The date on which your subscription expires will be

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run, - Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged. \*

VOL. XV.-NO. 15.

NEW YORK, JULY 8, 1905.

## LABOR IN THE EYES OF THE LAW

Theoretically All- Are Equal Before the Law, but in Practise Discrimination Against Wage-Workers Is the Rule.

Several Instructive Judicial Decisions, Showing that the Rules Which Apply to Employers' Organizations Are Not Held to Apply to Labor Unions-The Workers Will Be Really Equal Before the Law Only When They Elect Their Own Judges.

erable custom in San Francisco. Ac-

Council put a boycott upon it, notify-

ing members of affiliated unions not to

Judge Murasky of the Superior Cour

tion forbidding the workingmen of San

Francisco to combine not to buy th

Seattle company's beer.
The Labor Council thereupon adopt

ed and published the following resolu

Whereas, numerous injunctions have been issued while others are now, pending against the Labor Council, and the unions affiliated therewith; and ""

aminated therewith; and
Whereas, In most instances these injunctions HAVE REEN ISSUED UPON EXPARTE AND LARGELY PERFUNCTORY
HEARINGS, AND ARE WYTHOUT
COLOR OF EQUITY OR APPROVAL OF

AW, AND, IN FACT, ARE CONTRARY

Whereas, the intended effect of these in

Whereas, the intended effect of these injunctions is to deprive the members of organized labor of the right to present their grievances to the public and thereby secure public support in all legitimate efforts to improve labor conditions; therefore, be it Hesoived, by the San Francisco Lubor Council. That we retierate the right of organized labor, as of any individual or body of citizens, to make public or personal appeal by means of the strike, boycoft, picket, or other lawful means, to print, circulate or other lawful means, to print, circulate or otherwise express our grievances, both in particular and in general cases, and to urge upon all friends and sympathicers in the ranks of organized labor and among the public at large that they support us by withholding their patronage from and in every other proper manner bring their influence to bear upon unfair employers. further

olved. That it is the determination

all cases upon the exercise of the righ herein cited and reiterated, as in keepin

not only with the laws of our communit and country, but also with our duty t

strive earnestly and persistently for the im-provement of the conditions of labor; fur

Resolved. That we deplore the well-estat

lished tendency of some courts to issue in junctions upon a simple declaration of in

jury to business by the petitioner an without reference to the much larger que-

tion involved teven where "injury to bus

tion involved (even where "injury to business" may be reasonably urged, namely, the question of the fundamental right of the individual to give or, withheld patronage or custom, as he or she may see fit, with its corollary of the right to advise the giving or withholding of such patronage or custom; and we declare the issuance of injunctions under these circumstances to be a

custom; and we declare the Issuance of in Junctions under these circumstances to be a misuse of the courts for the furtherance of class interest, a condition subversive of law and therefore calculated, whether knowingly or otherwise, to bring the institutions of the law into deserved contempt of all justice-loving citizens.

Now the court has taken offense a

It declares that for a labor council

to question the prerogative of a judg

in equity is contempt of court and pun-ishable under the law. The powers of the courts are not to be discussed. If

the court says so-and-so, so-and-so must be accepted meekly and thank

fully. Accordingly the officers and

delegates of the Labor Council and the

officers and members of the local

Brewery Workmen's Union have been

cited to appear before the court on

charge of contempt for having ques

has full power to punish whom h

It seems that in California, at least

cerned-is to be treated as a crimina

The Way Out

All these instances simply show tha

the courts to-day are in the hands o

representatives of the owning and em

ploying and profit-taking class, and that it is futile for wage-workers to

expect justice from them.

What are the wage-workers to d

vice and put on the judicial bench me

who are as explicitly pledged to the interests of the producing and exploit

ed class as the present Republican and Democratic judges are tacitly pledged

to the interests of the useless exploit

ing class.
Until the workingmen voters learn

to act on this advice, they will con-tinue to get adverse court decisions and injunctions and their bosses will

have the newer of the law on their

DESS AT BATTLE CREEK.

Debs had a big crowd at Battle Creek, Mich., when he spoke there last week, Hamblin Theater being packed

to the doors. Debs handed out a fer

the "good thing" at the head of the Citizens' Alliance, and was cheered to the echo. The speech is said to have

put new life into the Battle Creek un lous, and they intend to fight the

pauper-wage bosses of that town to a finish.—Cleveland Citizen.

and a kind-hearted person presented him with a lemon-drop. P. Anstey, "Parables of

The Biephant was dying of starrati

:1 - P } - - -

side in every conflict, great or small

then? How can they get justice?

offense and summarily punished.

cases are tried without fury. The ti

od the infallibility of its decisions

Let it not be forgotten, contempt

Free Speech Is

of the Seattle Company an injune

Contempt of Court.

cordingly the San Francisco

Theoretically, in this country, all | labor movement. It has had a considmen are equal before the law. In practise, nothing could be farther from the truth. To the thinking reader, the fact of the class struggle between Labor and Capital stands out as if printed in red letters all over the reports

Last week we noted three important judicial decisions—in Vermont, in Massachusetts and in California-all tending to the same point, that workingmen have no legal right to organize and use the peaceful methods of the strike, the boycott, and the mnion agreement to improve their conditions. One court declared that a union-shop agreement was an illegal contract and its enforcement a ground for damage suits-not against the capitalist who consented to it, but against the union that had asked it. Another ruled that if an employer lost profits through an orderly strike of his organized workmen-without any violence or intimidation-he could sue the union and could levy on the property and the wages of its members to collect damages. A third court held that a perfectly peaceful sympathetic boycottan agreement of workingmen not to buy goods of a cartain firm because that firm is notably unfair to certain other workingmen-is a criminal conspiracy and renders those sympathetic workingmen liable to fine or imprison-

That was Labor's side of the lawall against Labor.

Now we have to record some other court decisions, bearing on the employers' side-and all favorable to Capital,

## Bosses' Association

Sanctioned by Law. Here, for instance, is one from Ohio. The National Founders' Association It is affliated with the National Ass ciation of Employers, which quite openly maintains a scab agency and a blacklist, as well as an agency for supplying distorted news and confusing editorials to the capitalist daily press. Among the members of the National Founders Association was the firm of Taplin, Rice, & Co., of Akrons For some reason, this firm got tired of Parry's and Job's methods of fighting the unions; it did not choose to lock out its employees or blacklist applinever the N. F. A. so o ed. It dropped out, stopped paying dues and stopped obeying orders from capitalist headquarters. The Associa-tion brought suit against the firm for back dues and assessments and got a verdict for \$1,182.62

It is conspiracy for a labor union to try to require workingmen to fulfil their obligations to the union, but an employers' league has the sanction of when they balk at Parry's plans.

Here is another of the same sort from the Supreme Court of Pennsyl-

In 1908 the organized building trades bosses of Philadelphia locked out all labor unions. One of the affiliated firms joined in the lock-out but afterward changed its mind and decided to acceed to the unions' terms. It took back its men under the union scale and allowed them to go on with their work. The Employers' Association thereupon expelled the firm and sued for the collection of its \$500 bond. Judge Clarke has given a decision in favor of the Association, holding that it is legal for it to enforce a money forfeit against affiliated employers who do not lock out their men when ordered by the capitalist authorities to do so. The firm had to pay \$642.

#### Union Label Outlawed. Here is yet another from New Jer-

New Jersey has a law protecting

other union is, under any reasonable designating certain goods as being made by union labor and under union One Goldberg, a cigar manufacture

used counterfeit C. M. I. U. labels. The C. M. I. U. prosecuted him and, in the lower court, got a decision imposin a fine of \$200 upon him—a much ligh er penalty than would have been fit

posed if he had counterfeited any capi-talist trademark.

But the class-conscious capitalists took up the case and helped Goldberg to carry it to the Court of Appeals The result was a decision that Section 10 of the Label Law providing for a fine of from \$200 to \$500 for the counterreiting of labels, is unconstitutional. The court declared that the state and no power to chact a law protecting the label of a trade union.

Another from California. Perhaps the most striking case is that thick comes this week from Ean Franeisco. The Seattle Brewing Company with a le

#### CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIALISTS.

Five Delegates of Western Federation of Miners and Some Others Deliber ate at Chicago - Tendency to Put Economic Above Political Action the Dominant Note.

The convention of the "Industrial Union" planned in the manifesto is-sued by a conference of trade union-ists and others held at Chicago last January, was opened in Brandt's Hall, Chlengo, on June 27. William D. Haywood, President of the Western Federation of Miners, called the gath ering to order.

Examination of credentials showed 59 delegates present, representing or-ganizations aggregating 36,218 members, as follows:

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, 1,400 members, 14 delegates.
Punch Press Operators No. 234, Schenectady, N. Y., 168 members, 1 delegate.
American Labor Union, 1,675 members,

O delegates, Journeymen Tailors' Protective and Bes-volent Union, San Francisco, 400 members,

delegate. United Metal Workers' International Un-

on, 3,000 members, 2 delegates.

Journeymen Tailors' Union of America,
Local 102, Pueblo, Colo., 10 members, 1 Western Federation of Miners, 27,000

Western Federation of Miners, 27,000 members, 5 delegates, United Mine Workers of America, Pittsburg, Kas., 44 members, 1 delegate, Workers Industrial and Educational Union of Pueblo, Colo., 30 members, 1 delegate.

gate.
Industrial Workers' Club of Cincinnati,
78 members, 1 delegate.
Industrial Workers' Club of Chicago, 54,
nembers, 12 delegates.
Cloak Makers' and Custom Tailors' Unit
los No. 38, Montreal, Can., 22 members, 2,

elegates. Canada Wage Earners' Union, Montreal,

35 members, 2 delegates.

Rakers' and Confectioners' International Union No. 48, Montreal, 27 members, 20 Red Lodge Union No. 17, U. M. W., 23

nembers, 1 delegate. Flat Janitors, Leval 102, Chicago, 165 rembers, 2 delegates.
United Brotherhood of Railway Em-

Three-fourths of the voting power of the convention was in the hands of the five W. F. of M. delegates, as each delegation had a vote proportionate to its credentials. L. B. Boudin of New York was de-

the ground that he is a lawyer. A. M. Simons objected that De Leon is also Among the delegates is to be noted Hugh O'Connor of Wisconsin, sitting for the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. He is not and for a good while has not been working as a rail-way man. He holds an appointment as Game Warden under Republican Governor La Follette, and instead of being out in the woods where the deer and bear and other wild beasts are to be found, he is generally posted at the rallway station in Madison, watching for "stalwarts" and escorting them up to the Governor. These are the "b game" whom a capitalist machine pays

him for watching.

President Haywood opened the con vention with a short but very good address on the general principles of the labor movement, setting forth the idea of the class struggle in clear terms It is assumed by the participants, of ourse, that the existing labor organizations know nothing of the class

On the second day Haywood was elected permanent president of the convention, with W. E. Trautmann, the suspended editor of the "Brewers" Journal," as corresponding secretary: and Miss Emma Langdon as recordi

On Thursday the first notable incident was a speech by Trautmann in-dicting the existing labor organizaclearly committed himself to the new movement in opposition to the existing unions. A notable passage was where he spoke of Daniel De Leon as his comrade and said: "I find that separated from a few years ago and that I am far away from some whom

He declared that the leaders of the trade unions are under capitalist con-frol and that this is the reason why all great strikes are lost. The capitalist press chloroforms the working class, he said, with false reports, while the capitalist class pursues its plans un-hindered. The S. T. & L. A. was sound in theory and principle and the honor of its members was not to be one tioned, but its methods of propaganda were not good; it "did not appeal to the spirit of the American working class." The beginning was now made for a great economic organization of the working class. It was to be been on the representation of industries and was to be the means of uniting the characteristically eloquent appeal for

De Leon answered and gave his paternal blessing to the new organiza

Thomas Hagerty, formerly pries and now A. L. U. speaker, also took the floor. His principal point was that the new organization should not be committed to any political party. The important thing, according to his view was to build up a revolutionary eco nomic organization; political action was a secondary matter.

On Friday a resolution was adopte declaring May Day an international labor holiday—which is not exactly a new thing, as the Socialist Party in all lands has been celebrating it so for a number of years.

A resolution on the general strike Continued on page 4

## THE BUTCHERIES OF PEACE.

Under Capitalism.

The Horrors of Capitalist Industrialism, in the Aggregate, Far Exceed Those of War-The War of Trade Is Counted Holy

armed conflicts; and in this violent deunciation of warfare are cagerly joined by the various peace societies, the Women's Christian Temperance union and such militant, though ephemeral, bodies as the Parker Constitutional Clubs. A prominent educator has characterized the Civil War as the Great Killing, and the popular imagination has been led to look upon it as enrnival of almost unexampled bloedshed. The militarism of gun and sword is denounced as though it were the greatest scourge of the race, and ffs horrors are pictured in the most

lurid colors: The horrors of industrial militarism on the other hand, claim but scant at tention. Under our present civilizatrading class, they are, by the overwhelming mass of the people, taken as a matter of course. And yet the flercest and bloodlest of modern wars excepting alone the present Russe-Japanese conflict—result in smaller losses in deaths, mainings and the infliction of mortal diseases than are caused by the ordinary processes of the capitalist system of industry, A modern Milfon might appropriately remind us that

Peace hath her butcheries no less renowned than war.

the Great Killing, it must be so re-garded only in relation to other wars; for in comparison with capitalist industry as it obtains in the United States of America in this decade, the Civil-War can only rightly be regarded, as the Jesser Killing. It last st, moreover, for but four years, while the killings and other casualties of our industrial militarism go on year after And as the Civil-War eliminated the physically best of the race, so does the the physically best. Only it does no stop there, but takes also the helpless and the weak.

Let us see what comparisons of casualties can be made. According to the figures in the Adjutant-General's office, the fatalities in the Northern army during the four years of the Civil War (exclusive of deaths from disease) were as follows:

Killed in battle ..... Died of wounds. 43,012 Other causes 40,154

died of disease. There are no means of comparing the number of these fatalities with the fatalities from disease contracted in dangerous and unonitary occupations. It is probable that they do not approximente cue-tenth of the latter. But, since there re no evallable figures for compari son, they must be omitted from pres

The losses of the Confederates will

ent consideration.

never be known. The records of their armies were but imperfectly kept, and such as were properly made were in many instances lost or destroyed. Even the strength of the Confederate armies is a matter about which there has be an unceasing dispute between Northtions as corrupt and the second was a ern and Southern historians since the the Confederates suffered a greater nortality relative to their nu they were employed to the last avail-able man on the firing line, whereas hundreds of thousands of Federals, held as reserves or stationed as guards. ertain engagements, moreover, such as the battle of Chickamauga, the Coneral losses. Assuming the purely aroltrary figure of 65 per cent. of the Federal fatalities as representing the fatalities of the Confederates (excluaive of deaths from diseases; we have a total of 97,645, or a yearly average of 24,411. Adding the figures for 50th of 2.3.11. Adding the figures for some sides, we have an annual average of 62,112 fatalities occurring in a struggle to the death wherein every device, every energy which men can employ against one another for the destruction

of life were employed When we come to the statistics of industrial fatalities, we find some-thing like the records of the Conjec-epate armies. The figures are notoriously, confessedly incomplete, an often so much so as to be entirely mi often so much so as to be entirely mis-leating. Even the tables of railread accidents compiled by the Interactive Commerce Commission are known to show totals far below the setual cas-unlities. A writer in the New York "Heraid" for Dec. 4, 1904, has an-alyzed some of these tables and point-ed out their defects. But, defective as they are, they furnish an approximate basis for comparisons with some of the sanguinary conflicts of the Civil Was

the year ended June 80, 1904, are ported at 9,984; the woundings at 78 247. The state roads probably adde about 975 killings and 7,500 woundings. To these may be added the capualities on the trelley lines, approximately 1,840 killed and 52,100 wounded. We have thus a basis for comparison with the losses at Get Chancellorsville and Chickams

Because It Means Profif to the Ruling Class.

We hear much of the butchery of Losses in three battles (both sides) war. Mr. Edward Atkinson and his 1863: fellow anti-militarists are always opu-lent with statistics of casualties in Chickamanas 3,924 Chickamauga 3.924 Chickamauga ..... 3.924 Chancellorsville ... 3,271 12.857 Losses in railroad accidents, 1904: Killed, Wounded Interstate roads .. 9,984 State roads ..... \*975 Trolley lines .... \*1.340 \*Estimated.

lives than do the railroads. But the figures are not obtainable. The satis ties of factory casualties given in Bulletin No. 83 of the census bureau placed under a Federal supervision law, and were their owners compelled a vastly different condition would be revealed. For the coal mines, on th authentic figures. The United States Geological Survey reports the casual ties in mining coal for the year 1901 as 1,467 killed and 3,643 wounded Excent for the low ratio of wounded to killed, this would make a fair comparison with any one of a number of

nished an industrial Bull Run. Battle of Bull Run. 1861: | Killed. Wounded. Federals 470 1.071 Confederates 387 1.582 Total ........... 857 Penusylvania coal mines, 1901: 2,653 - Killed, Wounded

important engagements during the Civil War. Pennsylvania alone fur

When we pass from the record of particular industries to the general casualty record we are met by a mass of unintelligible figures. Bulletin No 83 gives the rate of fatal accidents in the cities wherein registration is required as 100.3 in each 100,000 of population. For the whole registration record the rate is 90.3. On a basis of 80,000,000 population this would mean a yearly l ss of from 77,049 to 80,240 lives. Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman of the Prudential Insurance Company. In a letter printed in Mr. Robert Hunter's recent volume, "Poverty," estimater the rate as between 80 and 85 per 100. 000. This would mean from 64,000 to 68,000 killings. "If we say that to 68,000 killings. It we say that twenty-five are injured to every one killed, and consider . . . the fatal accident rate to be 80 in every 100,000. we have it that 1.664.000 persons are annually killed or more or less seriously injured in the United States. If al minor accidents were taken into con sideration, it is probable that the ratio of non-fatal accidents to fatal accidents would be nearly 100 to 1." This world mean approximately 4,800,000

minor woundings every year.

We cannot separate, on the basis of present figures, the fatal accidents which would be inevitable under any form of society and those which are consequent upon the present capitalist system of production, with its brutal indifference to life. We can only estimate: We have, for instance, in the scalds," but nothing about boiler explosions; we have a certain number deaths from drowning, but we are not told whether they occurred in frightful disasters like mine floods or the de which capitalist industry is solely re-sponsible—or in accidents wherein the whim or caprice alone was responsible. And finally we have an appalling record of suicides; but in how many of these business troubles or other economic causes were the tm

What we do know is that the over whelming number of the fatalities that all of us learn of instance by instance, are due to economic causes; that rail-road, factory and mining accidents are for the most part needless and due simost entirely to the brutal indiffer ence of capital to the lives of the work-ers, and that far the greater number of suicides of which we read or hear are of beings who have been sent to death through economic troubles. Under the benign reign of capitalist instry we have a yearly list of fatalities somewhere between 64,000 and 80,240 and of serious mainings of 1,600,000, whereas two great armles, employing all the enginery of warfare, could succeed in slaughtering only 62,-112 human beings yearly. It is time we heard less of the butch-

ery of war; time we heard more of the butchery of peace. And yet it is doubt-ful if we shall hear a different strain from those now most prominently be-fore the public as advocates of peace. The advocacy of peace, in so far as it emanates from the retainers and other beneficiaries of the capitalist class, is based not so much upon hu-manitarian grounds as upon the ground that the worker is serving a slaughtered in armed conflict. It is the waste of profits on human labor, rather than the waste of life, that most deeply affects them. They are not al-ways conscious of this, because they

instinctively squattry their moral no-tions with the material interests of the class they serve. But an unconscious

W. J. Ghent Writes of the Cheapness of Human Life The Russian Situation Unparalleled in History and Full of Promise for the Oppressed of All the Earth-Even Iron Militarism Cannot Resist the Solvent of Class Consciousness - Now Is the Time for American Socialists to Show International Soli-

ution!" is the surprising exclamation

darity.

The mutiny of the crew of the Russian warship Kniaz Potemkin and of the sailors at Libau and Cronstadt and the threat of mutiny elsewhere which prevented the other vessels of the Black Sea squadron from attacking ers can hardly hope even to be saved the Potemkin-a mutiny which is not merely a protest against bad food or other personal grievances, but a declaration of solidarity with all the oppressed toilers of Russia and of the world-a mutiny that hoists the red flag instead of the black—this is something absolutely new in the world's

Never before has such a condition existed-a navy in revolt against the government, not on behalf of some oth er prince or leader and not for merely personal and immediate demands, but revolting as a part of a great revolutionary movement running through all the producing classes of the nation.

gravest fears, not to the Tsar and his counsellors alone, but to the "masters, lords, and rulers in all lands," to all who have been depending on the iron force of military discipline to keep the workers in subjection.

It is natural that the rising should come earlier in the navy than in the army, since the naval forces are generally men of a higher type than the land forces; the sailors and marines are recruited chiefly from among the industrial workers, while the soldiers come largely from the peasant class, which is still somewhat more submissive. But signs are not wanting that the Russian government will soon find that it cannot depend on its army much more than on its navy to keep down popular discontent. The naval mutiny has set an example that is sure to be followed by the soldiers on land.

Meanwhile, political demonstrations and strikes-strikes not merely for betaer pay or shorter hours, but for political liberty as well-ace going on in the South, in the Caucasus, in Russian Poland, in Bessarabia, and in many other parts of the Empire.

The Russian revolution is no longe matter of conjecture for the future. In the strictest sense of the word, it is

"Hurrah for the Navy of the Revo- | well under way. It is too late now for absolutism to prolong its lense of life that is now to be heard the world over. by issuing more vague promises of petty reforms. Forcible repression is the only policy that the government dare use-and to attempt forcible repression is to stimulate further revolt. The Tsar and his agents and his back by foreign intervention, for in Germany and in France and in every other country to whose government he might turn for aid there is a powerful Social Demogratic movement in thorough sympathy with the Russian revo lution, ready and able to checkmate any attempt of their governments to prop up the tottering throne at St

> For nearly a century Russian abso lutism has been recognized as "the backbone of reaction" in Europe-and, through Europe, in the whole world. The clique of Jewish bankers and Jesuits and libertine army officers who threatened the republic in France : few years ago looked to Tsarism as their support. The coalition of capitalists, great landlords, and militar was in communication with St. Petersmake striking a crime and suppress free speech. The fall of Tsarism therefore, will be a victory not for the Russian proletariat and peasantry alone, but for every progressive force in any quarter of the world.

We in America, isolated as we are from international affairs, are likely to underestimate the importance of the events that are now taking place in Russia. But American Socialists. at least, ought fully to understand and to rejoice-and to help.

#### PROCLAMATION OF SOCIALIST SAILORS.

One of the Leaflets Issued at Sebastopol Shortly Before the Rising on

the Kniaz Potemkin. In view of the stirring events of the ast few days in the Black Sea our readers will be interested in the translation of one of the revolutionary leaflets distributed among the sailors at Odessa, Sebastopol, and other ports Potemkin. This particular manifesto, which we get through the medium of one of the secretly published Social Democratic papers inst arrived from Russia, was the reply of the Socialists in the naval force to a speech made by one Captain Baranovsky, comman der of the drill-steamer Pravt, warning his crew against listening to revolutionists. It shows that, while the ris ing in the navy came as a great sur-prise to the outside world, it was no sudden uncalculated outburst, but the result of a well conducted propaganda which has been going on under the very noses of the officers for a long tains speech is as foll

"You say that we have been attend ing secret meetings in the suburbs of Sebastopol. You are quite right. We do indeed attend such meetings. You deny. We say that these meetings are criminal, but that it is our right sary that we should come together and discuss the questions that affect our common interests, that we should hear the sacred words of justice and liber ty, that in these gatherings of comleast escape from the oppression and outrages that the Tsar and you, his lackeys, and lickspittles, inflict upor "All you tools of the Tsar and he

himself are contemptible in our eyes We despise you, do you understand? We have no need of you. We hate you

most powerful of impulses to speech and action. And thus there is every tinue to hear the horrors of war most tinue to hear the horrors of war most loudly denounced by the very ones who keep most silent regarding the horrors of industrial "peace."—W. J. Ghent, in Tom Watson's Magazine.

Petersburg.

ists who rule Germany have always counted on its help. Even in little Holland, the Calvinist Pope Kuyper burg while he was planning laws to

It is important that in the strenuous conflict that is now opening, the Russian Social Democracy be enabled to play its full part-for there will be plenty of bourgeois Liberals ready to et the proletariat do the fighting and then to betray it. We American Socialists are not called upon to risk our lives, as are our Russian comrades, We can surely afford, then, our purses, to do our share that the Russian Social Democratic Party shall not lack for literature or arms or what ever it may most need.

-you who lie and steal and squander

he people's money.
"You tell us that it is the Jews that are spreading discontent and seditio ong us. It is false; it is one of your lies. We perfectly well know and understand that you and the like of you are deliberately trying to incite hatred against the Jews, the most oppresse of the people. But they are men, just as we are. No, traducers, you will not succeed in setting us against the Jews. We know too well who are our real enemies. You are our enemies, you embezzlers, you mur derers, you tyrants. And the oppressed shortly before the mutiny on the Kniaz Jews are our comrades and brothers do von understand?

"You pretend to be, not our master know better. You, all of you-admirals commanders, officials-all of you are robbing the people, sucking the people's blood, torturing us. You are our worn enemies "Yet you said that your hand would

not quiver in signing the death-war rant for any of us who attends those meetings. There you spoke truly. Of ourse, you are a hangman!

"But beware! The hour is near whe turn our hands will not quiver in tightening the poose around your neck you, Baranovsky, Choucterin, Aphonasteff, and others like you. Remember that the hour of reckoning is at hand And it will be a terrible hour for you

"You pretend that the proclamation are written by Jews. But you do not yourself believe it. This proclamation. for instance, is written by real Rus Social Democratic Party.

"Comrades, do not believe the commanders. Do not listen to them. At tend the meetings, boldly, fearlessly Read the proclamations. Resist you "Comrades the nower lies with ou

selves, with our class. Let us join hands and work together, and we shall soon be freed from our oppressors and their master—he who is red with the people's blood—the Tsar! Down with masters!

'Hall to Socialism!"

#### AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Loopoloff and Treasurer agerman of the Russian Social Demo-Ingerman of the Russian Social Demo cratic Society of New York acknow edge the receipt of the following con-tributions for the assistance of the evolutionary movement in Russia: Previously reported, \$3,261.56; Local New Haven, Conn., S. P., \$20.55; comrades in

HURRAH FOR THE NAVY OF THE REVOLUTION! Manfred, \$2; total to July 3, \$3,278.49. Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to J.

## Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

FROM INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau desires th have it announced that all commu tions should be addressed to the Secretary, Camille Huysmans, Maison du Peuple, rue Josef Stevens, Brussels Belgium. The Bureau has secured 10,000 volumes as a nucleus for its The distribution of the Ruesian fund will be made shortly. The Socialist Party of Canada is negotiating for affiliation. The question of affiliation with the Bureau of the National Trade Unions of Australia is under consideration and an investigation is on foot as to the character of their basic principles. The Executive Committee has decided to be officially, represented at the unveiling of the monument of Alfred Defuisseaux, at tion is on foot as to the character Franctics, Belgium. During the past two months, national conventions or congresses of Socialists have been held in Hungary, Switzerland, Holland, and France. A letter of sympathy was sent by the Bureau to Comrades Nishikawa and Kotoku, imprisoned by the Tokio government for having protested against the war policy of Japan. The Bureau requests all So cialist publications regularly to send

#### CONGRESS OF GERMAN TRADE UNIONISTS.

The German Trade Union Congress set a short time ago at Cologue, estcity. We make the following extracts from the account given by J. B. Asker in "Justice," the English Social Democratic weekly.

Just before the meeting Askew says: Kautsky writes a very suggestive article in the "Leipziger Volkszeltung" on the two tional solidarity it we Benefit Fund and stake for the unions themselved back on the decisions of so many and how unionism listif decays when a

takes too exclusively the "cost" point of view. The unions, he points out, must be independent of the Socialist Party, but can-not forget that they are bound up with it is a way in which they can be with no other political party. Neutrality in thesense of indifference would mean that they had accepted the existing order of society, and were content to work for small con cessions under the existing order. As to clear in what gense it is used. He gives two senses of the word—the Anarchist as a substitute for parliamentarism, the politi-cal as an auxiliary to it. He cantiens the workers that it may be necessary to apply

it in the latter sense and to be forearm Later Askew writes of the proceed-

ings of the Congress; -There was a most instructive debate on the relations of the trade unions to the co-operative stores societies. Eim, a prominent revisionist and keen co-operator, proposed, in a long speech, what seemed to me a very sensible resolution on the relation of the two movements, pointing out their importance for each other. He pointed out that they could beyout the sale of prison goods, etc., of the stores. He was less sucwages paid by many societies, and he got a pretty warm reception, in consequence ometimes unreasonable, from men wh know how this remark will be flung in their faces at every strike as said by a man she was a prominent member on the Central was a prominent member on the Central Executive of the German unions. The wages he adultted to have been paid were certainly enough to arouse the ire of the trade unionists, and it is to be hoped that

have done good.

I was delighted to see the drastic re-I was delighted to see the drastic resolu-tion against the philanthropic employers who house their "hands," and thus have them at their mercy. I should be glad to see a little more of the same soleit in England. We do not want to see the workers' fight for emancipation turned into eringing for favors from the rich of independence crushed, even for better rooms, which is undoubtedly the danger of "garden cities" and schemes of a like or

The question of the political mass found the revisionist Eim as the only sup-porter against the reporter Bimelburg, the secretary of the Builders, and a well-known Socialist deputy in the Reichstag, where he represents Dorfmund. It is certain ous that it should be defended by Kautsky and Clara Zetkin on the one side and by such extreme revisionists as Elm and Be sicin on the other. The Congress passed a resolution against the general strike in the Anarchist sense of the word, and declined to lay down a policy on the other. No doubt this means that they are against it. I am sorry they should have dimissed the sah ject in this off-hand manner, but there is something to be said for the view that if the mass strike became necessary by any chance that it would be impossible to lay down in advance what must be done. The down in autonees would dictate the policy, circumstances would dictate the policy, which must derive its strength from its very unexpectedness. In the meantime, very unexpectedness. In the meantime, however, the capitalists are preparing. The show the hollow nature of the arguments employed. In regard to May Day, most reactionar

In regard to May Day, most reactionary views were uttered by a small minority, but in the end the Congress seemed inclined also to compromise on this question, which was a pity. There is no doubt a dangerous tendency with trade unionists, when they feel their power growing, to approach questions from too exclusively a practical point of view, and to exclusively a practical point of view, and to exclusively a practical point of view, and to extimate what they consider useless demonstrations too low. The Congress, however, showed how completely the trade unionists remain as a whole or the trade unionists remain as a whole or. Socialist ground, and the printers remain isolated in their opposition to the party

By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

Telephone Call: 302 John-TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably to Advance.

Address all husiness communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts par-shie to The Warker. Communications con-sering the editorial department. Editor paper should be afforessed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Volkszettung" should be separately ad-

of the Worker. Communications should be separately addressed.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper, words should not be abbreviated; every letter should be writer's name and address; and substitutions which do not consider the substitution of the

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1861

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party (the Social Democratic of New York) has passed through its general election. Its growing power cated by the increase of its vote:

Is indicated by the increase of its vote:
2000 (Presidential) 96.961
2002 (State and Congressional) 229.762
2004 (Presidential) 408.230
In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party.



#### OUR PARTY EMBLEM

ket of the Social Democratic will appear on the official ballot the emblem pictured here—



Torch of Enlightenment, a fit emblen orking class and does not desire single vote that does not represent bonest conviction in the voter's mind.

New York City Ticket. FOR MAYOR-

Algernon Lee. FOR CONTROLLER-

Cortes W. Cavanaugh.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN-

Morris Brown.

OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY. 1901, for Mayor ...... 0,834 

## PERVERTING THE SCHOOLS.

At the commencement exercises of the New York High School of Comrce, held a few days ago, Francis Thurber, President of the United States Export Association and of the Civic Association delivered the formal address to the graduating class. This is a part of his advice:

"Above all, make your employer's interest your merest. Work as long re is any work to do. Do not on will get on faster than those who watch the clock. The trade unions and the Socialists

do this and as a result the speed of the column is that of the slowes horse. Individualism, as distinguished cialism, is what is needed. The United States is now leading the world because of the opportunity a nation has afforded for the de President Roosevelt is a concrete ex-

stry, honesty, and sobriety are foundation trinity. Supplement

Now, in the first place, we have to my that this is rot pure-and-simpleany wage worker or salary worker who thinks with his own brains instead of his employers' must know. We may all admit that "industry, bonesty, and sobriety are a foundation But when we are told that with brains and sand" make certain—that is, business suc which is the sort Mr. Thurbe as talking of-we know that it is a de falsebood and a wanton insult he vast majority of men who, in e of industry, honesty, sobriety,

s of tollsome poverty and leave their

children to the like. The favorite saying of the capitalist moralizers "There's plenty of room at the top," itself gives the lie to this statement o Mr. Thurber's. Business success in the existing system means getting to "the top of the heap"-that is, climbing up on the shoulders of those who are down. No matter how much room there may be up there, and no matter how vigorously all may try to climb. it is certain that only a few can be at the top of the capitalist pyramid at a time, because the fallure of the masses of those below is necessary as toundation for their success.

Mr. Thurber's advice to employees

not to "watch the clock" is only another version of the infallible recipe for getting rich given by that admir able old lady, Mrs. Hetty Green-"Always do more than you are paid for doing." We have never heard that Mrs. Green followed the policy of lending more money than the lenders paid her interest for. We do not believe that the merchants composing Mr. Thurber's association are in the habit of giving more goods than the customers pay for. The old proverb says: "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," but these capitalist spokesmen do not approve it. The rule by which they get their wealth without useful labor is very different from the rule they recommend to the working people who labor for them.

But we have another protest to ecord. By what right do the school authorities of this city turn the commencement exercises into an occasion for publicly assailing the trade union ists and the Socialists, attacking them where they have no chance to reply There is too much of this perversion of the public educational system into an agency for instilling prejudice into the minds of children and youth against the labor movement in its industrial and its political forms. It is time that those in authority were given to understand that it must stop

That Mr. Crain is out of the office

of Tenement House Commissioner of New York City is, so far as it goes, a good thing. The tenement fires, the collapse of buildings due to bad construction, and the unchecked violation of the law in every direction made him about as bad a record as could be imagined. What are we to expect of his successor, E. J. Butled? Frankly, we expect a little more circumspection, but not a bit more earnest effort to enforce the law-mild and inadequate as the law is. Mr. Butler is announced by Mayor McClellan's friends as a model man for the place-because, forsooth, he "has much experience in the real-estate business." We find that just the best reason for expecting littie good from him, for the men in the real-estate business are, of course, just the men whose interest it is to violate the law.

#### LABOR AND THE "RISING OF

THE SUBJECT BACES." In our news columns last week we gave some account of the beginnings of a Socialist movement in China, and this week we reproduce from the "Independent" a rather remarkable resume of recent events touching on the relations of the Asiatic and African peoples to the white races which have thus far dominated world politics, especially since the beginning of the capitalist era. Dr. Sun Yan Sen's report must undoubtedly be taken with a grain of salt, and so must the generalizations of the "Independent" writer: but both are worthy of atten

Much has been said of "the yellow peril" in recent years, and most of what has been said has been a gross perversion of the truth. Speaking from the standpoint of the working class of the Western world, we hold that there is-or, at least, has beena danger that might be described un der that name for want of a better: but we take a very different view of it from that taken by the jingo statesman or the sensational bourgeois journalists. That there is or at any time within the last four centuries has been any probability of danger to the West ern peoples from armed invasion by those of the Orient, is a theory not to be considered for a moment except by writers of romance. The danger is of a different sort. The field upon which and the methods by which the Chines or any other of the Asiatic or the African races might become formidable to the civilization of the white races are not the field and the methods of the ancient East, but just those prepared by and peculiar to the capitalist system of the West. In a word, the only danger worth considering has been in volved in the possibility that the capitalists of the West might succeed in their schemes for taking advantage of the tireless industry, the low standard of living, and the social inertia of the East, and that the capitalist system might thus work out its own suicide upon a gigantic scale before the revolutionary forces of the European and American proletariat were sumciently developed to give birth to the

mate successor. Capitalism is the most powerfully self-expanding economic system the world has ever seen; it has a quite appailing capacity for unde unning and destroying all other so-

collectivist order which is its legiti-

cial systems that it touches and using their debris for its own purposes; and the more rapid are its con quests, the more do its evil feature predominate over the good. Capitalism seeks an abundant supply of cheap labor by an appetite as overpowering and as insatiable as that which drives the confirmed drunkard to drink ye more. In its native home, however capitalism creates a labor movemen that offers an ever growing obstacle to the satisfaction of this appetite. Hence capitalism continually reaches out for new fields in which it can find a prole tariat capable of operating its ma chines but incapable of resisting its de mands. In so far as it succeeds in this quest, it creates a social and economic paralysis at home hardly less hurtful to humanity than the degradation which it inflicts upon the people of its newly acquired fields. A new China, remodeled on the capi

talist plan but lacking the revolution ary proletariat of the older capitalist countries; a China full of factories and mines and railways, all owned by white capitalists and run by docile yellow workmen, who would neither strike nor vote and whose competition would paralyze the strikes of the workmen of the West and frighten them into humility at the polls; a China that would turn out unimaginable profits and be satisfied with the barest of subsistence wages-this has been the fond dream of the eapitalists and their statesmen in Europe and America; this it is which explains the apparent contradiction between their approval of all movements in China that promised to break down the old social system of that country and their readiness to drown these movements in blood so soon as they threatened to build up any new system there on a native basis. The apparent possibility of the realization of this capitaust dream has constituted the only actual "yellow peril" that the working people of Europe and America have ever had any reason to fear: the danger has been. not that the Chinese people would awake, but that failing to awake they would become passive tools in the hands of our own capitalists. The same remarks apply to the other Asiatic and African peoples who have been brought more or sess under the domination of European or American

capitalist governments. To us Socialists, therefore, the "uprising of the subject races," in so far as it is a really, is a most welcome thing. It will be well for the Chinese people if they can develop enough native strength and unity to resist the aggressions of the nations which talk so boastfully of their "Christian civilization"; it will be well for the people of India if they can offer some effective opposition to the ever increasing demands of British capitalism; it will be well for the Filipinos, the Afghans, the Kaffirs and Bechuanas, and all the other so-called "barbarous" peoples if they can check the tide of "benevolent assimilation" long enough to absorb what is good in the Western form of civilization and work it into the fabric of their own social life and continue their development on their own lines. And, if this will be well for them, no less is it to be desired by us, the working class of the Western world, even upon the narrowest grounds of self-interest. Every victory for American or European capitalism in Asia or Africa is a defeat for the workingmen of Europe and America as well as for the people of Africa and Asia. When capitalism succeeds in yoking them to its machines, it fastens the yoke so much the more securely upon our

We are not so sanguine as to hope. with Dr. Sun Yan Sen, that China or any other country can develop from its rime of small production into a Socialist order without passing through the intermediate state of capitalism. Thirty years ago some of our Russian comrades cherished the same bopes; they pointed to the villagecommune and the artizans' gilds (still in vogue in that country long after they had passed away in Western Europe) as the basis on which the Socialist order in Russia was to be founded, and expected that country to follow a line of development quite different from that of Germany, France, England, and the United States, skipping the capitalist period and passing directly from its medieval system to the Co-operative Commonwealth. Experience has shown their error. The same prediction might have been made of Japan a generation ago with as much probability as of China now; but we see how Japan has become a capitalist nation and is now producing a class-conscious proletariat, just the same as the European nations have done. This is the best we can hope for China. So far as we have any reason to believe, there is no royal road to Socialism, but all must reach it by the same rugged path of capitalism. We are therefore inclined to minimize the importance of the movement in glowingly described.

But, making all allowance for what we think to be his mistaken the ory, the fact that a movement already exists there which can be roughly compared to that in Russia in the early seventles is enough to give us great encouragement. We may add what we know from other sources

system in South Africa—a system as dianufacturers, in attacking the Social-spread to the coolies as it is injurious to the native workmen, white and black—an active preparanda has and black-an active prepaganda has been made in China, spite of all official and financial influences, to warn the Chinese workers of the actual sufferings that awaited them in the South African compounds and thus to deter them from going out as contract laborers. Five years ago the Socialist move nent in Japan was completely utopian and there was not even the beginning of such a movement in China: to-day our comrades in Japan have a classconscious though still a weak organization and we hear of at least a utopian Socialism raising its head in China and seeking international affiliation; may we not, then, fairly expect that another decade at the most will show us a fighting proletarian movement among the four hundred millions of that vast empire which will be at once the safeguard of the Chinese working people against foreign domination and the powerful ally of the workers of the Western world against the "yellow peril" with which international capitalism now threatens us?

This brings us to the comment we

have to make on the singularly wrong-

headed conclusions which the writer

in the "Independent" has managed to

draw from his facts. He concludes

among other things, that because the

hitherto "subject" races are resenting

Caucasian arrogance it is necessary that this country reverse the policy which the labor organizations have forced upon it and open the doors for the establishment here of that same infamous coolie system which now curses black, white, and yellow workers alike in South Africa. This writer evidently takes the prosperity of American commerce-that is, of the American capitalist class-as the only test for the wisdom of the policy. For us, when we oppose the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Law. we do it not on the ground that our race is "superior" to the Chinese (which would be a stupid thing for a Socialist to allege) nor even on the ground that our own race must be protected at the expense of the Chinese but on the ground that the coolie sys tem which the capitalists are so eaver to open the way for is equally oppres sive and demoralizing to the workers of both races, that its successful introduction would be a terrible check to the emancipating labor movement here and would prevent or retard the rise of a similar movement in China. To say that Chinese immigrants "should be treated just like Italians" and to intimate that the labor movement has no more to fear from the one than from the other is blindly or wilfully to shut one's eyes to facts and let empty phrases do instead. There is already a militant labor movement among the Italians; there is as yet hardly the germ of one among the Chinese. The difference between the Chinese and the American standard of living is vastly greater than that between the Italian and the American standards. Finally, it is comparatively easy for the Italian immigrants to be assimilated to the body of the American proletariat and to be brought into its organizations, while it is as yet almost impossible with the Chinese. These are the cold facts that make unrestricted Chinese immigration so much more dangerous to the labor movement, and it is just this that makes it seem so desirable to the American capitalists. In proportion as the movement now just begin ning in China shall grow so as to exercise some appreciable influence among her four hundred millions and as it shall take on a really internation-

to the capitalists in Chinese immigra-It is the duty of the international Socialist movement and of the Socialist Party of America to do all in its power to aid and encourage the growth of Socialism and trade unlouism in China and to establish a mutual understanding between them and the corresponding organizations in Western lands; but it assuredly will not be our duty nor our interest to con ent to legislation which would make it easier for the capitalists to play off the workers of the one race against those of the other to the enslavement of both.

al character, in that proportion the

danger to the workers and the benefit

Everett P. Wheeler, capitalist and reformer, writes a letter to the New York "Times" beginning with these

This is perfectly true. It is worth calling attention to. But we must quarrel with Mr. Wheeler's inference. He does not say a word in favor of reducing the mortality among brakemen by compelling the railway companies to spend money on safety equipment and employing a larger force. He wishes to redress the bal ance by hanging or electrocuting more murderers. That is a solution worth of Mr. Wheeler and his class, assuredly.

The Springfield "Republican" editorially remarks on the fact that Parry and Gompers heartily agree on one point. It says:

Mr. Parry was not Ill-advised, in his speech to the National Association of

the American Federation of Labor. So here is a point upon which the leading exponent of unionism and the leading exponent of anti-unionism are agreed.

We leave it to Mr. Parry to explain why he thus echoes the words of Mr. Gempers, and to Mr. Gempers to tell why he rejoices in putting words into Mr. Parry's mouth against Socialism. For us, we frankly admit that we are agninst both-against Parry because he is a virulent foe of the whole labor movement, against Gompers because wilfully or not, he is a misleader of the working class.

The Civic Association of New York some weeks ago sent out a pamphle entitled "Municipal Socialism," which is intended as an argument, not only against real Socialism, but also against such quasi-socialistic reforms as mupicipal ownership. We quote one baragraph:

"Philadelphia had a muntcipal lighting plant that became such a sink of politi-cal corruption and business inefficieney that it was passed to a private cor-poration, which is furnishing better service at less cost than was found prissible under municipal manage

On this it is only necessary, perhaps for us to remark that the city admin-Istrations which made the municipal gas plant "a sink of political corrup tion and business inefficiency" were composed of good Republican business men, friends of Quay and Penrsoe and

We may add, bowever, that since the Civic Association's pamphlet was issued some things have developed which would probably have induced them to cancel this passage, could they have foreseen the scandal into which, this private corporation would plunge the city of Philadelphia. Whatever may have been the faults of municipa operation under the control of a capitalist administration in Philadelphia in earlier years, they could not hold a capdle to the infamics that have come out of the more recent control by the syndicate-infamies that have stirred even the "good citizens" of that sleep

#### NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWEL

The official organ of the Painters Decorators and Paper Hangers America has the following to may edi orthly of the Civio Federation:

The prominence of the men who are men it a prestige and suggests to the publi actual results of its work "Wo" far"hu failed to prove it to possess. This body of men, which includes the greatest finan of men, which includes the greatest finan-ciers, merchants, and manufacturers of the country, the leaders of the most prom-ful labor organizations, and the most prom-nient men of the church, the bar, the pre a, and literature, has so far only succeeded in bringing its members together to ex-change ideas in so extremely consecuted to the property of the property of the proa manner that there is some excuse for the

Society."

Founded upon the sophism that the interests of the employer and his workment are always faculteal, organized labor looked with suspicion upon the federation from it birth. The interests of labor and capita may be common, but the faterests of th system are only so far as it is to the nutual advantage that there ployment for the worker and plenty of co tracts at good prices for the employer. He the identity of interests ceases; fair play es govern the division of the product, the goes govern the attision of the product, the sharing of the spoils. Equity has no part in determining wages; the employer pays what he is compelled to pay; the lowest price for which he can obtain the labor he price for which he can obtain the libbs he needs. Even he who desires to pay better wases is prevented from doing so by the compelition of his more unscriptions com-petitor. The laborer, knowing that, he has never yet received an equitable share of the product, demands more: more! and will never rest until satisfied that he is receiv-ing the full product of his toil.

Good for the painters! Six year ngo their journal used to talk of the the most plous fashion and considered Socialists as enemies of the labo men learn.

That was a wise old Scotsman in th

story, who prayed: "Lord, in Thy mercy deliver me frae ma freends: We are sometimes tempted to repeat the prayer, when we see some Socialist ing into controversy, blissfully uncor scions that he is not mentally equing for it, and giving our critics a clinuc-to ridicule us out of the mouth of one of our own speakers. For instance here is Carl D. Thompson, a Nationa Committeeman for Wisconsin and speaker of some reputation (a good one, no doubt, so long as he does no go beyond his depth), engaging in a newspaper controversy with Father Kress in the columns of the Milwau kee "Journal" and, in his article of June 22, laying himself open in a most painful manner at the very mo ment when he is accusing his antagon ist of being "a very ignorant man." The reverend Socialist-eater had tried to make an argument against So on out of the alleged atrocities of the Paris Commune of 1871. Now that was very indiscreet of him, for any-one who has done the reading that a cialist speaker ought to have do could have "nailed" his misrepresenta tions in good fashion by bringing forth the well attested facts that Paris dur was remarkably well administered and that the scenes of blood and outras inst the scenes of blood and outrage were committed by the "forces of or-ser" under the eminently respectable there during the terrible week that we the defeat of the Commune; he could and should have defended the fities to support his state

Now, in the part

Father Kress is a very tenerant man he knows that, and he knows that the Paris Commune was in no sense a Selatet re-public. It was the struggle of the working class against the brutal ferocity of moder times. It was an effort of the appreciacl throw off the tyranny and brutality of the throw off the tyranny and brutality of that time. It was the first crude effort of the working class of Paris to establish justice. And it must not be forgotten that no group of people wore more desporately set upon, none more wantonly betrayed, none more brutally siain; no people more hideously and remoraelessly wiped off the face of the earth at the hands of the oppressor class carth at the hands of the oppressor class than the working class of Paris. And then, to hide from those who afterward should read the story of these people going down to the tragedy of this mighty martyrdom, the capitalist historians have tried to put aik the blame for all the bloodshed, for all the fire, all the destruction and death upon those who died. Of course? But new histories are being written. New souls have neered into that awful record of carange peered into that awful record of carnas peered into that awful record of carnage and pillage, and are now telling us differ-ently about these things. Of course, Father Kress is not aware of this. To have the last and best word upon any subject what-ever, this is not the part of a man like Kress, And besides, the brutal story as told by those who would defend the murder of the communists of Paris, this serves him latter, for he hopes to make some believe that this is Socialism.

Communic is for Socialism. And be-

Communism is not Socialism. And be-sides, the l'aris commune has been terribly Nothing could be weaker. In the first place, Comrade Thomp

on, while half-heartedly impugning the correctness of his opponent's state ments, makes his main line of defense udiating the Commune cialist has a right to do this. Commune was not, indeed, exactly a Socialist republic, but it was the nea est approach to it we have yet seen; there is no reason for us to disayow the Commune. As the Irishmen sing-

Who fears to speak of Ninety-eight?

so we ought to claim the Commune at our movement, a movement we are proud of just because it was a struggle-a heroic though disastrous struggle-of our class, for some measure of freedom and betterment. We have no apologies to make for Seventy-one; we have no regrets about it, save that It was too mild in its treatment of its conscienceless enemics, too ready to trust in bourgeois honor. But this is not the worst, What in

the name of common sense does Comrade Thompson mean by his repeated protestation that "Communism is not ocialism"? What has that to do with ers to understand that the Parisian revolters of 1871 were communists and that this is what distinguishes them from the Socialists of America to-day! That is the only sense we can make out of the words, and it is not very creditable to the one who utters them Any history of the Commune—IAssa-garay, Bax, or Marx' "Civil War in France"-would have taught him bet 'French and German Socialism" would have set him right, or Kirkup's "History of Socialism"; or even Cathrein's recent book against Socialism. All of these make it clear that there is no munist", designating the adherent of a certain school of Socialist thought, and the words "Commune" and "communard", designating the Parisian revolt of 1871 and the in it. Every Socialist speaker ought to know enough about the history of as this or ought, at least, to know nough to keep off of

We have thought it worth while to call the attention of the comrades at large to this incident because our povement has now reached a stage where it is closely watched by enemies of some learning and ability. We can-not afford to let our speakers go along in this happy-go-lucky, hit-or-miss catch-as-catch-can fashion, trusting that mistakes will be overlooked, an making a bluff at superior knowledge without taking the trouble to inform themselves fully and exactly on the subjects they are to discuss. We have to "deliver the goods", nowaday: It is high time the comrades in the various locals and in the party press began to pay more attention to thor-ough education and set a standard of omic and historical knowledge for such faux pas impossible.

#### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

last two weeks:

the circulation of The Worker for the

Single subscriptions ....11,930 11,907 Outside bundles ...... 454 Samples .......................... 364 622

Week ending

Exchanges ..... sold at office in bundles or at retail ..... 2.057 1.307 15,388 14,915

THE PRAYER OF A TIRED HOUSEWIFE.

By Gladys Vera Lamb

From a kitchen, good Lord, deliver me! dirty floors, Rescue me. O Lord, from eternally washing dishes and baking little pal-

try messes! building little insignificant stove-fires, and churning with an in significant little churn, O save me! n washing dirty clothes and sousing in dirty water for hours, doing out a small, paltry, dirty washing.

and from dusting useless furniture!
And moving around other useless
property! And doing things on a

ord I would fain give all this work

to machinery, and of what that can-not do I will willingly do my share

"FIXED" DEIMIONS

## UPRISING OF THE SUBJECT RACES.

From the New York "Independent."

There are mutterings and more than I on the Gulf of Tonquin; Germany has mutterings of the subject races. There are threats of resistance, rebellion and revenge We hear them from all over Asia and Africa, and even from the Jews of Europe, who are beginning to find their weapons to resist Russian do not quietly submit to be slaughter ed, but strike back with blow for blow. In Morocco, with the encouragement of Germany, the Sultan reuses to yield to the requirements France. In German South Africa the Herreros successfully expel or kill the white garrisons. In British South Africa the great political question is how the rising of Ethiopianism in religion of local patriotism is not their fault and politics is to be suppressed; for a new spirit of independence has arisen with a new cry of "Africa for the Africans," while the natives refuse to work in the mines as of old, and e coolies are brought in their In Eritrea the Italians were defeated in battle, and in Abyssinia

his realm against foreign control. In Asia there are parallel conditions, except that they are more acute. All over the great continent the victory of Japan over Russia delights native pride and awakens large anticipations. Every native paper in India asks how long the millions of India shall be sub-ject to a few thousand British strangers. This is no Sepoy Rebellion; it is a deep and serious question in the nearts of the most intelligent Hindus, asking for equal rights and power brown and white. We see it in the sharp criticism of the attitude of the Governor-General for his definite expressions of British supremacy, as if he were less kindly disposed than the benevolent rulers who have preceded him; and in the annual congress native scholars and men of wealth demand larger rights of self rule; and every speech looks to Japan as the leader and example of Asia. We see

black Christian king guards jealously

the same in Afghanistan, where Ab durrahman's son emulates his father's independence, and delays to yield to ion that visited Cabul.

But especially in China is the new pirit at work, for they are nearer the eat of war, and are most affected by the overwhelming success of their velies looked upon Japan as her inferior; but now Japan has humbled the greatest white empire in the world, and China asks why she cannot do all and more than all that Japan has done Hence the thousands of Chinese youth sent to Japanese schools. Western education accepted in all the larger towns. Hence the multitude of newspapers everywhere in China preaching a crusade of new develop-ment to resist foreign aggression. Like the Sepoy Rebellion the Boxer rising early and was misdirected: preparing the way for a self-depenthat will do

ence that will deserve success.

For think of the humiliation that China has suffered from Europe. France has established vast colonier

seized the port of Shantung and claims influence in the whole province; Great Britain met the Russian capture of Port Arthur by gaining posse of Wei-hai-wel, after already holding Hong Kong, Canton and Shanghal, Russia had taken nearly the whole of Manchuria, and threatened Korea, which aroused Japan to declare war. If the Chinese are men, with our common human nature, they cannot but resent all this foreign impo it is right that they should look for the time not far off when China shall belong to the Chinese alone.

The occasion for this new uprising

ined that we, with our white skin, our culture and civilization and religion are intrinsically so superior to black and brown and yellow pagans that we right to rule them as we We did not know that we are would. superior not by nature, but because we have arrived a little before them in the race for enlightenment. They are following, and they will equal us. As they begin to equal us they will yield to us no more. That is natural, and that is right everywhere. The only escape from violence and war is in the mitigation of Caucasian insolence and rapacity. European nations will have to leave China one by one, as the Russions are leaving Manchuria, by force if not by consent. Caucasians are slow to believe that "a man's a man for a' that" if he is not of their race: just as it did not occur to those who wrote our Declaration of Independence that it could apply to Indians or negro slaves. But it does, nevertheless, and "a man's a man for a' that" whatever his despised race, and every race has in it the promise and potency of ful development.

We Americans are not free from this fault of racial arrogance. It has been cultivated in us by our relation to two subject races in our own territory; and we are now finding that the prond curse of it is coming home to roost. We are learning that our detestable legislation toward our immigrant Chinese is doing us serious damage; for in China American commerce is being boycotted. By administrative order if not by legislation the present victous laws of exclusion must be modified; they ought to be repealed, and Chinese should be treated just like Italians. It that makes the West Indies afraid of aunovation. It is that only that cives though, most fortunately, our government has rejected the universal policy of Western nations in the East, and is developing self-government everywhere in the Islands. Only as that is continued and developed, Philippines shall no longer be colonies but integral states of our Union, can we expect them to continue a part o our territory. That is the policy which the "Independent" has maintained-no permanent colonies anywhere in the world; everywhere ul-

## THE YOUTH A REVOLUTIONIST.

From Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The youth, of course, is an innova: | many years. I never dreamed about tion by the fact of his birth. There be stands, newly born on the planet, universal beggar, with all the reason of things, one would say, on his side. In his first consideration how to feed, clothe, and warm himself, he s met by warnings on every hand, that and he must go elsewhere. Then he says: "If I am born in the earth, where s my part? Have the goodness, gentle men of this world, to show me my wood lot, where I may fell my wood my field where to plant my corn, my pleasant ground where to build my eabla."

"Touch any wood, or field, or house lot, on your peril," cry all the gentle-men of this world; "but you may come and work in ours, for us, and we will

"And what is that peril?" you in the act; imprisonment, if we find you afterward."

"And by what authority, kind gentle- appears there was some mistake in

"By our law."

"And your law—is it just?"
"As just for you as it was for us. We wrought for others under this law "I repeat the question, is your law just ?"

"Not quite just, but necessary, More over, it is juster now than when we were born; we have made it milder

and more equal." "I will none of your law," returns

the youth; "it encumbers me. I can-not understand, or so much as spare time to read that needless library of your laws. Nature has sufficiently provided me with rewards and sharp penalties to bind me not to transgress Like the Persian noble of old, I ask that I may neither command obey.' I do not wish to enter into your complex social system. I shall serve those whom I can and they who can will serve me. I shall seek those whom I love, and shun those whom I love not, and what more can all your laws render me?" With equal earnestness and good

faith replies to this plaintiff an upmany virtues. "Your opposition is feather-brained

and over-fine. Young man, I have no skill to talk with you, but look at me; I have risen early and sat late, and tolled honestly and painfully for very

methods: I laid my bones to and drudged for the good I possess; it was not got by fraud, nor by luck, but by work, and you must show me a warrant like these stubborn facts in your own fidelity and labor, before I suffer you, or the faith of a few fine words, to ride into my estate and claim to scatte as your own. "Now you touch the heart of the matter," replies the youth. "To that fidelity and labor I pay homage. I am

unworthy to arraign your manner of living until you have tried. But I should be more unworthy if I did not tell you why I cannot walk in your steps. I find this vast network, which you call property, extended over the whole planet. I cannot occupy the pleakest crag of the White Hills or the Allegheny ranges, but some man or corporation steps up to me to show me that it is his. Now, though I am very peaceable, and on my private ac nt could well enough di my creation, and that I have been missent to the earth, where all the seats were already taken, yet I feel called upon in behalf of rational na ture, which I represent, to declare to you my opinion that if the earth is yours, so also is it mine All your aggregate existences are less to me a fact than is my own; as I am born to the earth, so the earth s given to me, what I want of it to till and to plant: per could I without susillanimity, omit to craim so much.
must not only have a name to live. must live. My genius leads me to oulid a different manner of life from any of yours. I cannot, then, spare you the whole world. I love you bet cally, and take that which you call yours. It is God's world and mine; yours as much as you want, mine as much as I want. Besides, I know your ways; I know the symptoms of the disease. To the end of your power,

#### closet and bedchamber. What you not want for use, you crave for ornament, and what your conveni could spare, your pride cannot." A JUDGE OF MORALITY

It was Senator Platt of New York, minou, who, as president of the United States Kypress Company, refused to sanction any compromise with the Chicago strikers on ground that It would be immoral. Do you catch that word? Immoral!-Kansas City Star.

-We can't please anybody all of the

DISCRIMINATING TASTE IN BOOKS "I suppose a statesman most give a reat deal of attention to books," said the

you will serve this lie which cheats

you. Your want is a gulf which the possession of the broad earth would

would pluck down from shining on the

universe, and make htm a property

and privacy, if you could; and the moon and the north star you would

quickly have occasion for in your

Yonder sun in heaven rou

novice. "Well," answered Senator Sorg hum, "he has to keep a check book. But It is just as well for him to be a little careful about what he puts down in his ledger. -Washington Star.

--- We can't please anybody all of the

time. We don't hope to please ererybody
any of the time. Just consider that and
son't "kick" unless you really have to. "
don't "kick" unless you really have to.

out of the poorhouse. The masses of the people are so steeped in poverty and hard work that their taste for art

is as undeveloped as their materia

ability to gratify such taste if they had it The few people who have artis-

tic taste lack the means to gratify it. The rich are almost uniformly vul-

They love a work of art for the money it cost, not for its artistic

beauty.

It is to their lack of taste that the

artist must truckle. No wonder artis-tic genius is rare. The moment when

mercenary motive creeps into an

artist's brain, genius spreads her wings and files away. No beautiful thing, no great thing.

was ever done primarily for money. Socialism will give the masses an

abundant opportunity to develop artis

tic taste, and artistic genius, too, fo

that matter. The artist will then have

a constituency worthy of the highest

The fact is, that while the prevail-

ing incentives at the present time are the incentive to escape starvation and

the incentive to excel in making

Says John Ruskin: "It is physically

mpossible for a well-educated, intelli-

gent, or brave man to make money the

chief object of his thoughts; as physi-

cally impossible as it is for him to make his dinner the principal object

What is the incentive of the vount

nan who works like a Trojan on th

football or baseball field, without any

ecuniary compensation for it?

It is partly love of the sport and

What is the incentive of the mar

who abandons a paying business to

run for an office, when he could make

far more money by attending to busi

It is honor, fame, public approba

The fact is that behind the incentive

to make money there is frequently the incentive of love of approbation. The

money is wanted in order to gratify

the love of approbation. The money

is wanted in order to secure approba-tion. If approbation can be secured

in other ways the money will not be

Socialism will put men on their mer

ecure approbation in better ways than

What is the incentive of the man

who works all his life to support his

Do they pay him money for doing it?

No. his incentive is love. Among thousands of men and womer

the love of family has expanded into

ove of the whole human race. They

do not love their families any less than

before. In fact, they love them more

But they also love their fellow men

more. Their highest incentive is to be

provide conditions wherein that incen-

tive will become the highest incentive

of a constantly increasing number of

people, until, in course of time, it will

Socialism will enable every boy and

girl to grow up in a normal condition

of humanity we see on the streets to

They will no longer be born tired.

sire to exercise themselves.

their superabundant vitality.

They will have an overmastering de

They will take pleasure in expending

superb health and buoyant spirits. They will no longer be flabby imita-tions of men, like the flimsy, careworm, overworked, hollow-chested specimens

of service to humanity. Socialism will

its and give them all a fair chance to

making money or spending money.

lesire to excel in the game.

dent upon the vulgar rich.

incentives now existing.

of them."

ness?

wanted.

wife and children?

They love ostentatious display.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE

BY KARL MARX.

OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Translated from the German Edition by

N. I. Stone, A. M.

313 PAGES. CLOTH, \$1.50

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

By Morris Hillquit.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

184 William Street.

BOOKS WORTH READING.

American Company Company In Socialist F and Fancy By Peter F. Burrowes, Scientific F. Burrowes, Scient

man
"Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome,
E. Belfort Bax and William Morris.
"The Evolution of Property." By
isfargue
"An Examination of Society." By
Wallis

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., New York.

(THE FUTURE)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Single Copic loc Sample Copies Frez!

"POVERTY"

BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Prices: Cloth, \$1.50; paper, 25 cents; by

This book is the result of several years

of original investigation of social condition

in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Lon

formation, invaluable to the Socialist stu

Per Annum \$1.00 6 Months 60s

nail, 30 cents.

lent. For sale by the

IN THE UNITED STATES.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM

. \$1.00

ONE YEAR. . . .

THREE MONTHS. -

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

German Socialist daily, the "New York

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS\* UNION), meets Brst Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th Street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East Nith Street. .25 VORWAERTS, 184 William Street, N. Y.

> SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Branches in

No one can thoroughly understand the Socialist movement in the United States as it exists to-day without knowing how it arose and developed to its present states. Every member of the present states and the states of the states iner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year less by workingmen inbued with the spirit of softdarity and Socialist thought its numerical strength (a Socialist thought its numerical strength (a Socialist thought its numerical strength (a Socialist and 4,500 female members) is rapidly creasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any beat of the modern of the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to a fortier of \$4.0 for the first-class and \$5.00 for the of \$4.0 for the first-class and so \$4.00 for another 40 weeks which and \$4.00 for another 40 weeks which and \$4.00 for another 40 weeks where the first-class or with interruption. Members belonging to the econd class receive under the same of the management of the econd class receive under the same directional cases and elevation of the same same directional cases and elevation of the same directional cases and elevation of the same directions and cases an

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

The address of the Financial Secre mittee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bi-

Organized 1872. Membership 18,000.

Principal Organization, New York and Violnity.

and Violinity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighly fourth street.
Office hours, duly except Sonsays and holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m.

IRANCHES: Youkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloveraville, Albany, Oneida, Tunawanda, Schenectady, N. Y., Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South Rilver, Passaic, Treaton, and Eshway, N. J.

Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,

320 Broadway. Tol. 2576 Franklin

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

CHANTS COMMUNAL' BY HORACE TRAUBEL

An artistically printed and well

bound volume, containing forty of the author's contributions to The Worker, and some other matter.

PRICE: \$1 POSTPAID. ORDER FROM THE

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.. 184 William St., New York.

THE CONSERVATOR. PHILADELPHIA. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,

HORACE TRAUBEL

EDITED BY

EUGENE V. DEBS:

"The Conservator," edited by Horace
Traubel, is a source of genuine delight to
me. It is distinctively original, refreshing
and inspiriting, and is sure of an eager welcome wherever it flands its way.

come wherever it finds its way.

PETER E. BURROWES:

"The Conservator" is brave and wholesome. With its long sustained and overdowing vitality it could supply gray matter to an armful of its contemporaries.

GEORGE D. HERRON:

GEORGE D. HERRON:

There is no paper I would so much like to have Socialists read as "The Conservator." We read our own literature, but we should read something elso—something that will bud us remember that Socialism is a means and not an end. The end of economic liberty is the ilberty of the yoked and prisoned human spirit. Traubel and his "Conservator" will, better than anything size in absorber to the property of the human spirit to our remembrance.

or the number of the working of the number of the Conservator" haver stoops nor wobles. It says the thing fariesty and well, it has an unsulted message and the dynamics of a real personality. It renovates the good like elemengal fire.

COURTEMAY LEMON:

COURTINAT LEMON:

Everything that Tranbel writes is worth reading and much of it is worth reading glore than once. The perfect of the general perfect of the gen

#### \* THE QUESTION OF INCENTIVE

Jesse and Bessle Lincoln named | breakfast, little Sarah started for the No. Socialism will not destroy incentive to do one's best. Capitalism destroys incentive to do one's best. Socialism will destroy incentive to do one's worst. For example, it will destroy the incentive to kill off the peo-ple by food adulteration. It will de-stroy incentive to overreach one's fel-About noon next day—Sunday— Mrs. Isaacs heard some one groaning in the attic overhead. On climbing the

LITTLE ABE'S FLAG DAY.

canning factory—literally staggering as she went. She had three-quarters

of a mile to walk: of course, she could

rickety stairs she found little Sarab

was the matter, and in reply the child

matches!" The mother exclaimed: "Haven't I told you often enough they

were deadly poison?" The child made

o answer, and the mother hastily car

Little Abe was sent on a run for the

nearest doctor; and from there to the railroad crossing, where Mr. Isaacs

was serving as watchman. Jews keep

boy told Mr. Isaacs what had han-

greatest possible speed. The fathe

lifted his dying child in his arms

remorse rending his heart at the mem

ory that sometimes in moments of irri

tation he had been harsh toward her

derling, why did you do it? Why did

been the least suspicion that the child had eaten the match heads otherwise

than through ignorance and careless ness; but now she gasped, as her eyes

were glazing in death: "The work was

Five minutes later she was dead.

Little Abe was always not only un-elfish, but thoughtful. The day after

little Sarah's funeral he said to his

"And you leave school?" said his

father: "Maybe they would let u

father.
"If I help you through this pinch."

replied the boy, "I can go to school again when I get older."

A lifelong experience led the father

to fear lest the only exit from "this

the sole resourc appeared to be to

Isaacs was not utterly unfeeling; no

more so than would naturally result

inremitting necessity of looking out

for number one. He would soone

keep his roomer, and obtain rent from him than eject him and go without

rent until he could find some other

So he and Mr. Lincoln and Abe went

together to the canning factory and in-

terviewed the foreman.
"How old is the boy?" he inquired.

"Twelve years going on thirteen,

the father replied.
"The law prohibits the employmen

of children under fourteen," said the foreman; "If you are willing to sign a

certificate that he is fourteen years of

I think we might take him at a dollar

The father would not certify to falsehood; but he did sign a document

prepared by the foreman, stating tha

the document in such form that b

adding (after the father had affixed his signature) a perpendicular stroke

across the horizontal stroke constitut

came a "4"—showing the boy to be "14" years of age. It being now in

such an improbable event should oc

cur, he filed it away.

At the close of his first day's wor

little Abe returned to his wretche

home terribly tired. His father told him that when he got used to his work

it would not seem so hard for him

But day after day passed, and that time never arrived. Winter came, and

from working in the heated air of the

factory and plunging out into the in clement weather outside without ar

overcoat, he caught a severe cold

Summer came: beautiful June. He

his mother's little library that since

her death had been sold for a dime to

father and himself from starvation

What is so rare as a day in June

too low for even the grory of June to

awaken any response in his nature. The time arrived when he was to

weak to work any more. Had his task been such as fell to the lot of him after whom he was named, out of

doors, in the fresh air and the sur

light, it would have strengthened and upbuilt him in body and mind, but not

so the confined poleoned air of the

cannery. As he started for home

the last effort of which he was cape ble. His road led him past the school

house where he had formerly attende

school. As he reached it a severe fit of coughing seized him. These paroxysms of coughing were becoming more exhausting. He sat down upon the steps of the schoolhouse to rest. He was too weary even to sit up; and the

platform of corrugated iron was not a comfortable couch upon which to ile down. Under it was a narrow space

where sometimes the boys used to se crete themselves when praying hide

and seek. The ground was clean, dry ciny, that would not soil his clothes He crept under there to rest—just for

a little while But in five minutes h

was asleep.

Persons who are starving dream of

delicious fruits and other food. Persons who are dying of thirst in the

delirium imagine themselves surround

ed by streams and fountains. So it his dreams—or his delirium—beautifu

visions of scenes directly the opposite of those of his daily life came to little

Abe. 
His mother, robed in white and with

the same loving smile she always had for him, came to him. She took him

by the hand and raised him to his feet. But he stood not upon the ground for an instant; side by side

with her he floated upward and on ward, until he found himself surround

ed by scenes enchantingly beautiful and magnificent beyond all he had

seemed that each foot he lifted was

ing the bottom of the figure "2" it

the boy was twelve years old.

adopt little Abe's suggestion.

from his environment-the

take her place in the glass factory.

so hard, papa-I could not do it any

Up to this moment there had not

he exclaimed, between his sobs:

but railroads know no Sabbath.

day of rest, and Gentiles anothe

afford to pay cartare.

gasped: "I ate-the heads-

ried her downstairs.

their first born-and, as it turned out,

The mother, especially, was an ardent

admirer of the martyred president who

bore that honored name. Her father had told her a hundred times how that

great men had come down from the

capital to the hospital where he lay purched with malarial fever, and

spoken to him words of sympathy, comfort and cheer. She had read

every biography of him that had ever been written. She had filled a scrap book with newspaper articles regard-ing him, relating incidents that were

not to be found in more pretentiou

of her cottage was a steel engraving

bedroom, where it would greet her vision the instant she awoke—the rug-

ged features illumined by the leve

rays of the morning sun, crowning his

was that he might prove to possess the ability and be animated by the un-

As he grew up to boyhood she

thought she could perceive indications that her prayers would be answered

Tall for his years, and slim, others be-sides his mother might have found

them of him after whom he had bee

named. He was a thoughtful, studi-

ous, honest boy, possessing withal

fund of quaint, original humor. Ther

case prenatal impressions had don

were strong indications that in his

their perfect work.
As soon as little Abraham learned to

walk, holding by her hand, she took him to the public park, pointed out to him the statue of her hero, and ex-plained, so far as his infantile intel-

lect could comprehend, what it was that had made that man great. When

he went to school, the first thing h

learned to recite was Lincoln's Gettys

of the people, by the people, for the people, might not perish from the earth.

But some things happened that in-

plane When he was about ten years old me died-filled with hope and

of his wife, had felt the weight of the

heavy hand of Evolution crushing ou

the middle class and forcing many of

proletariat. When he married he was carrying on a prosperous shoe store in the city. But larger establishments

had been continually eating into its

patronage, until it became insufficient to afford him and his family a sup-

concern was forced to the wall by the

pressure of the competition of the great department store; and Jesse Lincoln was out of employment. This

was the condition of affairs when Mrs.

In his more prosperous days he had

on top of Mammon's chariot, in-id of being crushed beneath its

friends, a few of whom were yet prosperous, having succeeded in climb-

wheels. He called on these, one after

another, asking for some form of em-ployment, even if not in his accus-

tomed line of business; but every

where he received the same reply, "No

statement; though in some cases he

had reason to suspect it was given be cause they wanted "young blood" in

years of age. Within the last ten years

gain a foothold while sliding down the

abyss into poverty. His bent form and gray hair were sufficient notifica-tion to the least observant employer

that not nearly so much work could be got out of him as of a twenty-year-old

His fiftieth birthday found him the

temperary occupant of one room of a

wretched little building on the margin

of the slums. The front of the build-ing bore a sign indicating that boots

and shoes were repaired within. If there had been repairing enough to keep him busy he might have fived, in

some poor fashion; but only a couple of blocks away, around the corner,

naturally had the patronage of all his countrymen in the vicinity; and only a little distance further, in the other

direction, a German cobbler entoved

the same advantage. Of course, there were places where Mr. Lincoln might have established himself in the shoe

pepairing business more distant from competition; but in such places build-lings commanded a rental beyond his

ability to pay. When his day's work was done, he enrolled a bundle con-taining what remained of the family's

former supply of bed clothing, which was spread upon the floor, and upon this he and little Abe slept of nights.

The shop was rented from a Hebrew, Solomon Isaacs, whose family

occupied the rear room of the hovel and slept in the low attic overhead

Isaacs was flagman at a railroad cross

ing, with wages of a dollar a day. He had needed no injunction against "race

suicide"; for he had six children, all of whom (in addition to himself and wife) were supported from Isaacs'

earnings, with the addition of the lit-tle that Lincoln paid for rent, and forty cents a day that the oldest child

dittle Sarah, aged thirteen—earned by working in a canning factory. Mr. Lincoln was in arrears with his rent:

Mr. Isaacs had already notified him

that he must vacate the premises by the end of the month, when an inci-dent occurred that caused a great

very much disinclined to go to work

saying: 'The work is too hard, papa; I cannot stand it any longer.' The mother said something that the boy did not clearly hear, apparently pleading that the child might remain at

complained of feeling very weak sick. Little Abe overheard her

ne, at least for that day; but the nome, at least for that day; but the father answered sharply: "I don't want to hear any more of your com-plaining; you've got to go—that's all there is about it."

change in the lives of both.

was the shop of an Irish cobble

Generally

store and become a clerk in one

port; he was compelled to close

of the larger concerns.

ce Lincoln, even before the death

terfered with her aspirations

faith in the future of her boy.

and prayer that this governmen

something in his appearance to 1

Her continual prayer for her child

and heroic spirit of Abrahan

of him hung on the west wall of

head with a golden halo.

presidential mansion at the nation's

their only born-Abraham Lincoln

Under capitalism the best incentives are impossible of universal application, although some of them do crowd to the surface in spite of the discouraging en-

low men, and to pinch and cramp and brutalize them by the myriad means

Since the concentration of capital has progressed to an acute stage, so that it requires enormous capital to conduct a successful business, the average man is condemned by inexorable conditions to work for a small income so long as the present system

What is his incentive?

Is it the prospect of a liberal incompeckoning to him from in front? No, for he has no such prospect under this system.

On the whole, however, the tendence of Socialism will be to make man' On the contrary, his incentive is the fear of starvation prodding him in the highest incentive the desire to do good in the world.

Truly, a despicable incentive.

No great thought or act ever proceeded from incentive so base. The incentive of the wealthy few is

even more base, the incentive to accumulate immense fortunes. When that low and mean incentive

esses a man's mind, he is lost o higher impulses so long as it controls him. In the Socialist commonwealth, the

average man will receive several times as large an income as he now receives. So far as the hope of financial revard can operate as an incentive, he will therefore have several times as great an incentive to work well and

faithfully as he has now. He will be released from the fear of starvation. He will have the incentive to work well and faithfully because he so doing he can provide himself and his family with all the necessaries,

comforts and higher privileges of life At the same time he will not to any reat degree be degraded by the bas incentive to accumulate mo can accumulate much money when he receives nothing but what h is entitled to. Money is accumulate by investment, manipulation, speculaion, and all sorts and varieties grafts, and these will be impossible in Socialist commonwealth.

The field will therefore be cleared

for higher incentives.

Under feudalism, the prevailing incentive among the many was to escape starvation, and the prevailing incentive among the few was to excel in war. The making of money was con-sidered beneath the dignity of a gen-

Under capitalism, the prevailing incentive among the many is to escape starvation, and the prevailing incentive among the few is to excel in make ing money. The incentive to make money is at least better than the incentive to carve the most people with

Socialism will be another and infintely greater advance in the matter of ncentives.
The\*desire to excel will continue to

be a powerful incentive.

But it will be the desire to excel in comething better than killing people or

accumulating wealth. It will be the desire to excel in doing

omething useful. Under capitalism, the man who ex-cels can only do so by trampling his fellow men under his feet.

In the Socialist commonwealth, the nan who excels can only do so by benefiting his fellow men with his su

Socialism will also open wide the

door of incentive in invention, in the To-day the inventor scarcely ever re-

ceives any substantial reward for the sary to develop an invention. So he sells it to a capitalist for a song apitalist receives the reward of the

nventor's genius. Socialism will place the inventor to financial condition where he will not have to struggle with incessant poy erty, but will be able to give free rein to his genius.

Socialism may therefore expect an will make the miraculous inventions of the last hundred years appear trifling

who are attracted towards scientific pursuits will have ample time and opportunity to do their best along

To-day the devotee of the fine arts

I will give you rest." By this time the boy had forgotten that he had ever been weary. By some infuition he knew that the Glorious Being in whose presence he stood was his mother's best friend—and his own. But a shadow seemed to gather upon the lofty brow of the Shining One as he said to the mother: "Why comes he hither so young? The land of his birth hath few like him, and will hereafter find itself in desperate need of such as he would have become had be

The mother replied: "The land from which he came was busily occupled in constructing railroads and raterways, and forcing open the d to foreign markets, and gathering wealth from all quarters of the earth; and had little use for such as he except to see how much profit could be wrung from their labor during the little while they lived."

The shadow deepened upon the brow of the Shining One as he said: "He who rules the destinles of men and nations bath foreseen that terrible troubles are impending over that land therefore, he sent them shother Abraham Lincoln, to save it from destruc tion; but its people-have prematurel murdered him; and now that natio must go the way of Greece and Rome and Babylon."

Then suddenly there rose a mighty

home, at least for that day; but the father answered sharply: "I don't want to hear any more of your complaining; you've got to go—that's all there is about it."

After having eaten hardly any who are weary and heavy inden, and lived deliciously, clothed in fine who are weary and heavy inden, and like and purple and searies, and

iniquities; the cup she hath filled for others shall be filled unto her double: In one hour shall she be made deso-

have been but the fleeting phantasma goria of the poor boy's dying delirium For when the children came to school schools of the city):

Rally round the fing, boys, rally yet again, -J. L. McCreery, in the Chicago "So-cialist."

A CRADLE SOME Rock-a-bye haby on the tree top. When you grow up you will work

When you are married your wife will w So that the swells will have nothing

—The optimist is one who, when fronted with a tough steak, doesn't go hie at the cook, but goes out to the gratone and sharpens his teeth—Brist Worker.

\$1.00 OFFER POR 60 CENTS

The Proletariat, by Karl Kautsky. 5 Cents
The Object of the Labor Movement, by Johann Jacoby 5 Cents
The Communist Manifersto, by Karl Marz and Fred'k Engels 10 Cents
Socialism from Utopia to Science, by F. Engels 5 Cents
A Paradox Explained by George Eastman 10 Cents
Industrial Peace Through Socialism, by H. A. Gibbs. 5-Cents The Adventures of John McCue. On receipt of ONLY 60 CENTS above 16 books will be mailed postpaid

Socialist Literature Co., 184 WILLIAM ST., New York. Largest Assortment of Literature on the Labor Question

•••••••••••••••••••••••

A DAUGHTER OF POVERTY The night had been so long, and the

agony so intense. It was noon-day now, though one would hardly know

The little babe. . After the agony had passed she had sunk, exhauste into a deep sleep. As she went off she was dimly conscious of something pulling at her breast. Now she wa wake, and the tiny thing was there again; it had drawn its life from he for nine months, and was still at it She raised a thin white hand and un covered the tiny head. How strang

weakly.
"Will's done went to work. He

he didn't come."

at McCormick's and Will was a moulder in the Malleable Iron Works down the street. He was big and strong, but she was slight and frail, and the lint from the hemp had not been good for her lungs, said the doc tor who had come to deliver the babay constant shaking of the floo the noise, so loud that she could not speak above it, had worn on her

nerves, too, in the last few months They had been married a year, and Will wanted her to quit working, but she was ever thinking when they would need the money and when she couldn't work. So she had stayed as long as she could in the twine factory-too long, the doctor Now she was sick, and there

was one more mouth to feed. Presently she fell asleep again, with that other mouth pressed close to he

It was afternoon of Friday, one of

judge of the prisoner, who had just entered the witness stand.

"Fifteen, sir." young man?"

"Did you run away from anywhere with a young man? "I didn't run away, but I am living

Why are you living with him?" "He said he would marry me."

"Do you love him?" "Yes, sir."

It has been well said that they will him? "Six weeks."

as the spirited colt enjoys prancing around the pasture.

the people an incentive which now or fort, the ecstacy of achieving. To a large extent this incentive will

become operative as soon as Social-ism is introduced. But it will become more and more operative as the favor and more healthy of body, vigorous of mind and wholeso

Meantime, Socialism will provide a

varied multitude of lesser incentives including the incentive to secure several times as large an income as the average man is getting now.—John M. Work, in "What's So and What Isn't." decked with gold, and pearls, and pre-

cious stones; her sins have cried unto neaven, and God hath remembered her Possibly this magnificent vision may

next morning they found his corpse under the doorstep, cold and rigid. The municipal ambutance was sent for, and started for the potter's field with the remains of the murdered little wage slave, just as his forme schoolmates began to sing enthusias-tically (it being "fing day" in the

Rock-a-bye baby, on the tree top,
When you are eld your wages will stop,
When you have spent what little you say
Then rock-a-bye heby, skip off to the gray
—Paducah Journal of Labor.

the futility of motherhood among the poor .- Josephine Conger, in Co TO THE PURE ALL

Act.")

right.",

Or h

FOOD IS PURE.

Congressman Saide was the Gentleman Jo Of the National Pure Food Adulterant Co., A strenuous patriot, giving his powers To the health of this glorious country of

ours,
And many's the Job he
Conspired in the Lobby
Old laws to make new and new laws to
provide—
Wood alcohol brandy
And aniline candy
Ever found a warm friend in Consequence

found a warm friend in Congress Suide.

Said General Sneck: "His great wisdon

is shown in the famous Saide Substitute

No business man with a Food to maintain

With stocks and retainer-fees bulging his

The stronger the Poison the stronger his

For he said: "What's the pleasure

In killin' a measure cause it protects indigestible grub? Why try to defeat it?

t's only the Public that's gittin' the nub."

If a chemist came out with a statement to

Gross fraud in the Pure Food Adulterant

Then Congressman Suide could his chemist

Procure
To prove that his product was "perfectir

Said Congressman Snide, "when it comes to

To act as your guesser, the Pure any poison is Pure—that's a cinch:"

Said Congressman Coin, with a terk of his

Them facts what you state is convincin'

the spot. Was there with the Coroner, likely as not,

Had brought the poor victims to sudde

Bought slient consent from the willing and

(Said Congressman Hush, as he counted the

There's nothin' so fatal as cold-in-the

Said Saide as the House was convened—in

Said Saide as the House was convened—in the Lobby,
"I'll teach that there Public the things what they need,
If I murder 'em all to accomplish the deed!
The heart, longs and thorax
Needs brick-dust and borax—
A fac twhich perhaps them there organs dont' know—
I'm killin' folks off at
A nominal profit

A nominal prefit me and the Pure Food Adulterant Co."

(Said Congressman Leech: "It's inspirin' to

That feller's onselfish and lofty Ideel"')

-- Wallace Irwin, in Collier's Weekly.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SCAR

The following is quoted in the "Potters' Hernid": "Immertal fame awaits the man who will invent a word contemptible and loathsome enough to describe the scab who forsakes his fellowman and goes over to the enemy in times of strike."

enemy in times of strike."

There is scarcely a labor journal throughout the country that has not contained many vigorous editorials during the past few years in denunciation of the scab. The most tropical and flery vituperation has been huried against the traitor, who commits treason to his fellowmen upon the industrial battledeld. The scab is nothing more nor less than the natural product of an unnatural system. Unsanitary surroundings breed an epidemic, just the same as a rotten, debauched civilization breeds the scab. The scab is but the effect of a cause, and until the cause is removed, the scab will always be in evidence.

Denunciations and opprobrious epithets

Denunciations and opprobrious epithets applied to the industrial Hessian, will not depopulate the army of traitors that are serving as ailies of arrogant and despotie

employers.

The labor press must train its editorial guns against the dehumanised system that gives hirth to the scab instead of wasting ammunition upon the effects—the natural products of an unnatural, cold-blooded and nurderous civilization. The coining of a new word to make more editous the scab would not make barren the womb that cives him birth.

strike at the cause and the scab will dis-appear as fever disappears through im-proved sanitary conditions.—Miners' Magn-

Dr. Anna Ingerman.

Returned from abroad. Office hours

DR. S. BERLIN.

DENTIST.

gives him birth.

For food-education has long been

jam.
ospitals grouned with the victims of

"For I place great reliance

When you hire a Professor

When families died after eating

To prove tonsilitis, La grippe, meningitis

While soft applications

Of friendly donation

hobby,"

Said Senator Grabb, in a mauner polite

don't have to eat it-

t in that darkened room.

By her side IT slept. The mystery which she had almost given be

Presently somebody in the room stirred. "Where is Will?" she asked

wanted to stay, but the boss said they needed him, and he'd lose his job ef

She was silent. Since she was sixteen years old she had been under boss, and she knew how it was. Bu she felt that Will would like to have stayed, and the thought was pleasant to her.

She had worked in the twine factory

the two days on which Juvenile Court was convened. "What is your name?" asked the

"Mayme Dunne," replied the girl.
"How old are you?"

"Did you run away from home with "No. sir."

"How long have you been living with

"And he hasn't married you yet?

Where did you meet him?" "In a restaurant." What were you doing there?"

Working. "You are too young to work. Why re you not at school?"

'We are too poor, sir." "Where is your father?" 'My father is

ten years ago."
"Are you still working at the restaurant? Yes sir." "What do you do with you money?"

"I give it to my—friend."
"Do you still think this young

wants to marry you?"
"Yes, sir; he says he will."
"Well, he never will. If I allow you to go back home will you give him up and try to be a good, respectable girl, and give your money to your mother?" "I can't give him up, sir. I am going

to marry him."
"Is the mother of this girl here?" The mother came forward. Older, still frail, and with the marks of toll upon her, it was the woman who had gone down to the brink of death fifteen years ago to bring into the world

a babe—this girl. "What have you to say for your daughter, madam?" "My daughter has always been a good girl, Your Honor. But we are very poor, and I have had to keep her

at work as much as I could. It seems

now that she has fallen into bad com pany. She told me that she was liv pany. She told me that she was living with the people she worked for, and I didn't know until last night that she was living with a young man. She says she will never leave him. I don't think he has honest intentions toward my daughter. Oh, sir, she is not bad, but so young." And the woman wept. "You are excused, madam. Mayme," he continued to the girl, "I can't let you go on in this life. If you will not leave him, I must send you to Geneva for a year. They will take care of you

for a year. They will take care of you there." "I can't leave him," the girl said. 22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., R. Y. half audibly. That night a faded woman threw herself upon her bed in an attic roost, numb with a nameless prin. She did not try to analyze it, but if she had, also would have said something about Dr. C. FURMAN.

DENTIST. 131 Sebenmerkorn street, Broo

10-12 a. m., 5-7 p. m.

PUBLICATIONS.

Volkszeitung."

for 10 cents.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701: office hours on week days, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates meeting every just Saturday of the month at 64 E. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors meeting every first Monday, of the month at 220 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspondence to the Labor Necretariat, 320 Broadway.

Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway.

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90—Office and Employment
Bureau, 64 E. 6th St. The following
Districts uncer every Saturday: Diet.
(Gothermian)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p.m.; Diet.
11 (German)—35 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Diet.
11 (German)—35 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Diet.
11 (Laborate St.) St., 8 p. m.; Diet.
11 (Laborate St.) St., 8 p. m.; Diet.
12 (Laborate St.) St., 8 p. m.; Diet.
13 (Laborate St.) St., 8 p. m.; Diet.
14 (Laborate St.) St., 8 p. m.; Diet.
15 (Laborate St.) St., 8 p. m.; Diet.
16 (Laborate St.) St., 8 p. m.; Diet.
17 (Laborate St.) St., 8 p. m.; Diet.
18 (Laborate St.) St., 8 p. m.; Diet.
19 (Laborate St.) St., 8 p. m.; Diet.
19 (Laborate St.) St., 19 (Laborate St.) St., 19 (Laborate St.)

USICIANN' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 23, I. M. U. of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 s. m., at headquarters, 375 Central areaue, Jersey City, N. J.

New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets every second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m., in the clubbouse, 206 E. 86th street, New York City.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse

The books here listed are cloth bound.

"Mass and Class." by W. J. Ghent. 8.1.25

"A courty of the control of the control of the control of the Critique of Political Economy. By Karl Marx. \$1.50

"The History of Socialism in the United States." by Morris Hillight. \$1.50

Eassys on the Materialistic Conception of History. By Annote Landon States." By Morris Hillight. \$1.50

"The American Farmer." By A. M. Simons. mons and Anarchism. By George Plechanoff Goding and Medical God. and Modern Science." By En-Prechanor

Socialism and Modern Science." By Enrics Ferri

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution.

By Emile Vanderveide 50c.

The Social Revolution. By Karl KautSky
Socialism and the Social Movement in the

Nineteenth Century." By Werner SomStage

tary of the National Executive Co

ble House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City. WORKMEN'S

"An Examination of Society," By Louis Wallis Socialism and Ferdinand Las salle." (German Socialism and Ferdinand Las salle." By W. H. Dawson. 51.3. "Revolution and Counter Levolution is dermany in 1838. "Karl Marx. 51.0. "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." By Fengels. 51.0. "Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State." Ity Frederic Engels. 56.0. "Ant-lent Society." By Lewis Morgan. 54.0. A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand. Furniture Fire Insurance

A Monthly Magazine of Popular Science Literature and Socialism n Jewish language, published by the Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, Bridgeport and Rockville, Cons.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Ls.
Serne, Altona, Scranton, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Barthester, N. H.
St. Louis, Mn.
For addresses of the branch bookkeepera, see "Vorwacris." Zukunft Press Federation

Attorney-at-Law.

Contrades, patronize those who advertise

NEW YORK

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORKS

ENGINEERS. FIREMEN.

cure a liceuse, or any one ewning or running a steam engine:
New Engineers' Handy Book for Steam
Rugineers and Electricians. Nearty 200
pages, 225 lilustrations, 222 tables, 645
examination questions, etc. 33.50
Koper's Hand-book of the Locomotive. Ilinstrated. Leather. 18me. Pocketbook
style
Roper's Hand-book of Land and Marine
Fingines. Leather. 18mo. Pocketbook
style
Roper's Care and Management of the Steam
Boller. Leather. 18mo. All desirable information to owners of steam boliers, engineers. Stremen, etc. 12.00
Roper's Use and Abuse of the Steam Bolier. Leather. 18mo. Illustrated. Full of
reliable instructions and Suggestions for
roper's Instructions and Suggestions for

Prices include postage.

"DIE ZUKUNFT"

ZUKUNFT. 26 Canal St., New York

LAWYERS.

Where to Lunch and Dine

ABBOTT BROS' Lunch Room.

Kangaroos are welcome. No line drawn on smaller animals

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST 774 Second Ave.

We recommend the following books as the most popular and the best ones ever published on the subject of Steam Engineering. Full instructions for those wishing to secure a liceuse, or any one owning or running a steam engine:

New Engineers' Hand-

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN.
TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOday at 8 p. m. in Bohemian National Hall,
321 E. 734 street. Jos. Meetter, Recording Secretary; Wm. E. F. Schwartz, 3
Mill street, Astoria, L. L. Financial Secretary, at L. L. Financial Sec-

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets every second and fourth Mon-day in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-213 East Thirty-eighth street.

Any one with the impress

"When you consider that this money was lonned to 14.574 persons, it gives one an increased respect for the poor. The fact that as many needy persons can procure adorrers is another proof that the poor are responsible. In eleven years our losses from unpaid debits has been only \$5,000, and \$550 of claims nine years old have recently been paid in.
"As no interest is charged on the loans, the Association is supported entirely by

the Association is supported entirely by charity. Twenty-five hundred members are enrolled and the running expenses are all defrayed by their annual does.

"Whenever a man wants to get a loan,

## Party News.

Committeeman from

Island Secretary of North Dakota. His ad-

E. L. Rigg of Glenn's Ferry has been elected National Committeeman from

By recent referendum of Indiana May Strickland was chosen State Sec retary and Terre Haute chosen as the sent of the State Committee. The Perpetual Campaign Coupon plan was en

A charter has been granted by the National Office to a new local with

report was made that the charter of Local Boise, Idaho, had been revoked by the State Committee, the vote recorded being three in favor, two against and six not voting. Locals Lane and Weiser of Idaho present resolutions requesting the National Committee or the National Executive Committee to investigate and pass upon said revocation.

ing on Motion No. 24 by Sullivan of

That the National Executive Committee draw up rules to govern the actions of National Committee in voting. Such rules to be submitted to the National Committee for approval, and if approved, shall be printed and a copy furnished to each mem

Lamb of Michigan has withdrawn Motion No. 21, which provided for re ferring Motion No. 19 to the National

Motion No. 16, providing that me tions to lay on the table any matter submitted to the National Committee for consideration shall not be in ord has been adopted by a vote of 31 to 9

International Bureau results in the

For Morris Hillouit-Lowry of Arkansas Edmisten of California, Healey of Florida, Carter of Idaho, Eerlyn of Illinois, Rey. solds of Indiana, Fox of Maine, Cibbs and Minnesota. Hochn and Rehrens of souri, Spargo and Hanford of New York. Bandlow of Ohio, Maschke of Oklahoma, Ringler of Pernsylvania, Sullivan of Ver mont, Berger and Thompson of Wisconsin, Hastings of Wyoming—total, 21. For Ernest Untermanu—Andrews of Ala-

www. Barnette of Arizona, Lena M. Lewis and Jacobs of Iowa, McAllister and Brewe of Kansas, Peach of Minnesota, McHugh o Montana, Little of New Hampshire, Head ley and Kearns of New Jersey, Trantman Cho, Wanhope of Pennsylvania, Fley Rhode Island, Levett of South Dakota Gilbert of Utah, Smith of Washington total, 19.

Not voting-13.

Dates for national organizers and speakers are as follows:

John Collins—July 10, Trindad, Colo.; July 12 and 13, Dalhart, Tex.; July 14, Amarillo; July 15, Vernon. A large number

George II. Goebel-July 9, Leesburg, Ala, Buchanan, Ga.: July 12, Atlanta; July 13, Montgomery, Ala.; July 14, Clanton. Comrade Goebel will fill dates in Mir issippi, Louisiana, and Texas after completing his work in Alabama.

William A. Toole-July 9. Frostburg, Md.

and 15. Manistee. Comrade Towner is hav ing successful meetings and applications for

Arrangements for the tour of B. Feigenbaum, Jewish Organizer, are being rapidly completed. He will start his work in New York, July 18, and will fill dates as far west as Kansas City and north to Minneapolis. Dates

Under date July 1 the National Sec retary, acting in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, Art, XI, submits to general vote the two propo April 22 and endorsed by Locals Piens-Cincinnati. O.; Newport. Ky.; Yonkers and Peckskill, N. Y.; Philadelphia and Milivale, Pa.; Globe, Ariz.; Omaha, Neb.; Tulare, Oakland, and San Luis Oblspo, Cal.: Biloxi, Miss.: Emmett Ida.; Clinton, Mass.; Monarch, Mont. bropositions are as follows:

That Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Wis., be removed as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party for advocating the election of a Republican candidate for public office, the act having been admitted and well proven. That the Social Democratic Party of the state of Wisconsin be debarred from all participation in national affairs of the Socialist Party until such time as they apply for and accept a charter such as all other states have accepted, and that they comply with the same conditions as all other states. Under the constitutional provision.

Under the constitutional provision the matter will remain open thirty days for consideration and to allow the offering of amendments (which must in the same way be supported by twenty locals or locals aggregating 2,000 members, in five states), and the voting will then begin, for which forty-five days are allowed. The vote will accordingly be closed about the

Massachusetts

BOSTON. The last meeting of the old Central Committee was held June 27, with Comrade Hall in the chair. Organizer Roewer reported having visited the South Boston Club and plans were South Boston Club and plans were laid out for building up the club; pros-pects are bright. South Boston adver-tises open-air meetings with handbills. The Organizer is having some diffi

of open-air meetings in East Bosto are very satisfactory, as well as thos held in Dorchester. Forty meeting of July. A resolution introduced by Commide Claus, that the State Executive Committee shall consist of delegates from Greater Boston and of such lubs as are willing to pay the rails fare of the delegates was carried. It was voted to pay Comrade Hall's ex-penses as Secretary of the Legal City Committee. The Central Committee

also endorsed the proposed referendur of Grand Rapids, Minn. The new Central Committee will

gates. Comrade Hickey of East Boston doing good work both at the open-air

meetings and by writing short articles wenty members in good standing. The Dorchester Club continues to

vear a healthy complexion; it has thirty-six members in good standing and Ward Club 7, 9 and 12 met June 27

and elected officers for the coming six months. This club has sixteen mem bers in good standing, with about forty on the books; these will be in good for a year. The club meets July 12 at 600 Washington street. Open-air meetings arranged for the

coming week are as follows:

July 8 - Milton Square, Milton, T. Broph July 8-Milton Square, Milton, T. Brophy Hyde, Park: Compade Merrifield, July 10—East Borton; P. Mahoney, July 12—Field's Corner; J. J. Gallagher, Merrimac Square; Comrade Coyne, Magune Square, Somerville; Geo, Roewer Mayerick's Square, Fast Boston; Comrad-legational

July 18 -Cor. Columbus avenue and Tre-mont arcet: J. J. Gallagher. July 14 -Neponset and Minot street; P. Mahoney.

ey. I and Broadway, South Boston; Comnde McDonald. July 15. Mátrápan Square; Comrade Mer-

Hyde Park; S. O'Leary. Connecticut.

The agitation in Connecticut is now being carried on, and the State Committee has every hope of making it continuous. Some of the locals have responded to the wipeal in splendid sent \$35, the proceeds of a picnic. New Haven, Manchester, and Hamden have also sent in their lists with go totals. The Secretary learns that lo-cals are circulating lists who have up to date not been heard from and trusts they will hurry them along Comrade Clarke of Mystic sends a dollar for the fund, as lists did, not reach him. This sets a splendid example for other com-rades to follow should the lists get by them. The comrades keep sending in splendid reports of Dan White's mee ings. He organized a local at South Norwalk, where he captivated his listeners. Comrade Peach writes from Danbury that White is the best ever. Naugatuck and Waterbury want "return dates. Comrades in any pl where Comrade White is dated meak should advertise his coming in the best possible manner. He "fl ers the goods," but it is poor satisfaction to have locals say that if they only knew that White was a topnotcher they would have done better. Meeting of State Committee was post-poned owing to workingmen's singing estival at Brooklyn. several member of State Committee being among th singers. Comrade Baker is agitating in Fairfield County and good report come from 'hts work." Keep at then comrades. This pounding at the working class of the state will awaker them. A little effort on your part and the State Committee will do the rest

treet, Hartford The first annual picnic of the Mystic cal will take place Sunday, July 16 at Balley's Woods, between Mystic and Stonington, near the trolley line. The local branch of the Sick and Death Benefit Society, the Arion Singing So lety of Stonington and the Frohsin Singing Society of Mystic have all been invited and all readers of The Worker and sympathizers will be wel-comed. Local Mystic has now thirty five good standing members. One of the Mystic comrades won the \$25 prize at the Hartford May Day celebration and gave \$10 of it to the local. It has voted unanimously to raise its dues to twenty cents a month and has collect over \$20 on the state lists for state organizer in Connecticut this state organizer in Connecticut this ing Secretary, John J. Coyle; Financia summer. Eighty twenty-five cent tickvere sold by the local for the Har ford May Day celebration.

Woods, State Secretary, 55 Morris

..... New Jersey. The Essex County Committee has arranged the following dates for National Organizer Wilkins: Open-air meetings—Monday, July 10, Court street and Belmont avenue, Newark: Tuesday, July 11, Court House Plaza fice: Friday, July 14, Orange. On Sur day, July 16, he will speak at the New ark headquarters, 239 Washington street. Readers of The Worker in this vicinity should aftend these meetings and invite their neighbors.

The Branch Seven meetings in front of the Postoffice at Newark are very successful. There is a large attend ance every Thursday night, interested audiences and good discussion. This week, July 6, Frederick Krafft of Jer-sey City will be the speaker. Friday night, July 7, at Military Park, Walter Thomas Mills will address a monster open-air meeting. His subject is: A New Declaration of Independence.

At the meeting of the Passale Cour y Committee held July 2, it was de-cided to hold the general meeting of cided to hold the general meeting of the local on Sunday, July 20, at 9 a. m., in the Labor Lyceum, 90 and 100 Sher-idan avenue, Paterson, N. J. It was also decided to hold the county and city convention on Sunday, July 16, at the same place and hour. Organizer Glanz reported that he had secured Comrade Wilkins to speak in Paterson, N. J. on Wednesday, July 10, and N. J., on Wednesday, July 19, and Comrade Wanhope to speak Aug. 14. Arrangements were completed for the Labor Day picuic at Belmont Park, Haledon. The organizer was instruct-ed to procure a banner for use at street meetings. The organizer reported dif-ficulty in securing speakers for Saturday evening open-air meetings.

. Ponnsvivenia At the meeting of the Mercer County Committee on July 2 it was decided to call a convention for July 20, 2

14th A. D .-- N. E. corper Tenth street and

28th A. D .- S. W. corner of Seventy eighth and First avenue. E. J. Lewis, I

street and Pirst avenue. I. Phillips, John

Sist A. D .-- S. W. corner of One Hor dred and Twenty-fifth street and Sevent

35th A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third street and Elter

MONDAY, JULY 10.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

22d A. D.-S. W. corner of Fifty-seconstreet and Third avenue. Edw. Cassidy

street and Tenth avenue. Ed. J. Lewis, John J. Coyle. Tist A. D.-S. E. corner of One Hundred and Seventh street and Assertion 11th A. D.-N. W. corner of Thirty-fifti

Tist A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Seventh street and Amsterdam avenue. J. C. Frost, Peter E. Burrowes. 31st A. D.—N. W. corner of One Hundred and Stategenth street and Fifth avenue. E. T. Neben, J. Phillips. ducer, and for the reorganization of society on the basis of common ownership of the means of production for the equal benefit of all.

rowes, J. G. Dobsevage. 19th A. D.—S. W. corner of Eighty-fifth

street and Amsterdam avenue. E. T. Ne ben, J. C. Frost.

20th A. D. -N. E. corner of Thirty-eighth
street and Second avenue. L. D. Mayes,

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

26th A. D.-S. W. corner of Seventy-fifth John J. Coyle. 28th A. D.—8. E. corner of Seventy-sev

enth street and First avenue. Edw. J. Lewis, J. C. Frost. 30th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty-fourth street and Avenue A. John Mulen, E. T. Neben.

34th A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue. Edw. J. Lewis, I. Sackin. 35th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third street and Third avenue.

Sol Fieldman's Meetings.

26th A. D. -S. E. corner of Seventy-third street and First avenue.

7th A. D .-- S. W. corner Sixteenth street

treet and lighth avenue TUESDAY, JULY 11.

bet. Lexington and Third ave

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

32d A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Sixth street and Madison avenue.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

THE HUMBUG OF "INDIVIDUALISM.

To the Editor of The Worker:-- Capitalis To the Editor of The Worker:—Capitains-tic frauds bake a great hue and cry that Socialism would destroy "individualism." Now a good dish of corned beef and cab-bage would do more good than all these fellows "individualism," but anyway, if in dividualism IS a good thing, we—the over-whelming majority of wage-workers—want

Just so. Hyde is a bright consummate dower of capitalist "individualism" on the one hand, and the thousands of working

THE BUSINESS MEN IN OFFICE.

Some people poke fun at the Socialist secause they put up "Ignorant working nen" for office; but if the Socialists shoulelect the most ignorant men in the Social-ist Party to office all over the country, and they should try their best to show their igthey should try their best to show their ig-norance, they would not make as bad a meas of things as the so-called smart and

WHERE IS LABOR CONSIDERED?

Government agents who are investigating the obsect trust's openations in New York and Philadelphia are said to have collected a mass of eridence of a damaging nature, "disclosing the atrocious abuse of power" practised by the combine. The trust is charged with "openly and flagrantly vto-lating the Sherman auti-trust law," and that it "practically controls all the local dealers," who are squealing and ought to be protected. But not a wilable is uttered by Roosercit's inquisitors about the high-handed and brutal manner in which the trust exploits its women and children wage siaves, who probably need less protection than the squealing middle chass capitalists that must be protected against the

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the hights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that suf-ficient literature is distributed.

30th A. D .- S. E. corner of Eighty sixth

CORTES W. CAVANAUGH.

5th A. D.—N. W. corner of Heratic street and Eighth avenue. Peter E. Burrower

and Eighth avenue. Peter E. Burrowes. Ed. J. Lewis.

16th A. D.—N. E. corner of Seventh street and Avenue B. J. C. Frost, J. Fox. 18th A. D.—S. E. corner of Nineteenth street and Third avenue. E. T. Neben, I. Phillips.

J. C. Frost. 25t A. D.—S. W. cerner of One Hundred 23d A. D.—S. W. cerner of One Hundred and Thirty-second street and Ansiterdam avenue. Fred. Paulitsch, S. Edelstein. 24th A. D.—N. E. cerner of Fifty-eighth street and First ayenue. John Mullen, L. D. Mayes, Isaac Bennett.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

of the capitalist system, are the position tools of the capitalist class.

The Social Democratic Party, on the other hand, is organized by workingmen, defends the interests of the working class only, and stands for the complete abolition of the present system of exploitation of the producer, and for the recognization of section.

THURSDAY, JULY 13. 6th A. D.-N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. J. Fox, Peter E. Bur

10th A. D. -N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. I. Phillips, Peter E.

J. C. Frost, I. Phillips.

9th A. D.—S. E. corner of Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue. L. D.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

MONDAY, JULY 10. 9th A. D .-- N. W. corner of Twenty-fifth

34th A. D .- One Hundred and Twenty

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

17th A. D.-N. E. corner of Fifty-s street and Eighth avenue. PRIDAY, JULY 14.

31st A. D. S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty fifth street and Seventh ave

J. CONWAY. men's children in all our great cities whe go to school too hungry to study illustrat. Its beauties at the other extreme. "Indi vidualism" is a fine word, but "Fine words butter no parsalps."

mess of things as the so-called smart and able men who now administer public afairs. We have one set of men, mostly lawyers, making laws, and another set of men, all lawyers, declaring the laws monastitutional. City councils, composed of "huslness men," are mostly grafting concerns. In fact, our whole administration of afairs is an acknowledged failure and fraud. Roosevelt appointed a lawyer and a land lubber as secretary of the navy. There is hardly a clerk in the navy department who isn't better qualified for the position. And yet the working class are faught to believe that only business men and professional men are fit to rule in this great democratic country.—The Searchlight. country .- The Searchlight.

ists that must be protected against the other, and the working people can be robbed and worked to death for all the state positions care. - Cleveland Citisen.

## MUNICIPAL PLATFORM

OF THE

FOR MAYOR-ALGERNON LEE.

FOR CONTROLLER-

herefore, opposed to each other, and the fruggle between them grows ever keener ever more relentless.

In this struggle the Republican and Demo

eratic parties and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow

of the capitalist system, are the political

With this final object in view, the So

ign, adopts the following for its Munici

Municipal Program:

There can be no real self-government as long as the workingmen are deprived of the opportunity for self-employment. The Republican and Democratic-parties have de-

In undemocratic boards and commissions.

The Social Democratic Party declares it to be in the interest of the working class

to secure to the city of New York the full

to secure to the city of well one that the est measure of self-government, and de-mands that the city charter be amended accordingly. We demand that the powers of the city government be so extended as

to enable it to provide employment to its

citizens out of work; to furnish to the citi-

rens any commodity it may deem neces

sary; and to establish and conduct for this

health of all citizens depend should be owned and operated by and for the whole

people. The Republican and Democratic parties have voted to the capitalists fran-

rlease, to mmense value. The Subway "lease," is only one Instance of the robbery of the city by its corrupt officials. The Social Democratic Party demands

The industries on which the

cial Der

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

The Social Democratic Party of the city of New York in convention assembled reaffirms its adherence to the fundamental principles of Socialism as expressed in the national platform of the Socialist Party, and declares that the real issue in this campaign, as in all other campaigns, is the conflict between the class of capitalists and the class of workingmen for the possession of the powers of government.

We declare that the citizens of our country are divided into two hostile classes—capitalists, who own and control all the means of production, and workingmen, who are dependent for their existence on the sale of their labor. The exploitation of labor is the only source of income of the capitalist; the interests of the capitalist class and those of the working class are, where the clementary education which their children receive is grossly in-adequate. Thousands of the children of the school of graduation of place in school of pictorial class and their children receive is grossly in-adequate. Thousands of the children of the working class are deprived of a place in school is children to give only a half-day it endeals. At the same time capitalistic period is a working the same time capitalistic approach to provide for the child a place in the same time capitalistic above.

The Social Democratic Party demands that a system of public kindergartens and play-grounds be established in connection with every school; that ample school accumumdations and an adequate.

who may require them.

do, can offer no remedy for this most cry-ing of all wrongs.

The Social Democratic Party demands that the city should reclaim all habitable land, and creet modern dwellings with am-ple provision for air, light and privacy, to let at cost. The Social Democratic Party demands an

efficient and complete municipal hospital system and medical service.

Workingmen, do not be defined into the helief that the capitalist class will permit any measures of real benefit to the working class to be carried into effect by the municipality so long as it remains in undisputed control of the state and federal government and especially of the judiciary. Every workingman should bear in mind the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Ten Hour Law for bakers unconstitutional. This decision for bakers unconstitutional. This decision was in fact a mullification of the police powers of state and municipality.

jowers of state and municipality.

We call upon the working class to curb
the ligh handed tyranny of the courts who
arrogate to themselves ever more power to
abrogate existing laws or make new laws. A

It is time that the workingmen call a halt. We have had meat riots and rent riots under a reform administration, a revelry of corruption with Tammany, in power. While the exploitation of the producer grows ever more oppressive; strikes ever more frequent and the city officials ever more service in arresting and cubbing strikers; the existence of the workers grows ever more precarions; the outcasts and unfortunates ever more unmerous; the bread line grows ever longer, and the riches wrung from the toil of millions of men, women and children and smassed in the hands of a few grow ever vaster.

Workingmen! On our class devolves the great historic mission of freeing mankied from capitalistic government. This you can achieve only by banding yourselves together It is time that the workingmen call A

achieve only by banding yourselves togethe posed to all political parties of the capitalis posed to all political parties of the capitalis-tic class. Such a party is the Social Demo-cratic Party, a party whose only motive is to serve the interests of the working class, whose only aim is to abolish the capitalistic system of exploitation and to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. Workingment: Rally around the banners of the Social Democratic Party! Vote for the candidates of the Social Democratic Party!

The address of the new Financial

cretary of the WORKMEN'S CHIL

DREN DEATH BENEFIT FUND,

#### WORKING-CLASS CHILDREN

labor question was furnished down at Springfield in 1903, when a committee of distinguished educators went down from Chicago to appear before the Labor Com-mittee of the Legislature. Mr. Leves, superintendent of the great Alton Glass Works—which, running night

Alton Giass Works—which, ranning and and ap as it does and being in need of cheap labor, is especially interested in the child-labor question—also appeared before the Labor Committee and protested against the proposed increase in the age at which children may be employed.

makes them discontented. They don't need fancy things." Asked what "fancy things" were, he explained that he deemed "his-tory, literature, music and drawing" en-tirely out of place in the education of the common people. He protested, too, against the effort to stop the employment of chil-dren at night; it was "necessary to the interests of commerce," he said.

The child labor law in Illinois was passe largely through the efforts of Margaret Haley and the Teachers' Federation, -Chi engo Socialist.

BROOKLYN MEETINGS. FRIDAY, JULY 7.

17th A. D.-Bedford and Halsey; Lee, Passage, Trope.

10th A. D .- Atlantic avenue and Nevins street; Lee, Furman, Pas-

TUESDAY, JULY 11. 11th A. D -Classon avenue an Dean street; Weil and Trope.

6th A. D.-DeKalb and Lewi venue: Panzer, Giefer, Peiser, 9th A. D .- Van Brunt and Coffy street: Sachtleben, Schmidt, Freser FRIDAY, JULY 14.

## HONESTY AND "BUSINESS ABILITY."

dustry, honesty, and sobriety are the three qualities necessary to assure aucld admit this to be true, it would follow necessarily that the great mas of the people, the wage-workers who live in poverty and next door to actual spite of all their unremitting toil and their compulsory frugality, must be wofully lacking in the third requisite of honesty. How far this ing the truth, let a capitalist paper tell The New York "Evening Post" a few weeks ago had the following remarkable article under the headline "Hon

Any one with the impression that the poor are not good pay may be surprised pleasantly if he will climb the dingy stairs to the almost equally dingy office of the Hebrew Free Loan Association, No. 321 Grand street. He will find the place thronged with as as many types of the poor as though it were an ethnological museum of the East Ride. Every specimen—and the specimens range in the course of a week from the most Irish of policemen and the "purpet." American of letter carriers to every variety of pushcart man of the Ghetto. Little taily, and the Bowery—has come either to par-

counter or to give back what he has bor-rowed aircady.

Re it understood that the Free Loan As-sociation is not a pawnshop. Any one who is able to find an endorser may borrow from \$5 to \$200, and the wonderful fact is that the Association almost invariably receives its money back without having te call on the endorser to pay. According to the Rev. Dr. Zinsler, President of the Association, the endorsers are required to pay back out Dr. Zinsier, President of the Association, the endorsers are required to pay back out of all the money ONLY ONE SINTEENTH OF ONE PER CENT. "Last year," continued Dr. Zinsier, "we sent \$253.82), and have received back \$334.920. Nearly every cent of the \$5,000 still outstanding is money on which the time of the loan has not yet ex-

## . INDUSTRIALISTS.

(Continued from page 1.) was also adopted which we do not try to present because we have not the exact text. We hope to be able to give it next week.
On Saturday a resolution was adopt-

ed on the motion of De Leon, Hagerty, and Trautmann, that the new union apply to the headquarters of the Ger-ial or organizations at Berlin for affiliation. "A resolution of sympathy with the Russian revolutionary move ment was adopted.

It was decided that every member of the new union should pay an initia-tion fee of 25 cents and monthly dues A public meeting was arranged for July 7. Reports of delegates arrived since

the beginning of the session indicate

51,430, with 70 delegates, besides 72 delegates without credentials and 21 others representing only themselves. The chief event of Monday's session was the adoption of a declaration of principles. We postpone comment on this also, as not yet having the exact text. The declaration, on the whole, is to be the work of Futher Hagerty. In advocating its adoption be

cially urged that no political party be recognized and exalted the economic above the political method of working-At Tuesday's session a rule was adopted, in compliance with the gen-eral feeling of the existing unions

that no member should belong to the The high-sounding name of "Indus trial Workers of the World" was adopted by the delegates to designate their fraction of the labor movement of the United States.

The answers from the French, German, and Danish federations of labor unions were read—and interesting reading they were. The French secretary, Pouget, was inclined to congrat-ulate the "industrialists" on their hama of the politice in the union" a sentiment which President Gompers certainly could cordially echo. Legien. of Germany, replied in effect that the try to mix up in other people's affairs; the working people of the United States could manage their own unions and the German unions did not wish to influence a movement that they might not understand. The Danish secretary expressed the astonishment of his comrades at the scheme for separating the economic from the political action of the working class; Danish workingmen could not understand it; industrialism as a form of labor organization was nothing new to them: but the idea of putting the economic

#### IN MILWAUKEE TRADES COUNCIL.

## The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee at its meeting of June 21 decided not to send delegates to the Industrial Reorganization convention in Chicago, resfirming the declaration of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, which was reported in The Worker of June 10. Victor L. Berger, who is a delerate to the Council, was unable to at-

friendship for Gompers. I need hardly re-nind you that at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor held at San American Federation of Labor held at san Francisco I was the only delegate who went-an record against the re-election of Samuel Gompera as president. I did this while the whole crowd tried to how ine down. My views on industrialism are also well

My views on industrialism are also well known all over the country. I have preached industrialism and explained its advantages for many years.

But this is not a question of Gompers or anti-Gompers, nor a question of industrialism or trade autonomy. It is a question

he puts in an application with the name of his endorser. Then one of our several hun-dred investigators looks up the records of both. If they are good, we lend the money for four months, with one month of grace. In the case of a student we extend the time of the loan to a year. This we do be-

cause a student has so little opportunity while he is studying, to earn money." It is safe to say that there is not a business house in the world, lending money or extending credit in any form to capitalists, large and small, that does not have to fall back on the en dorsers for payment of a vastly larger proportion of all accounts due than

Among business men, in fact, the re pudiation of debts is a regular institu-tion. Capitalism could not exist without its bankruptcy laws, its legal pro ision for allowing capitalists to get

out of paying what they owe. It may truly be said that the princh pal reason—aside from pure chance— for such-and-such men being on top and such-and-such others at the tom in expitalist society is just the superior honesty of the latter. Capitalism puts a premium on skilful fraud and makes real bonesty a handicap in the race for wealth. While capitalism lasts, the majority must be poor an the minority rich; and, other things be ing equal, the ones to get rich will be scientious scruples. Socialism will remove or reverse this handicap; it will

honest labor and hard for any to suc ceed otherwise. There is another interesting moral in this observation: Some profess to fear that, when the Socialists get in power, they cannot find men of sufficient ability to manage the industrial system. If the same kind of "business cialism as is required under capital sm, the objection would be well taken may readily be granted that we have not many men with the peculiar abilities of a Gould or a Rogers or a Hyde. But that is just the sort of ability that we shall not need. What we shall need is a combination of technical cnowledge with simple honesty; and this is the sort of maility that the working class possesses to-day in am-ple measure, little as it is rewarded or

encouraged by the existing system whether the American trade-union more ment is to remain a large and strong body or whether it is to be split into warring factions. It is a question whether instead

f fighting capitalism we shall fight among What is a trade union? It is an organi zation of workingmen belonging to the same craft, who unite to improve the standard of living for themselves and their families. A trade union can only fulfill this missi I rade endon can only fulfill this mission if all the members of the craft or as many as possible belong to the union. Two unions of the same craft fighting each other are worse than more. Instead of improving the standard they will lower it. Thierefore, all over the world it has always been consid-ered the greinest crime against trade union-ism to start dual unions. And, Socialists

only one exception, and that was Danie Now I went on record in San Francisc against the re-election of Gompers, though I stood alone. I want 'to go' record right here against the starting dual unious, and I hope I will not str alone. I am against dual unious now I I am against deal unions now and t time. If there is any possible way

total membership represented of all the time. If there is any possible way of avoiding it.

There is no opportunity at the present time for the new organization in Chicago. If there was an opportunity, then there would be a demand for it in the national unlens. I have not heard or seen any such demand. There were only a few isolated individuals, some of them not overwrunton men, who called that convention in Chicago and who signed the call. I was mest urgently asked and importune to artend the conference that issued the call. I refused to do so for the simple reason that I would not be guilty of helping spift up.

would not be guilty of helping split up I do not want to sing the praises of the many corrupt leaders in the A. F. of L. No one has exposed more of them than our English and German papers for years. But if the rank and file

American Federation of Labor document these leaders they know how The originators of this new movement are nanifesto that the new movement is to er orse no political belief and no politic party, not even the Socialist Part unions at all. On the other

The truth of the matter is that this mo generally conceded to be in the advance guard of the progressive labor movemen in America, tie curselves to a dead car case? And why should any Socialistic trad urlouist or any progressively thinking work ingman withdraw from our national argain ration, thus weakening the progressive ele-ments in the American Federation of La

when the great mass of trade unionists or, at least, the most intelligent part of them, have learned the advantages of in-dustrialism and get ready to adopt it, then 

ism, then they will become Socialists, not sooner. We cannot become Socialists for them. The path of development for the trade The path of development for the tradeunion movement is simple enough. The
frade-union movement will just have to follow the evolution of industry. Some trade
unions have learned the lerzon. Some of
the large international unions are constructed on lines of industrialism. Others
will follow. All the others will follow so
much the sooner, if we stay in and do con
union the sooner, if we stay in and do con
union the sooner, if we stay in and the labor
novement in general.

Take into consideration not only the situniton here, but also the situation all overthe country, and especially, that the Milwauker frade-union movement must remain
in the advance guard of the progressive and
radical thought in the American Federation
of Labor.

#### A "POSTMORTEM" PRESIDENT.

David M. Parry has resigned as president of the Citizens' Alliance and C. W. Post has stepped into his shoes. Post is the lattle Creek manufacturer of postmoriem gripenuts, an alleged breakfast food, who breaks out in half-page ads in the daily papers ever so often and raves against trade unions. It is ramored that things have not been going well in the alliance, and those who are "working" that body wanted somebody who is more easily separated from his money than Parry, and Post locked good to them—Cleveland Citizen.

# \*\*\*\*\*

Metlenal. J. N. Floyd has been re-elected Na-

dress is Box 518, Fargo.

ne members at Hartshorne, I. T. In the weekly bulletin of May 27,

ermont, as follows:

Executive Committee.

with 13 not voting.

The third ballot for Secretary to the

lowing vote:

of dates are being made in Indian Territory, many of them at unorganized points.

July 10, Carlos: July 11, Lonaconing; July 12, Bartou; July 13, Cumberland, This will complete Comrade Toole's work in Mary-Charles G. Tewner-July 9. Hancoc

will be announced next week. CRESTLINE REFERENDUM.

Buckley, Everett, and Puyallup, Wash : and Minneapolis, Minn. The That Victor L. Berger of Milwankee,

middle of September.

The Organizer is having some diffi-culty in procuring an Ithian speaker. The Organizer requested that a type-writer be reited for doing the work of the party in Boston; granted. Secre-tary of Speakers Levenberg reported that one of the most successful open-air meetings ever held in Brighton look place two weeks and. The results took place two weeks ago. The results THE WORKER, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905 p. m., in Leslie's Hall, Sharon. A ser on and an agitation committee choses Representatives were present from Locals, Sharon, South Sharon, Wheat land, Transfer and Greenville. The emplete organization of the county is thought to be but a matter of a few d its next meeting July 16, 10 a. m.

in Leslie's Hall, Sharon,

N. P. Geiger has been nominated for Councilman from the Twenty-fourth Ward of Cleveland.

The Italian branch of the party in

the Twenty-sixth Ward of Cleveland is doing good work. The Ashtabula Socialists have nomi inted a city ticket, headed by Victor King for Mayor.

The Toledo comrades have started a

Here and There. M. W. Wilkins continues his work n Massachusetts and his meetings are rery successful. Comrades desiring information or the case of Joseph Gilbert, under consideration by the National Committee

can get from State Secretary E. E Martin, Box 717, Seattle,

printed copy of the statement agains

him. Comrade Gilbert himself ma

ively outdoor campaign.

be addressed in care of "The Crisis Salt Lake City, Utah. In either cas stamp should be enclosed for reply The Toledo "Socialist" of June 2 prints a letter from Eugene V. Deb on the Berger case. He takes the pos tion that Berger made a very serior error of indgment which should have rebuked, but he thinks also the the National Committee erred seriou ly in the way of hasty and unduly se

Visconsin movement. The State Committee of Michigan has revoked the charter of Local Lake Linden for fusing with a Union Labo

publishing a monthly bulletin contain

fident of Berger's sincerity as a Social

ing all transactions of the State Committee, and propaganda material is abundantly in evidence. Locals Menomines, Mich., and Mart-nette, Wis., have a joint celebration

State Committee of Louisiana !

covering four days, beginning July 1 New York State. Local Rochester held its semi-annua ousiness meeting June 27 at party pendquarters, 40 State street. Th tendance was large and enthusiastic Officers were elected as follows: Or

ganizer, R. A. Gibbs; Recording Sec retary, J. T. Britt Gearlety: Financia Secretary, Myron Drysdale; Treasurer William Erbacher; Literature Agent Joel Moses; Members of Executive Board, Mrs. Mabel Kennon, Phillip Jackson, and John O'Rourke, The meeting was addressed by Clinton H. comrades and by a visiting comrad from Philadelphia. Comrade Pierce I filling a two weeks engagemen speaking in the open air and an effort will be made to keep him for a

State Secretary Gluse bud exception

ally good meetings the past week in Wellsville, Belmont, Salamanca

Jamestown, Warren, Pa., and Olean

large audiences, After. War

period

ren meeting five new members came in. Wellsville was reorganized and put upon a good basis. In Olean he had a big crowd on street and or ganized local after meeting, taking in dozen of the best union men in the city. Next week he will be in Gowar Dunkirk, Middleport, Niagara Palls Buffalo. Local Geneva held its first open-air meeting on June 15 and John C. Kennedy of Cornell spoke to an audience

of about 100. As a result ten new members were taken in. The meeting was considered a great success and t boom along Socialist lines,

New York City.

The first meeting of the new General Committee will be held at 206 E Eighty-sixth street, Saturday, July 8 at 8 p. m. Delegates must bring their membership cards; they are also notifled that under the rules no delegate sent in its membership report. At the last meeting of the 32d and lows: Organizer, Henry Bell! Record

urer. Morris Stelzer: Delegates to Gen-

eral Committee, Comrades Parr, Coyle Stelzer, J. Bell; Yorkville Agitation

Committee. C. Cohn, Wittenberg, R. Brody; Dally Call Conference, H. Bell. The next meeting will be held Thursday, July 13, at the Harlem Arcade One Hundred and Fourth street and

BROOKLYN.

Third avenue

The meeting of Branch 1, 21st A. D., on June 28,was well.attended as usual. Comrade Lutz acted as chairman. The ommittee for the picule of the branch to be held in Morningside Park, Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, July 30, re ported that the enrolled Socialise voters in the district will be sent com plimentary tickets and urged to give their support. Prizes will be awarded in the sporting events for men, women and children; and a ball game will be played at the park between a team from the William Morris Literary Society (Branch 2) and Branch 1. for a silk banner, hand-painted by one of our comrades. A booklet is being pre pared for distribution at the park and is to contain some suitable reading mat-ter and advertisements. It was decidend Saturday until later in the paign, when they will be held every Saturday evening at the corner o Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues. A neetings of the branch in order to more meetings of the branch in order to more thoroughly educate the members in the principles of Socialism.

Regular meeting of the 16th and Branch 1 of the 18th A. D. will be held at 1898 Fulton street, Sunday, July 9,

2:80 p. m. Officers of branch and dele-gates to County Committee will be elected at this meeting, and all members should be present. munications to the Editors. Address such letters "The Worker, 184 William that the city reclaim all franchises and public grants now held by private corpora tions, and that industries requiring a fran chise be owned and operated by th nicipality itself for the equal benefit of all

It is the first duty of the municipal gov ernment to secure justice to those of its wealth and greatness. The past and prewealth and greatness. The past and present city governments have utterly failed in this duty. The Republican, Democratic, and Reform parties have met the demands of the working class with scorn and contempt. Suffice it to mention the Prevailing Rate of Wages and the Eight Hour laws which Republican and Democratic judges joined it declaring unconstitutional. The Social Democratic Party demands that the city deal in unicipal work without

that the city do all municipal work withou contracters; and that members of labo unious be given preference: that no city to work more than eight hours a day; that

to work more than eight hours a day; the city should secure protection to the and limb of the workers on public or vate works: that every public empl should be 'insured by the municipa against accident, sickness and old age.

## No other question concerns the munici-pality so much as the rearing and educa-tion of the children. While the working-Party!

SHOULD NOT BE EDUCATED. An interesting side light on the atti-

Mr. Leves was perfectly frank. "The children of the working class ought not to have so much education." he said; "it makes them discontented. They don't need

SATURDAY, JULY 8. 16th A. D.-Dawson, Marr, Li

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

18th and 14th A. D .- Manhattan and Nobel street, Lee, Lipes,

NEW YORK CITY TICKET:

MORRIS BROWN

The land and water of the earth, as well The land and water of the earth, as well as all other means of production, should belong to all men alike and not to a few men who hold them to the injury of all. The capitalist class has possessed itself of all habitable land of this city, covering much of it with hideous tenements. So-called "homes" for the workingmen. With a mind to profit only the caveling. called "homes" for the workingmen. With a mind to profit only, the capitalists have penned up the workingmen in breeding places of disease and vice, where air and light can be had only at a high premium. The frequent fires with the appailing loss of human life show how low the capitalist class values the lives of workingmen. Any political party which stands out as a champion of the present system of exploitation, as the Republican and Democratic parties do, can offer no remedy for this most crying of all wrongs.

show of power by an increased vote of the Social Democratic Party and the election of some of its candidates will be an effective warning to the capitalistic courts that will make them pause in their despotie

The ladder of fame he scorned to climb, He knew of something greater For he was a youth of the modern time.

> BR. 1, is F. Haenel, 6 Fourth avenue. PICNIC AND SUMMER-NIGHTS FESTIVAL OF THE West Side A. Ds. and Progressive Labor Organizations.

> > HUDSON COUNTY PARK BERGENLINE AVE & 5TH ST. WEST NEW YORK, N. J. ON SUNDAY, JULY 16. 1905.

> > Wrestling Exhibition. Take 42nd St. Ferry. 10 Minutes walk up. "MASS AND CLASS". BY W. J. CHENT

Dancing, Bowling, Entertainment.

The deservedly favorable reception of this book has resulted in the issuance of a pa-per bound edition at such a price as to enable the comrades to sell it at public meetandoubtedly it is one of the half-dezen mos valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the materinlistic 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 symmer is an organization that does not know a good thing when it sees it.

SOCIALIST LITER CIUTE CO...

# organization above the political was a surprise.

end on account of sickness, but a writ-en communication from him was read in the discussion, from which we

Prices: Paper, 25 cents a copy: by mail, 50 cents: 10 or more to one midress, 20 cents a copy. Clath, \$1,75 arcopy. Express charges at your expense.