strike out the word "fifteen" in third line and substitute therefor the word "ten," beginning Oct. 1, 1905.

2. To strike out word "fifteen" in second line of Art. XIV. Sec. 2, and substitute therefore.

therefor the word "twenty-five." 3. Amend Art. VII, Sec. 3, to read: "Th

according to its quota of membership, the total not to exceed the total number al-lowed the lecal."

4. Amendment to Art. VII. Sec. 5, to

7. The following new section was cd: "All resolutions and amendments fice at least six weeks previous to the cal

Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Sandusky were nominated for state headquarters. Edward Gardner of Cincinnati and John G. Willert of

The Socialist Party conventions for Cuyahoga County and the city of Cleveland were held last Sunday.

The Lorain Socialists have gone in for a winning fight. At their conven-tion last week C. A. Miller, formerly business agent of the Central Labo Hyman, City Treasurer: Board of Pub-

cilman-at-large.
Comrade Debs addressed a most enthusiastic meeting at East Liverpool on Friday of last week. At Salem, two days earlier, he also had a splendid re-

Washington.

The general vote for a member of the State Committee to succeed J. J. Hawkins, resigned, resulted in ho election, J. C. Robbins getting 155 votes, A. Wagenknecht 153, and A. E. On another general vote the decision

financial report of the State Committee for April shows receipts of \$103.30, of which \$92.80 was for dues

the end of the month of \$96.21. Dur ing May this was materially reduced The Central Branch of Local Scattle, Wash., is holding public meetings

in the high schools of Portland and

The state convention of Alabama will be held June 25 at Birmingham.

Party of Texas.

Montana will have four speakers in the field during part of June: Mother Jones, J. H. Walsh with stereopticon, D. Burgess and Ida Crouch Hazlett, with a total of more than fifty dates.

ard street, between Fourth and Fifth. - New York City.

that organization.

An open-air meeting will be held at the corner of Atlantic avenue and Nevins street, Saturady evening, June 17, with Comrade Myrtle Schenck, Davidson and Glefer as speakers Or

Kings County Committee that member-ship in the Municipal League is a vio-lation of the principles of the party, Courade Gus Petrit has resigned from

which had been introduced in the Leg-

islature. Much amusement was cre-ated by this attempt of Searing's to

better his position in the party by in-voking the aid of the courts against it. The New York Daily Call Confer-

ence has decided to meet once a month.

ber. Now that only one meeting a month is to be held during the sum-mer, every delegate should be sure to

attend regularly.

Courtenay Lemon will lecture on Do
We Need the Capitalist? on Sunday

vening, June 18, at the Harlem Sc

cialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and

BROOKLYN.

Twenty-fifth street.

were admitted.

FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. The annual picnic of the Russian

Tropé and Passage. Comrade Lee will address five open-air meetings in Brooklyn between now

Social Democratic Society of New York will be held at Liberty Park,

Long Island, Saturday afternoon and evening, June 24. Tickets 15 cents. The proceeds will go to the Russian revolution and the "Daily

new "granger" movement has een launched in lowa and is reported to be gaining many adherents throughout the Northwest. The idea is to bring the farmers into a close organization for joint political and economic action for the advancement of their class interest. They are to elect farmstate legislatures and to Congress, to bring pressure to bear to get legislation or the protection of farmers' interests, and also to establish a co-operative

RUSSIAN SOC. DEM. SOCIETYA

ore to one address, 20 cents a copy. Cloth.