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# The Worker.

NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1905.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged AAACAGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG

VOL. XV.-NO. 16.

should be re-opened and justice for labor "GOOD JOBS"

PRICE 2 CENTS.

# LABOR AND CAPITALIST LAW.

Republican and Democratic Courts Give . More Decisions Against Organized Workingmen.

New York Judge Issues Mandamus to Reinstate Union Member Expelled for Violating Rules-Similar Action in New Jersey -Chicago Bosses Forbidden by Injunction to Favor Teamsters' Union-The New York Police and the Subway Strike.

In the last two issues of The Worker we have had articles on the decisus given by Republican and Democratic judges against the interests of ions given by Republican and Democratic judges against the interests the working class, as represented in its attempt to organize and increasinges or reduce hours of labor.

This week has brought another crop of such anti-labor decisions, which we here briefly report:

to enforce their rules even by the sim-

ple and peaceful method of refusing to work with or for those who violate

What Lawyers Think of Labor.

The following editorial from "Bench

and Bar," a lawyers' magazine, shows with what antipathy and contempt most of the legal profession are train-

"The expressed intention of Mr. Mc

this summer to the patrolmen on the

police force of New York City as a

reward for efficient service during the late strike of the employees of the In-

terborough Railroad Company, should be consummated in deed. The strik ers numbered thousands. Non-union

substitutes were put to work, the strike

dreds of former strikers refused re-

employment. Not one drop of human blood was shed, not one act of serious

violence committed. . . . . A very large share of credit is due to the New

York City police. They went about their duties in a sober, serious, sys-

tematic, determined manner that made

The New York police, under the or-ders of "Little Mac" the Mayor and

"Big Mac" the Commissioner, did in-deed "go about their duties in a sober,

serious, systematic, and determined manner." Their "duty", under a Tam-many administration, was to help Bel-mont break the strike, no matter how

many laws or how many clauses of his

charter he violated in doing it. They did not "make the public feel safe".

for the manning of the underground and

resulted in accidents almost hourly for

many days. But they made Belmon and the Rockefeller and Rothschild in

terests that he represents "feel safe"

and they will be safe in exploiting their workingmen and insulting the

whole public until the workingmen vote their own class into power.

War Department Slights Unions' Pro

test Against Competition of Military

Bands with Wage-Working Musi-

PORTLAND, Me., July 7.—At Wednesday's meeting of the Central

Labor Union a reply was received from the War Department at Wash-

ington to the protest made a few

weeks ago against the use of the mili-tary bands in competition with pri-vate musicians who depend for a liv-

ing on the opportunity of employment.
The government's reply is as follows:

War Department, Washington, June 28,

Copies of the communication were ordered sent to all the central labor

bodies in the state for consideration and meanwhile the following address of the Portland C. L. U, to the work

ingmen was endorsed and ordered pub

sires to call your attention to the above re ply as an important indication of the atti-tude of the War Department toward labor and especially toward organized labor.

In this letter the highest military authority in the country sanctions the invasion of the daily labor of professional musicians by the paid military bands of the United

The amount of work for private bands and private musicians is none too large without this additional and unnecessary competition.

We consider this competition by militar bands, instead of encouraging the art of music, tends to discourage the growth of the professional musician. We believe that the people need more music and not les of it.

If the military bands can take away

If the military bands can take away em-ployment from private bands, we do not see why the same ruling of the War Depart-ment is not equality applicable to soldiers and sallors while under the pay of the government. The soldiers can invade any industry or field of labor provided they ask the same pay as private workmen.

They can even be used as strike break

NO SATISFACTION.

MUSICIANS GET

clans.

ed to look on labor organizations:

#### Expelled Member Gets a Mandamus.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7 .- One them. more notable step has been taken here in the systematic attack by the courts upon the organized labor movement. The capitalist-minded judges seem deed that the trade unions shall be subjected to more than the degree of responsibility required (in theory, at least) of business corporations and at the same time that they shall enjoy none of the rights or powers exercised by such bodies—in a word, that they shall either become agencies for the capitalists or shall be reduced to mere shadows without function or power. The case now in question is that of

Max Bachmann against the Musicians Union Bachmann was expelled from the union some time ago for violation of the rules that he had promised to obey and that he, along with every other member, had a voice in making. Later, finding that he could not get good musicians to play under him the is an orchestra leader) unless he carried a union card, and yet unwilling to submit to the rules of the organiza tion, Bachmann appealed to the courts to force the union to reinstate him against the will of its members.

In accordance with several prece dents recently set, Supreme Court Jus tice Nash granted a mandamus order ing the union to reinstate Bachmann. The members of the organization whose confidence Bachmann had abus ed and the prestige of whose name l w wished to use in his business felt that to bow to this decision and admit the right of the courts to dictate to them with whom they should associate as fellow union members would be to give up all hope of accomplishing anything by union methods. Accordingly this extraordinary mandamus was no

On Wednesday, in consequence, Jus tice Nash issued an order for the ar-rest of Charles H. Harrington, President of the union, and William E Hoyt, its Secretary. Yesterday they made their appearance in court and gave ball in \$500 each. The warrants are returnable on July 24. The union is determined to resist such judicia usurpation by all lawful means, and effectiveness of their organization will undoubtedly result in many of them resolving to use their votes at the next opportunity to put men on the bench who will administer the law in the interest of the working class, as the Social Democratic Party advocates. Justice Nash is a Republican. His

term expires next year and the work ingmen will then have a chance to put a different sort of man in his place. It they only use their brains and act to

# Union Must Pay Damages.

ORANGE, N. J., July 7.—The bosses have tallied one more against the un-ions in their fight before the courtsa winning fight, so long as the workingmen do not use the ballot to put their own men in office to make and administer the law.

Frank Winkler, a hat finisher of this place, won his suit to-day for \$300 tion of United Hatters of North

the union for falling to pay his due and consequently could not ed in any union shop.

His suit against the union was un doubtedly prompted and pushed by the Employers' Association, which wishes to destroy the union.

A new trial will be asked, but in view of recent decisions in other state there is no great hope of getting the

If this rule of law holds good, the union might as well go out of business And this rule will hold good unless the union men wake up to the necessity union men wake up to the necessity of voting a working-class ticket on Election Day.

# A Remarkable Injunction.

CHICAGO, July 7.-Judge Holdon to-day issued the injunctions sought by the Employers' Association against six package-delivery companies, alleged to have discriminated against merchants involved in the teamsters' strike. The injunctions command the express com-panies to comply with demands to de-liver and receive goods for strike-

According to this ruling an employer cannot, even if he would, conduct his business on the union plan. These package-delivery companies have seen ized workingmen and, accordingly, to refuse to do work for the firms affil lated with the Employers' Association the organized teamsters. Such "dis

the organized feamsters. Such "dis-crimination," according to the ruling of the court, is unlawful and will be summarily punished if it is continued. This amounts to a legal decision that a number of business men, organizing themselves into an employers' associa-tion, can lay down rules and regula-tions which all employers must obser ers.

It is said that the military bends are insufficiently peld. If this is true they should receive proper compensation by the government. It is manifestly unfair that the unpul bunder due the government bands should be taken from the private hands and private musicians of the countries.

It is hardly expected by those who have watched the course of this and other similar affairs that any measure of justice will be obtained until the rank and file of the working class demand it at the polls.

#### FOR THE NEXT A. F. L. CONVENTION.

Timely Resolution Adopted by the Cap Makers' National Convention to Bring Economic and Political Question Before National Labor Body.

The following resolution was unaninously adopted at the fourth annual convention of the United Cloth Hat Cap Makers of North America, neld in New York City during the first week of May:

Resolved, That our delegate to the Twen Resolved, That our delegate to the Ameri-ty-Sith Annual Convantion of the Ameri-can Federation of I be held at Pittsburg, Pa., be instand to lay before that body the following resolution:

Whereas. In the natural development of the present system of capitalism, based upon private ownership of the tools of production, the class struggle between those that produce things and those that appropriate things has reached a point where old forms, methods and spirit of trade unionism, although indispensable to resist the greediness and tyranny of employers, are absolutely impotent to resist the agressions of concentrated capital, sustained as it is by all the agencies of government; and Whereas. The manifestation of the class

Whereas, The manifestation of the class struggle has lately assumed a form which can leave no doubt in the minds of fair-minded people as to the ugliness and ferocleusness of the spirit of capital at the least attempt of organized labor to assert its American spirit of independence—the built pens of Colorado and Idaho being the most notorious examples of the anarchic state into which capital, under the spiritual guidance of the Parry-Stillman-Cushman crowd, is ready to plunge our entire society, thus endangering the existence of our Republic: therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the accredited representatives of the trade unions additated with the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, do hereby proclaim the organized workers to be a class convelous of the second scious of its economic strength, aware of its political rights, determined to resist wrong at every step and with every available mens, political as well as industrial, and pledged to put an end to the barbar-ous class struggle through the ultimate restoration of all the means of production and distribution to the people as a collective body; and, further, be it

Resolved, That a commission be appointed by this body to submit before the next (twenty-sixth) yearly convention of the A. F. of L., a plan of action in harmony with the letter and spirit of the above declarations; and, be it further

declarations; and, be it further
Resolved. That all organizations utilitated
with the American Federation of Labor be
requested to discuss the above declarations
fully and intelligently at specially called
meetings and that the labor press be urged
to open their columns for a free discussion
of this subject, which is of vital importance to all mankind.

#### COOLIE LABOR IN PANAMA. One more step toward the proposed

Inited States has been taken by the Panama Canal Commission, in the form of a decision to import 2,000 Italians, 2,000 Japanese, and 2,000 Chinese, under a two-year labor contract similar in its general features to those pre-vailing in South Africa, to work on the canal. The men are to be furnished by the contractors, just as if they were so many mules or oxen. The plan is announced as an experimentand so it is, an experiment to see whether it is safe yet to try the same scheme in Georgia or California.

# CAPITALIST CORRUPTION IN

COLORADO COMES TO LIGHT

War Department, Washington, June 28, 1905.

Secretary Central Labor Union:
Referring to your letter of the 8th instant, in the matter of the protest made by the State Federation of Labor of Maine against the competition of certain military hands with private musical organizations, I am directed by the Chief of Staff to inform you that this matter has been investigated and that it appears that there has been no violation of existing orders, the price charged not being less than that charged by other bands, nor the compensation received less than that prescribed by musical unions in the vicinity of the stations at which the bands are located. There seems, therefore, to be no just cause for complaint in this case.—Very respectfully,

Military Secretary. A Denver dispatch says the authorities are beginning to move at last, at the demand of large numbers of pecsale graft upon the part of certain offi-cials during the miners' strike. Governor McDonald bus ordered an ac F. W. Gross' expenditures, which ag-gregated \$750,000 during the Cripple Creek strike while General Bell was in charge of the militia. It is believed that the Federal government will ask nunition, large quantities of which are said to be missing. General Gross and Major H. M. Randolph, an intimate friend of Gross, have disappeared. It s believed that unless a successful ef-fort is made to hush matters, a nasty mess will be uncovered before long in which Bell and Peabody will have prominent parts.

# THE TEXTILE WORKERS

HESITATE TO STRIKE FALL RIVER, Mass., July 5.—The Executive Committee of the Weavers' Union voted to-night to postpone action for one week upon the refusal of the Manufacturers' Association grant an advance in wages.

The textile workers of New England, with few exceptions, are working for wages about 22 per cent, lower than they got eighteen months ago. A year ago they struck against the second reduction and then, after a six-months fight, were tricked into returning by the intervention of Governor Douglas and had to submit to the cut. They are now considering whether to hazard a strike for a partial restoration of

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 10.—A re-ply deaying the request sent by Secre-Whitehead of the Weavers' Assowhitehead of the weaven on for a restoration of the wage-erale in force previous to the last reduction, has been received from M. C. D. Borden, owner of the Fail River Iron Works mills. This practically makes it save that there will be no restoration of wages unless won by a static.

# AT S6 A WEEK.

Rochester Labor Market German Chancellor For-Deliberately Glutted.

Scheme by Which the Chamber o Commerce Attracts Workmen Far Beyond the Actual Demand In Order to Help Out Labor-Skinning Employ-

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 8.-Th Chamber of Commerce of this city has been treating the citizens to a charac-teristic bit of capitalist strategy. The Cluett & Peabody Company of Troy, manufacturers of collars and cuffs, having ground down their employees in Troy until starvation seemed preferable to the continuance of degradation, ooked about for some other city where assured that the necessary help would be forthcoming and our Republican Mayor, said to be "the best mayor the city ever had," guaranteed them ample "protection" by the police department n case of strikes.

In case of strikes.

The working people of Rochester, however, are growing wiser to their interests. As a class, and the young omen of this city did not fall over each other in their efforts to become scabs at three or four dollars a week. The Chamber of Commerce therefore found it necessary to advertise for help. The street cars bore cards requesting citizens to notify their friends: "good positions" were waiting for all capitalist institutions, who would come, and a systematic The German Social been opposing the C

ated in the newspapers.

The result is as might have been expected. The Chamber of Commerce was deluged under such a flood of ap-plications that its secretary, Mr. Ives, has appealed to the newspapers to stop the inundation.

we gan

ament's action in refusing a chance to speak in Berlin was very foolish. He can speak on the same subject elsewhere now and the german people will eagerly read the reports of his address, so that he will intend the city with their wives and families, expecting to be put to work at once, but the city with their wives and families, expecting to be put to work at once, but the will intend the city with their wives and families, expecting to be put to work at once, but the will intend the city with their wives and families, expecting to be put to work at once, but the great Bootal Democratic spokes man in the German Reichstag, should speak on the the same subject in Particular though it soon will be—and it is not always possible to put a man at work at a symment's notice. We want employers to know, therefore, that we can supply desirable workmen. Those who have applied for workmen, Those workmen, Those workmen and the control of the great Social Democratic spokes man in the German people will be great Social Democratic spokes man in the great Social Democratic spokes man in the German people will be applied to put a man at work at a supplied to be great Social

public to suppose that there was a shortage of help along all lines, though no local workingmen could be deceived on that point.

A short time ago a comrade out of work answered an advertisement for an experienced packer. Because of his stalwart appearance he was selected from the twenty or thirty applicants but he found that the wages were to be only six dollars a week. Was there to be no chance for a raise? Not until be had been there several months and

And vet to get this six-dollar job a crowd of men had made eager appli-cation! And this is the town heralded far and wide as the Mecca of laboring men, where "good positions" are open to all!

Many of these workers who are now being duped by these raise advertise-ments will be walking the streets next winter and applying to the poormaster in greater number than they did a year

# FLINT GLASS WORKERS' CONVENSION.

MARTINS FERRY, O., July 10.— The annual convention of the Ameri-can Fifnt Glass Workers' Union, which of the most important ever held by the organization. Action will be taken or proposition to build co-operative fac-ories, and the effect of the installation of machinery in many factories will receive serious consideration.

#### ILLINOIS MINE LOCKOUT - AVERTED BY COMPROMISE

SPRINGEIELD, III., July 7.—Judge Gray, the arbitrator between miners and mine owners of the state on the shot-firer question, has given a ompromise decision, ruling that the ers must pay half the wages of the firers provided for by the new law. The operators claimed that the miners had violated their agreement by asking for the passage of this law, saying that one of the conditions on which they recognized the union was that the latter should not try to get that the latter should not try to get any further legislation for the protec-tion, of life and limb. The miners de-nied having thus signed away their right to seek the improvement of their condition through legislation. When the law went into effect the operators demanded that the miners bear the su-tra expense involved in the emplay-ment of shot firers, a proposition to which the miners demurred. The Goal Operators' Association threatened a general lockout through the stateneral lockout through the st whereupon the union offered to arbi-trate. The mines were actually closed from July 1, but will be reopened new that the operators have gained half their point.

# COAL KINGS COMBINING.

PITTSBURG, July 4.-A con ion of twenty-six coal compendiana, controlling 29,000 acrees formed here as the Vanda

# FOOLISH OLD VON BUELOW.

bids Jaures to Speak in Berlin.

The Result Is that Great Socialist O ator of France Will Speak Elsewhere for international Peace and Gorman People Will Read His Speech with Double Interest

BERLIN, July 6.-Chancellor von Buelow to-day telegraphed to Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador at Paris, instructing him to inform Jean Jaurès, the French Socialist, that the German government thinks it best to debar him from speaking in Berlin on July 9, as it has been announced that he intended to do so.

an abundance of cheap help could be secured and hit upon Bochester as the he has no objection to M. Jaurès per "easiest mark" in sight. They were sonally throws a few bouquets at assured that the necessary help would the French Socialists in general, but explains that the wicked Social Demo-crats in Germany are of a different sort—vaterlandslosen gesellen, as the Kalser calls them—and would use Jaures' speech against the German government.

The amusing thing is that in France

the capitalist spokesmen praise the German Socialists for their patriotism French Socialists are a very bad lot

understand and esteem each other and know that they both stand against in other parts of the country that both the governments and against all

The German Social Democrats have been opposing the German govern-ment's Moroeco grab and invited Comrade Jaurès to speak in Berlin as a token of the friendship of the workingmen of France and Germany and their determination not to be drawn into war by the machinations of two gangs

# INTERNATIONAL BUREAU AND

FRANCO-GERMAN WAR SCARE. We are informed by mall that the International Socialist Bureau, on the motion of H. M. Hyndman of England, d a special ses sider the Morocco question and to take measures to prevent war arising out of the conflict of various capitalist interests in that country.

The Secretariat suggested that, fol-lowing the example of the recent conference of Italian and Austrian So cialists, only the representatives of the Socialist organizations of England, France, and Germany be called to gether, as these are the countries im-mediately involved in the Moroccan affair.

London "Justice", in the last issue received here, objects to this plan, dub-bing it "Internationalism in Compart-ments", and calls for a full meeting o fthe Bureau.

From a rather ambiguous Constauce dispatch of July 9 we gather that the suggestion was adopted, however. At any rate whether in full or partial se sion, the conference was opened a Constance in Baden on the day named The Baden government had forbidde speeches by foreign members on sul jects affecting German politics. In consequence, after Bebel had spoken strongly in denunciation of this order and of Von Bülow's order forbidding Jaurès to speak in Berlin, the meeting was adjourned to Kreuzlingen, over Swiss frontier, where all could

# FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

A comrade in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, writes to London "Jus-tice" that Socialist agitation has been begun there, to the great annoyance of the government. He says: "A So-cialist in Pletermaritzburg, the city of civil servants and cads, is looked upon as a monster." Four employees on the as a monster." Four employees on the government railways in Durban, he re-ports, have been discharged for taking part in the Socialist demonstration on May Day; some of them had been in the rallway employ for ten or fifteen years. He is of the opinion that Lib-eral politics will cut no great figure in the workman are going to tackle one another right away."

# ABOTHER CAIR IN GERMANY

In Esslingen, Germany, the Socia sts won unother seat in the Würtem rg Legislature, and in Pforzheim ey carried the city by a big majority. In both contests the Socialists wer opposed by a combination of all other parties. In Essingen our vote increas-ed 56 per cent., while that of the bour-geols parties increased 18 per cent.

# LARGEST EUROPEAN UNION

The Amaigamated Metal Workers' Inten, an international industrial ody, is the largest numerically on the furopean continent. It has a member-tap of 108,034, showing an increase of 38,000 members in 1904.

# AND STILL THE REVOLUTION MARCHES ON!

Surrender of the Kniaz Potemkin Brings No Halt in the Russian Movement—From the Black Sea to the Baltic Socialism Makes Its Power Felt - Militarism No Longer an Insuperable Obstacle-Government Atrocities Against Armenians-Foreign Aid to Revolution.

ture of the cable dispatches from Rus- months. sia makes it impossible for us to ascertain just why the revolutionists were unable to keep control of the warship Kniaz Potemkin. It seems likely that lack of coal or of provisions had much to do with it and that they did not find the opportunities they expected to replenish their supplies by the aid of revolutionists on land.

Whatever the reason, however, and much as we must regret their forced surrender, the mutiny has had a splendid effect. It has demonstrated that revolutionary feeling is rife even where it was least expected; it has filled the governing powers with dismay; and it has proportionately encouraged the revolutionary elements by showing that not even the military and naval forces are to be counted on by the rulers-that militarism is not quite so formidable an obstacle to progress as had always been feared.

In spite of the pledge given by the Rumanian authorities, as a condition of the surrender, that the men would be allowed to leave Rumania by any frontier they chose -to Bulgaria, Servia, or Austria-Hungary-it is now reported that they will probably be given up to the Rus sian government. One dispatch nalvely says that the Rumanian government "may be somewhat embarrassed by the pledges it gave to the mu tineers." Unless fear restrains them, it is safe to say the authorities will not be seriously embarrassed over a simple breach of faith; they are well trained in treachery.

Meanwhile, the movement in Russia

goes on, undeterred by the fact that the warship had to surrender. Within three days after the giving-up of the Kniaz Potemkin came dispatches from Theodosia, a Russian port on the Black Sea, telling of a serious mutiny in the army; from Tiflis, in the Russian Caucasus, reporting that the authorities have failed to put down the rising there: from Riga, on the Gulf of Finland, giving news of a formidable popular revolt; from Ivanovo-Voz nesensk, saying that the government has proclaimed martial law in an effort to break a strike that has already lasted seven weeks; from Moscow, in the heart of old Russia, bringing word of the assassination of the Prefect of Police, who was a particularly brutal tyrant: from Warsaw, in Russian Poland, telling of another outburst of strikes to compel the raising of wages and the lowering of house-rents as well as of political demonstrations against the autocracy, with several bloody en counters between the "rioters" and the troops; and from Kustenii, in Rumania stating that the Russian Black Sea squadron which came there after the and political aims. practically helpless, owing to the fact that the officers know their crews are permeated with revolutionary ideas and cannot be depended upon to obey the orders of the Tsar's representatives-that, in fact, another naval mutiny is feared.

An account has been received by mail of the mutiny at the Baltic port of Libau, which just preceded that at Sebastopol. The first rising was easily put down and twenty-three of the participants were sentenced to be shot. The firing-party, after shooting six. refused to go on. The commandan then telegraphed to St. Petersburg for permission to grant mercy to the rest. but this was refused. He picked out another firing-party, but when the orler was given they turned and fired on the officers, killing twelve of them, and he mutiny broke out afresh. Cossacks and to be called in to suppress it.

#### The Governor of Irkutsk, Siberia recommended to the government that general amnesty be granted to the political prisoners in Siberia, but his dvice was bluntly rejected.

The Tsar's government is in the postion of a man holding a bull by the norns. It dare not let go, and to hold n is only to invite destruction. Every week makes it surer that the

nd of Tsardom is near at hand. The enven of Socialist thought is working among the proletariat and the peasantry in every part of the empire and, now that it has become evident that the army and navy are also affected. the victory of the revolution is only a question of time and, it would

The confused and contradictory na- | seem, no longer of years but of While the capitalist papers of the

United States are describing the crew of the Russian battleship Knisz Potemkin as "pirates," let no American forget that in 1776 the same opprobrious epithet was universally applied by all supporters of the British monarchy. including the Tories in this country, to that very Paul Jones whose remains are now being escorted back with international honors to the land whose service he adopted in the day when its governors were merely rebels or bandits in the eye of the law. The 'mutineers" of the Black Sea squadron are risking their lives for the same high prize of liberty that Paul Jones fought for more than a century ago. When the American daily press denonnees them. It gives the lie direct to all the patriotic editorials that it printed on the Fourth of July.

# THE APPEAL OF THE ARMENIANS.

'Christian" Government of Russia Calls in Mohammedan Fanatics to Torture and Slaughter Its Discontented Subjects. The General Council of the Armen-

an Social Democratic Labor Organization has issued an "Appeal to the Working Class of All Lands," which we translate in part: "Comrades:-The sanguinary governnept of the Tsar, not content incessant persecutions which it has di-rected against us because we energetic cally demand the betterment of now miserable economic and political

condition; not content with the system of draconian measures by which this accursed government has sought to stifle the revolutionary Socialist move-ment of the Armenian proletariat, to isolate and so to enfeeble the workingtionalities and thus put an end to the political aspirations of the workers of the Caucasus; not content with having filled its prisons with our revolution ary youth, shedding blood in torrents and ruining our towns and our fields -not satisfied with all this, the government of Nicholas II has now stirr up against us the ignorant hordes of the Mohammedan population. It has armed them and directed them against the Armenians. . . . .

"The Russian monarchy, incompetent to resist the humiliating attacks of the Japanese upon its Far Eastern frontiers: freely opens its Persian frontier for the entrance of armed bands of Mohammedan fanatics to commit indescribable cruelties on Russian soil.

ants are massacred, our children have been torn from their mothers dishonored, tortured and killed. The workingmen in our cities are at the mercy of the Mohammedans, who, armed and led by the police, compe our men to resume work when they go on strike to further their economic

to you to protest against the atrocities which we have to suffer from the Tsar's government."

Ten years ago, when the Armenians on the Turkish side of the line were being persecuted, all the "Christian" nents of Europe and America were profuse of sympathy—though it be admitted that even they ually did nothing to relieve the vic-tims. But now it is a "Christian" government that deliberately invites the attacks of Mohammedan barbarians on its own subjects, because the latter are striving for some measure of justice and liberty—and neither Kaiser Wil helm nor President Loubet, neither King Edward nor President Booseve nor even the Pope at Rome, has a word to say on their behalf. Wilhelm Loubet, Edward, Roosevelt, Pius-al world over. Christian or Jewish Tsarism, the greatest enemy of human progress, will hold its own, by what atrocities, against the aspiratio its subject peoples; for its surviva is their hope.

# REVOLUTIONISTS ARE GOING TO THE FRONT

There is something peculiarly at fecting in a letter received by Editor Hoehn of the St. Louis "Labor," from the "Little Grandmother," Ekatering Breshkovskala, a few days ago. She is now in Geneva, Switzerland, and writes:

The strong Russian colony of Geneva is almost descried; only a few of us old ploneers remain here. All of our young Russian men and women have returned to Russia to take an active part in the great battle for the freedom of our country. Her comrades have gone to the front

nany of whom she will never see again. They went forth ebeerfully, eagerly, to sacrifice their lives for Lib-erty. While the capitalistic press mentions every move that is made by the murderous Tsar, the grand dukes,

admirals, generals, governors, and the whole retinue of tyrants and tortur-ers, not as much as a line mentions the departure of the Geneva outcast who herefeally take their lives in the l hands in entering the struggle for freedom in Russia. But, then, the capitalistic press doesn't stand for liberty. It upholds the ruling class everywhere, no matter what crimes against the race that class may be gullty of.

#### AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Loopoloff and Treasurer Ingerman of the Russian Social Demoeratic Society of New York acknowldge the receipt of the following contributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Russia:

Previously reported, \$3,278.49; 18th and 20th A. D., New York City, \$10; Russian Social Democratic Society, Milwaukee Wis, \$20; Local Pana, IL, \$4); H. N. Brande, New York, \$5; Sussman, per H. N. Brande, \$1; total to July 16, \$5,324.49.

Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to J. Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York. The General Committee of Local New York at its regular meeting last Saturday voted to send \$100 to the Russian Social Democratic headquarters in Switzerland to aid the revolutionary movement in this critical me-ment. The proposition met with but

little opposition and was carried by an

# GERMAN SOCIALISTS AID RUSSIANS

HAMBURG, Germany, July 10.-The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of the Hamburg District has appropriated \$2,560 to aid the revolutionary cause in Russ's. Considerable sums have recently been placed at the disposition of the Rus-sian agitators by the Socialist Party in other parts of Germany.

# SWISS BAKERS START REFERENCEM. The enactment of a law for the pro-

The enactment of a law for the pro-tection of the journeymen bakers is being sought by the Workingmen's Federation of Basei. At the end of last year it decided, according to Arti-cle 28 of the constitution which do-mands the signatures of \$1,000 Swiss mands the signatures of 7.000 Swiss citizens to a bill to be refed upon by a referendum, to take the initiative in this respect. The bill proposed de-mands: Adults not to work longer than seventy hours per week in the bakeshops; the rules governing the working time of the men to be posted in every bakeshop; every journeyman baker to pass a medical examination before starting to work in any shop; the cost of the examination to be defrayed by the boss; only healthy bakers, having passed the examination, to be employed; the living rooms of those journeymen boarding with the masters to be inspected by officers of the sanifary department within a given time; and the bosses to protect and in-sure their men against all accidents and pay them their wages at least every two weeks.—Bakers' Journal.

# BERNSTEIN ON THE MASS STRIKE. Bernstein addressed a meeting re-

what is now known as the mass or political strike, to distinguish it from the general strike of the Anarchists.

At the conclusion of Bernstein's speech a resolution was passed de-claring that in view of the proposals now being discussed in the two Han-sentic republican states of the German Empire-Hamburg and Bremen-to limit the franchise, a more energetic policy than has hitherto been followed is required on the part of the work-ers, to ward off such reactionary legis-lation, and that specially ought the sidered as to its practicability and efficacy for the end in view. I am glad that Berustein is taking this hup-It seems to me quite the right enc. The more the workers content themselves with a certain number of pu selves with a certain number of public meetings, certainly imposing enough in themselves, and allow it to be seen that they do not think of taking a more active line of resistance—the more will reaction be tempted to undertake them and the less and less capable will the workers become to resist—till at last they are forced, possibly by despnir, to make a desperate effort when it is too late to organize forces already demoralized by constructions. forces already demoralized by con-stant concession and the habit of tak-ing blows lying down. I do not say that it must come to such an extreme, but it seems to me that the policy of passive resistance followed by the Germans hitherto has its limits and this both Bernstein and Kautsky seem to have recognized whilst "practiker," to have recognized waisst or practical men, are still groping on with the old phrases. It shows how completely the Revisionist controversy completely the Revisions consisted is played out. Now we enter on a new phase. The bourgeoiste will soon get tired of their former idol, Bernstein, whose new policy I can only welcome.
It is not so much, to me, a question
of the value of this or that institution, for the workers, but whether these can afford to go on submitting more or less quietly to a series of admitted acts of quietly to a series or number injustice, and that, simply because they do not feel themselves strong they do not feel themselves strong the resist. Who never dares

# BOSTON ROSSES AGGRESSIVE

skew in London Justice

A press dispatch from Boston says Announcement has been made that the Boston Employers' Association has deeided to attempt to place all non-unio men in the city under the protectio of the Citizens' Industrial Associatio of America and organize them on principles which are diametrically oppose to the aims of labor unions

knows what he can do .- J. P

#### The Worker. IN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY wn in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

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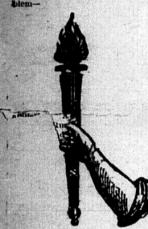
All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be about the paper should be at the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible the writer's name and the paper should be put in as few words as possible the put in as few words. Beginner to the or the put in the

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. 

OUR PARTY EMBLEM.

he Social Democratic ticket will ear on the ballot under this em-



Forch of Enlightenment, a fit emb for a party which appeals only to the gle vote that does not represent

New York City Ticket. FOR MAYOR-

Algernon Lee.

FOR CONTROLLER-Cortes W. Cavanaugh.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN-

Morris Braun.

OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY 1901, for Mayor ...... 9,834 1903, for Mayor ...... 16,956 1904, for President...... 24,512

"Starved to Death in Park" is one of the minor headlines in Monday's city papers. It was an old man, a explain many a queer judicial decision workingman, one who had tolled and and many a nolle prossed suit. was found in Mulberry Bend Park. Thus it is that capitalism rewards lifelong industry.

One of our English comrades, speak ing of the Charity Organization Society, says that the initials C. O. S. might well be interpreted to mean "cringe or starve." The point is well While the capitalist system regularly turns out a great mass of serving poor," the public and prir-relief institutions of which it Speaks systematically degrade and demoralize these victims, heap insult on their misfortune, and offer them the alternative of perishing with some shreds of self-respect or of barely surwiving in shameful pauperism. We So alists strive for a system that will make it possible for all to live by their own labor, so that "deserving poverty" will become as meaningless a phrase as "healthful disease" and so that nonneed live in want unless they are will fully lazy.

of the generosity of the Steel Trust in woluntarily raising its employees wages, but we should not forget that the alleged raise is merely a restoraion of part of the cuts made at differ s during the last five years, a ation which does not yet fully palance the increase of the cost of livor and the increase in the amount of ork required of the men. We should not forget, either, that the restoration s to but a part of the Trust's

We have been repeatedly reminded

the United States Steel Corporation. are now on strike against a tan per cent, cut, which will, if put into effect. establish the lowest rate of wages ever paid in that industry in this country. And yet Mr. Jerome has the assurance to tell us that criticism of the trusts is "bosh", that they "have improved everything they have touched."

Talk of imperialism in the Philippines! How about imperialism at nome? Here is the President going to address the teachers' convention at Asbury Park, attended by three battalions of infantry, a troop of cavalry, and a host of secret-service men and special detectives. Could the insolence of office go much-farther than that even in the land of "Meinself und Gott"? It is a far cry from the unaffected simplicity of a Jefferson or a Lincoln to the blare and glare attending a Roosevelt. And the difference is not merely an accidental one in the character of the men; it is perfectly typical of the change that has come over the whole nature of American society with the development of class contrasts and class rule. In twentieth century America there exists, indeed, but one force that makes at all for democracy. That one redeeming element is the class consciousness of the wage-workers, most fully represented in the Socialist movement. Outside the labor movement, everything tends to the fostering of arrogance and servil-

"Dishonesty menaces the nation" said Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte (successor to Santa Fé Morton), addressing the Christian Endeavorers at Baltimore. We agree. We also suggest that the Street Car Trust, of which Mr. Bonaparte is a prominent member, might set an example and help relieve the nation from this danger. But it won't, When Mr. Bonaparte goes on to say that the remedy is to be found only in the moral regeneration of the American people as individuals, we demur. If nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand Americans were honest as the archangels, but we still kept the capitalist system, the little minority of dishonest men would still be on top and would give color and odor to the whole society.

ity, of militarism and bureaucracy.

fact that a Kansas judge has resigned his position, to which was attached a salary of \$5,000 a year, to become attorney for the Santa Fé railway at double the pay. "It isn't often," says our Hartford contemporary, "that we see a Mr. Justice quit the bench to become the salaried attorney of a railroad company". Either the "Courant" is very ill informed or it supposes its readers to be very credulous. As a matter of fact, nothing is commoner than to see judges and district or state attorneys, either at the end of their terms or on resignation, given just such positions. A great many of the nominal attorneys of the large railway and other corporations-not the ones who really do the legal work, but the ones who get the big salaries and whose names are supposed to lend prestige to their clients in their conflicts with the law-are men who have formerly been on the bench or have been entrusted with the duty of prosecuting law-breakers in the name of the state, and who have exercised their functions in such a way as to earn the gratitude of the corporations. The hope of getting such rich sinecur. one of the commonest as well as one of the most subtle forms of bribery and it may reasonably be supposed to

#### WHAT DOES THE RED FLAG STAND FOR?

Several of the capitalist papers of New York City are much disturbed over the fact that red flags were carried, along with the Stars and Stripes, in the parade of the United German Workingmen's Singing Societies in Brooklyn on the Fourth of July. The "Times" descants in a lugubrious vein on "An Unamerican Fourth." The "Evening Sun" is even more seriously alarmed. It says in part:

"We know what the red flag mean when set on a Paris barricade, or whe displayed at considerable peril in Chi-cago. What does it stand for when it is carried in this town, flanked by policemen who represent the law of the land? Since the Commune of Paris burned down the palace of the Tuileries, pulled down the Vendome column searched private houses, and massa-cred a large number of hostages, in cluding a venerable archbisho struggle to substitute the 'Red Rep lic' for the new Second Republic, the red flag has been the symbol of an archy the world over, and of the 'red peril' which was talked about after

"The red flag cannot be explained

No, truly, "the red flag cannot be explained away", even by such facile dis toriers of truth as the men now in charge of the "Sun" and its evening

"What does it stand for"\_this w flag under which, not in New York alone, but in every civilized land, millions of workingmen march in con scious amity, spite of all the preaching of race-hatred and national egotism by

course, to dispose of the question by calling it a "rag". But does that really answer it? The Stars and Stripes was called a rag once upon a time, and so was the Tricolor a few years later; but they survived it in their day, and so will the crimson banner of interna tionalism now.

It would be idle for us to go over the slanders on the Paris Commune and re-refute them. Those who wish to know the truth about that memor able movement, with its successes and its failures, its strength and its mis takes, its achievements and its arms of martyrs to capitalist vengeance, car read the record and set right the stale calumnies that have been repeated parrot-like, these thirty-four years But if the readers of the "Evening Sun" really wish to know what the Red Flag stands for, we can tell then much in a few words.

On the Paris barriendes in 1871 i stood, not for all that it has now come to mean, but for much that we are proud to avow. It stood for democratic political institutions and local self-gov ernment, instead of that deadening bureaucracy which the Second Repub lic inherited from the Second Empire Yet more, it stood for the general prin ciple that the welfare of the toiling majority should be the prime concern of organized society. Doubtless the emblem of such purposes as these b aptly called a "rag" by the accredited upholders of American capitalism to day.

On the mutinous warship in the Black Sea that same Red Flag has stood for defiance to a despotic govern ment which for ages past has made all Russia a prison and all Siberia torture-chamber for all Russians who dared to think or feel as men. It has stood for the destruction of a power which has been the mainstay of every reactionary tendency and the incubm on all progress in Europe from the time of Napoleou\*to the present day It has stood for free speech and the free press, for religious liberty, for equality before the law, for representa tive government with universal suffrage, for those fundamental civil and political rights which the Russian gov ernment will not grant except to over powering force and without which the Russian people cannot move a pace forward on the road of peaceful progress which they long to follow. It has stood for the things that the Ameri cans of 1776 declared to be unalienable rights-for these and something more for on that mutinous warship, as every where, it foreshadowed the establishment of world-wide peace by the re moval of the economic causes of war And on the streets of New York It

stands for the same things. In Paris in 1871 and in Russia to-day these things could be striven for only by force of arms and in defiance of estab lished law, just as was the case with the American patriots—or rebels, ac cording to the point of view-in 1776 In the United States to-day we hop that the will of the people may pre vail by wholly peaceful methods, and the bearers of the Red Flag will no be to blame if it proves otherwise-no they, but the elements represented by such spokesmen as the "Sun" and the "Times", which systematically defend profitable lawlessness in high places and have no strong denunciation bu for those who by the methods of free discussion and united political action seek the redress of economic wrongs Call it a rag if you please, gentlemen but the Red Flag goes ever forwar with an ever growing throng inspired by the ideals it represents and reads to work for them as you and your kind can work only for cold cash. It goes forward, and the day approaches when it will be the center about which will the world, no longer flaunting over fields of mutual slaughter, but waving together in token of deeds of mutua helpfulness among peoples economical ly as well as politically free and bound together by common interest.

THE HUNGRY CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The New York "Evening Post", dis cussing the "cantines scolaires" or chool lunchrooms of Paris, says:

"In course of time, the meals came to be regarded as a right, not as a privilege, and the municipal authori-ties now seem to take this view of the case, for they have decided that the cantines are not benevolent associations, but are simply established in or der to encourage good attendance at the schools. The free luncheons thus secome an official bribe."

This is about as impudent a perver sion of facts as it has been our bad fortune to meet for many a day. The facts are these: In Paris, ins

es here in New York and elsewhere, i has been observed that large number of the working people are unable, on account of poverty, to provide proper chool; thousands of poor children, it was discovered, were coming to scho numery and in no condition to learn while other thousands were, for the ame reason, being kept out of school ives with food - The P. ore humane and less money-mad was a mockery to maintain free hools and have large no

prevented by poverty from taking advantage of them. By the initiative of the Socialists, therefore, and with the support of certain Radicals and others, the municipality decided to provide meals for poor children at the chools; then, taking into consideration the stigma of disgrace which so-called charity puts upon its recipients, it decided further that there ought to be no discrimination, that the food necessary to keep the children's bodies and brains in working order should be given to them on exactly the same basis of freedom and equality as are the services of the teachers and the use of the buildings. It was found that many more children were able to attend and that those who did come were able to do better at their studies when the meals were given to them as a matter of right; therefore, as practical method of meeting certain conditions of capitalist society and making public education really available to the children of the poorest working people, this point of view was official

If this is, in the language of our gift-

ly adopted.

edged contemporary, "an oricial bribe", then the system of free public education itself, as compared with the old system of pay-schools and "ragged schools", is a gigantic system of bribery. We shall not quarrel about the word. To "bribe" children to learn, in this sense of making it possible for them to learn, is, to our way of thinking, to serve the highest interests of humanity. It has first been advocated by Socialists and other organized workingmen and honest sympathizers of the labor movement; to-day it is in practise to a great and growing extent in various European countries; and in the United States it is commanding the attention of many of the most advanced thinkers, even outside the Socialist movement, and is approved by such experienced and practical educators as, for instance, Superintendent Maxwell of New York, who is in a position to know the extent of the need which calls for the adoption of such a method if the whole publicschool system, the firmest bulwark of democracy, is not to become a disgraceful sham.

To enact laws requiring children to some into free school houses and study under publicly paid teachers and yet to leave a large proportion of them so hungry that they cannot learn, is both foolish and criminal. To draw n line among the children, between the "independent" ones and the recipients of public "charity", is to make the public school a breeding-place of pursepride and of servility. If education is a right, then the necessary means to it is equally a right; and the community which witholds that right or be stows it only under humiliating conditions is neither doing its duty to the children nor acting wisely in the interest of society.

NOTE COMMENT AND ANSWEY. The "Social Democratic Herald." ommenting on the industrial reorganiration convention, which it opposes as ending to defeat its avowed purpose remarks that among the delegates are many well meaning union men, who have allowed their feeling against Comperism to be played upon to lraw them out of the hiside fight or the A. F. of L's capitalistic misle ers-deserting the fight where it should be waged in order to impotently make faces at Gompers from the outside." This is well put, to our way of think-

The "Civic Federation Review" is howing signs of frenzy in its opposition to Socialism. In the current issue it has a long tirade against us, particularly occasioned by the launch-ing of the Intercollegiate Socialist Soopen-air orators are not workings and "have nothing in common with the interests of laborers," but are "brief ess lawyers, pulpitless clergymen, pro fessional writers, ex-professors whose usefulness in college faculties has eased to exist sentimental exaggerators in social settlements, faddists, economic freaks," and so forth. It proceeds to assure its readers that Social "cannot flourish under the ate atmosphere of democracy." must be very comforting to Messrs Belmont, Cleveland, and the other Civic Federationists; but it seem rather foolish to spend so many really so impotent.

To us the most interesting feature of the whole farrage is the fact that ing the editor of The Worker, whehappens to be the Social Democrati candidate for Mayor of New York, as "smooth huckster and grafter" and describing the gorgeous apparel in which he arrays himself. It is not the first time that we have seen De Leon playing into the hands of the organ-ized capitalists, and we do not expect

In the last number of the "Unionist" we find, in the course of the report of the proceedings of the Central Feder-ated Union the following-statement:

ated Union the following-statement:

A young man named McKenzie was granted the privilege of addressing the Control Federated Union in favor of the project for a daily paper to be assed the "Call" and "to be in its editorial policy an advocate of the political program of the Social Democratic Tarty." This latter frank avowal on the part of the visitor was a surprise to most of the delegates, who had been told again, and again that the proposed new deliy was to be a straight out trade union newspaper and its editorial

nst statement is not true. The fact that the "Daily Call", when established, is to be conducted as an advocate of trade unionism on the economic field and of Social Democracy on the politi cal field, so far from having been cessed or kept in the background, has been proclaimed in bold type scores of times in The Worker, the "Volkszeitun", and the "Forward" and in various leaflets and circulars that have been given out in trade-union mee ings and elsewhere, and it has expatiated on, together with the reawhy workingmen ought to sur port both these phases of the labo movement, by a great number of speakers in public meetings called specially for the purpose and at union meetings where committees for the purpose were given the floor. It would have been ridiculous for us to try to conceal the fact, even if we had had my motive for so doing, which w have not. When the "Unionist" goes on to say

that "Typographical Union No. 6 ha taken \$500 worth of stock to help along an honest labor paper, without any explanation that it was planne to be one of the Socialist organs", Mr. Delaney and Mr. Bogart, as members of that union, cannot well be cleared of the suspicion of wilfully misrepre-senting the facts. Number 6 never took \$500 worth of stock, under any rircumstances whatever; that organization did make a donation of \$500, in the shape of a purchase of 5,000 tickets to the fair held for the purpose of raising funds to start the paper in question; and at the meeting of Num 6 which made that appropriation the committee sent by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Associa-tion and the Daily Call Conference expressly stated that the editorial policy of the projected paper was to be that of the Social Democratic movement. Messrs. Delaney and Bogart have a perfect right, no doubt, to

ialism and to use their influence in any straightforward manner to dissuade the unions from helping to es-tablish a Socialist and trade-union dally paper. But they have no right tate facts; and when it comes to facts of such a public nature, we would suggest to them that honesty s the best policy, even if they can see no other reason for being truthful.

The Central Federated Union re gates to the Daily Call Conference to vote of the affiliated umony We are on the rank and file of the unions, not on the leaders, that we count for a fair bearing; if we can reach them, we ask nothing better.

We have to call attention once mor o a bad habit which some of the districts and clubs in New York have in the matter of arranging public meetngs. We had hoped that it might have been outgrown by this time, but our attention was called to it again by a recent case. A certain organization resolved to hold a large meeting: t decided on certain commetes to-be the speakers; it went on and engaged hall and advertised the meeting. the giving the speakers' names. And was not until three weeks later-just three days before the date fixed for the meeting—that one of these chosen speakers received any intimation from the organization of the fact that they wanted him. He went and spoke, at great personal inconvenience, rather than endanger the success of the meet-ing; but he would have been perfectly justified in refusing and throwing th blame on the organization, where it belongs. This sort of thing is altogether too frequent; it is an injury to the cause, for it often results in the disappointment of the audience, who are thus discouraged from coming again or putting any faith in our an nouncements; it is also an injustice to the speakers; when the speaker comes on such short notice; it often means that he has to lose a day's pay or even risk his job; if he does not come, on the other hand, all those comrades who do not know the circumstances accus him of breaking his engagen as city directories and special-delivery postage-stamps and telephones within easy reach, and with our efficient cen-tral party administration for the subdivisions to work through, there is als-

# BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

them ought to be disciplined.

The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks:

|   |  | July 8.<br>15,500 |
|---|--|-------------------|
|   | Single subscriptions11,907                 | 12.068            |
|   | Outside bundles 433                        | 100               |
| 2 | Samples 622                                | 520               |
|   | Exchanges 583<br>Sold at office in bundles | 583               |
|   | or at retail 1,307                         | 1,698             |
| B | 14.915                                     | 14 978            |

# AS OTHERS SEE US.

Gain ......

Wages can only he reckoned by their purchasing power. Therefore, while the American workingman undoubtedly earns more than the Iriton, he has to work harder, and he has to pay more for the necessaries of life—in the case of house rent about three times as much. Of recent years wages in Chicage have increased 10 per cent., so the workingman is worse off than he was five years ago. In a restricted way the same thing spajies to all the United States. I have some government agures before me which demonstrate that while the total amount now earned by workers is 23.2 per cent. ahead of ten years ago, the number of workers has increased 25.2 per cent. The average wage has de-25.2 per cent. The average wage has de creased 1.5 per cent. in ten years, and th general increase of price for articles of conmeral increase of price for articles of con mption has increased 1.5 per cent. S-ere is a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in rea gas, or the purchasing power of a day' st. Exciting an average on the last ter-ars' figures. I find, taking America as a noise, that wares are on the decrease figures as a constitution of the second fifth the cost of food is on the increase From "America at Work," by John Fos

To the meantime we'll work for scialism until Mr. Lawson gives he remedy to the public. And the will work for Socialism some more.

M. Wanhopa.

# AN ELEMENTARY COURSE IN ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

XXI .- Rules of Socialist Polloy: Sixth, the Need of Practicalness in Party Work-Not Inconsistent with Revolutionary Attitude.

[This is one of a series of articles, be-un in The Worker of Dec. 4, as an attempt toward a systematic and correct and yet popular statement of the fundamenta principles of scientific Socialism for the saistance of those who really wish to study (not merely to read something easy) and who have too little time to undertake larger and more complete treatises. Those who find any points not made clear or who have pertinent questions suggested by these articles are invited to write to the Editor of The Worker, and are assured that an attempt will be made to answer them.]

#### XXI.-Rules of Socialist Policy. 6. PRACTICALNESS.

We have left to the last what w have to say as to the need for practicalness in the Socialist movement, and we must preface it with a few words of explanation, to avoid standing. It is possible, of course, for any work

to be used in a bad sense. It happens, especially, that a good word acquires a bad meaning through being right to use it. So it has been with this word "practical" among us So cialists. All sorts of reformers have reproached us with not being practi cal: experience has shown that, when these reformers were sincere their schemes were utterly futile; we have got tird of explaining to them and have allowed them to use the word as they would, while we rather boasted of not being "practical"-ac cording to their use of the expression We have always heard the ism for corrupt politics, and we have fallen into the habit of using it s ourselves. So this word has got a bac odor among us. We are a little afraid ed of opportunism or worse. However as there is no other word that jus fits, it will be used in this article; and of course it will be used in its legiti mate good sense

The Socialist movement ought, then to be practical. In other words, i ought always to value facts above formulas, things above phrases; it ought always to keep a sharp eye on the world as it is, and adapt its meth ods to conditions, not expect conditions to adapt themselves to its wishes or preconceptions. It must beware of "abstract thinking", of ideology, or utopianism in its impossibilist as well as in its opportunist form. If the "good government" people and others of their sort show us the weakness of the one, the Anarchists exhibit the ut ter barrenness of the other; and, in deed, there is a very close relation be tween anarchism and the most hope less of bourgeois reformism, just as, within our own ranks, it is often to be observed that the impossibilists swing 'round the circle and meet the opportunists whom they affect to con temp.

When we plead for practicalness is the Socialist movement, we do not re-tract one word of what we have said in earlier articles in favor of the revo lutionary attitude and the unce ising policy. The two are not in the least inconsistent. On the contrary we hold, the revolutionary attitude the only truly practical one for the Socialist movement; and, moreover, no Socialist policy which is not fo on practical considerations is truly revolutionary. It is easy to use revo than the vaguest idea of their mean ing and without doing a thing to ad vance the revolutionary cause in fac--just as, we are told in scripture, there are those who cry "Lord, Lord!" very glioly without doing the Lord's will in the least. It is not necessary for us to say more

than we have said in previous chap ters against the position of those who on what they mistakenly consider practical grounds, would exalt presen partial reforms into such importance as to obscure the great revolutionary purpose of the party or would seek to advance its ends by alliance with parmethods; and any committee guilty of ties actually representing irreconcila-ble class interests. We have treated that side of the question-that delu sive pseudo-practicalism—at sufficient length. It is worth while, we believe, to give some attention to the opposit error (apparently so different, but real pride themselves on not being practi cal, who object to the doing of any wholly in a dream of future revolution and would try every proposition by an abstract formula, utterly regardless of the application of that formula to ex isting facts. Just at present this is a much commoner tendency in our a much commoner tendency in our movement in the United States than the other and promises (or threatens) to continue so for some time to come Now this attitude means superficia thinking, slipshod and ineffective party work, and needless and fruitless dis ension. Those who realize that the party has an important constructive work to do now, every day, not me ly some time in the more or less dis tant future, will have to make up by their more intelligent activity for demoralizing and paralyzing effects of

this impossibilist ideology and by the force of their example rather than by precept prevent it from growing. The greater the task, the more imperative is the duty. There is a time for all things or should be. Party disciplin is important, but other things should discipline, else the very purpose of discipline is defeated. The elucidation and discussion is one of the principa methods of clearing such que but the most perfect knowle worthless unless it is put into pra-

Let us illustrate by a few concre points what we mean when we that the party should be practi-In matters of party dis

In matters of party discipline, to be gin with, it is unpractical to make dis-cipline or conformity to certain set ne, to be rules an end in itself. Presumably our rules are good ones. They should be obeyed, of course. Yet it is not always

wise to press the point. Sometimes it is better for the party to overlook an infraction of its rules, and always it is advisable to use just as little rigor in their enforcement as will serve the purpose in the particular case under A hard and mechani cal enforcement of law, disregarding personal characteristics and local or emporary conditions, causes, and mo tives, often does more harm in the long run than is done by the occasional via used in each case, weighing the harm that will probably result, directly or indirectly, from this particular viola tion against the friction and loss of energy that punishment will involve; it might not be safe to vest such discretionary power in individuals, but it is of the exercise of discretion by shole rank and file of a party of intelligent comrades that we are speak-But, it will be said, surely this is a rule of compromise that you are recommending! Perhaps; but it is com romise of a very different sort from political fusion, for instance; it is the sort of compromise that the mechanic esorts to when he changes his tools in accordance with the material he is working up; it is the sort of compromise that a wise teacher indulges in when she uses different methods of nstruction for different pupils

Again, in the routine of our party

tical than we are in the choice of men

for different positions. Many a man who is very useful as a speaker wili

prove grossly incompetent as a local

organizer or a state secretary, or vice versa; a good street speaker may be poor lecturer and a good lecture may be useless on the soap-box; a good writer may be a very poor editor: man who can neither speak nor write effectively may be invaluable in ex-ecutive functions; and so on, through the whole list of different sorts of work that the party has to be done The secret of successful organization lies very largely in getting each man into his right place; there are very few who, if they understand and accept the principles of Socialism cannot do valuable work for the party direction; and there are very few who are able to do all kinds of party work equally well. When our membership was very small it was not easy for us to take these personal differences into ecount; each had to be a jack-of-alltrades. But that time is past. Our numbers and consequently the variety of ability at our disposal have grown and with them has grown the neces sity, not merely of having our party work done, but of having it done well. Yet it may be doubted whether much thought is yet being given to the matter of properly apportioning men and tasks. We are too much inclined to think that any good Socialist will do n any party office or, at least, to conclude that if a man has done well in one function he can perform any other function satisfactorily. Still more are we inclined to make the converse mistake-when we are dissatisfied with a man's work in one line to conclude that he is good for nothing and so to lose his services altogether, even some-times to revile and abuse him as a bad comrade simply because we have made the blunder of putting him at the particular task he was not fitted for. only do we, by such blunders, fall to make the best use of the forces we have, but often we do grievous wrong to the men so misplaced (morally cocreed, sometimes, into undertaking duties they cannot perform), spoiling their reputation in the party-which is almost the dearest thing in life to the that he should be expected to work earnest Socialist—and perhaps subject. at all. ing them to such experiences as positively demoralize them and spoil their

character as well. The consideration of this point will ourgest other matters, less serious but still important enough to be thought of. There is the question of compensation to party workers. From time to time we have an outery against the speakers or other party workers who who charge unreasonably for their services and use objectionable methods to keep themselves in demand. It is well that we should be on our guard against such persons, for this is the age of graft and the United States is the land of graft par excellence and there are always a sufficient number of adventurers who know how t "make a good thing" even out of a Sc cialist organization, with its scants exchequer. Yet it is quite possible, in guarding this evil, to run into another It is possible to starve our party work ers—especially the most conscientious of them, who will submit to be starved if the party demands it-and untithem for good work. What is a reasonable rate of compensation for speaker? That is a question that a all cases; it is a question that must be answered according to varying cir cumstances, and that the use of wisely in any case only by the use of say however, that the party has no lost as much by the occasional "graft ers" who have occupied so much of it imposing on a far larger number of its workers, paying them so little and driving them so hard that they could never get time to read, hardly to think. that they were obliged to neglect the their duty to the party-all of which conditions meant either that we los their services or that we used then up and wore them out or at least tha we did not get the best that was it them. And this has not resulted from any wilful niggardliness on the part of the majority of he comrades. It wa perhaps unavolgable in the earlier days; and since we have grown in numbers and financial strength simply have not yet learned to take of the phrase a businessike view of the subject, but have tried to regulate what anyone else would consider a purely practical question of method on a basis of abstract sentiment. To call

attention to this evil is not to advise that the door be left wide open fo the grafter; in order to avoid being an "easy mark" it is not necessary to adopt the "penny-wise and pound-fool

Sentiment has its proper place and is not to be succred at. But in conducting the affairs of a Socialist organization an organization which is intended to do things, not merely to talk about do ing them-it is well that sentiment should always be kept under the con-trol of sense. In all of the three matters of practical policy that we have here noted, the errors that we monly make are almost invariably the outcome of unbalanced sentimentthough most of those who make the mistakes would vigorously and sincerely resent the suggestion. The sentiment of equality is a splendid thing: but it is injurious when it makes us forget that we are not all equally fitted for each kind of work. The sentiment of discipline is a vitally important thing; it it works harm when it causes us to lose sight of the fact that a man may do wrong un-wittingly or that a man who is wrong may be set right by mild measures where he would be confirmed in his error by harsh ones. The sentiment of devotion to the party is an admirable one; but it is not a good sole guide when it makes us spend what little money we have in such a way as to get a great many things done badly rather than to get at least a few things done well.

But to bring the matter to a close let us speak of quite a different way in which sentiment masquerading as principle leads us into error when not balanced by practical thought—that is, by definite regard for just the cire crete application of our general principles. Leaving the internal affairs of the party, we turn to its external pol icv. (To be concluded.)

## A TRAGEDY OF EVERY-DAY LIFE.

By L. J. McIntyre.

A pathetic story recently came to the writer's notice which were it not for the frequency of such occurrences, would stir anyone to indignation at the cruelty of the present industrial

A man some sixty-odd years of age occupied a responsible clerical position in a large establishment where he had worked faithfully and hard for many years and where, by the way, he was very inadequately remunerated. A few weeks ago the intimation came to him that his connection with the office would soon be severed and be made an effort to find another post tion. It is needless to say that the search was vain. Those whom he ap-proached greeted him with a look not of veneration for his gray hairs, not of pity for his necessity, but of aston presume to offer himself for employ-

ment in any genteel establishment.

The weeks wore on and his depres sion grew greater. He imagined himself already a burden on his family, which was so repugnant to a highly sensitive nature that the thought became almost unbearable. He lost appetite, sleep refused to come to him, and physical collapse seemed im-He struggled on, however, the alarm of his family, he failed to appear at the usual time. Search was immediately instituted and to-day his body was found floating in the East River, adding one more crime to the ghastly list for which the present industrial system AND ITS SUPPORT-

ERS are responsible. Oh the horror of it! And the shame of it!-not that a man of sixty years should be refused employment, but

# DOOLEY ON BANKERS.

"Bankin' is a sthrange business any how. I build a brick house, put iron gratings on th' window, an' ye an' Donohue fight each other to get his money first to me. I accept it very reluctantly an' as a great favor to ye. Says I. 'Hinnissy an' says I, 'ye ar-re rayspictable wurrukare or seem to be in it chiefly for the in men an I will keep ye'er money f'r sake of what they can get out of it, ye rather than see ye spind it in riochous livin', says I. 'As a gr-great favor to ye. I will take care iv these lithographs, be lendin' thim to me frind, says I. 'If ye want th' money back ve can have it anny time betwe afternoon except Sundays an' holidays,' says I, 'but don't both come at wanst,' says I, 'or nayther iv ye'll get it' says I. 'Ye sleep better at nights because ye feel that ye'er money is where no wan can reach it except over me dead body. If ye on'y knew ye've not turned ye'er back before I've chased those hard-carned dollars off the premises. With ye'r money I build a house an' rent it to you. I start a railroad with it an' ye wurruk on th' railroad at two dollars a day. Ye'er money makes me a prominent citizen. Th' newspapers intherview me on what chud be done with th' tolllin' masses, manin' ye an' Donohue; I con-strucht th' foreign policy iv the government: I tell ye how ye shud vote. Ye've got to vote th' way I say or I won't give ye back ye'er money. An' all this time ye think I've that little bundle iv pitchers nestlin' in th' safe in my brick house with me settin' at th' dure with a shot-gun acrost me knees. But wan day ye need th' money to bury some wan an' ye hurry down to see me. 'Sorry,' says I, 'but I've just given it all to a lady who come out iv th' Chinese laundbry nex' dure an' said she was an' illegitimate aunt iv Jawn D. Rockefellar.' An there ye ar-re.

# BEYOND THE STYX.

"Who's that big, pompous fellow with in whiskers and the protuberant "That's a Napoleon of Finance."

"And that theatrical-looking chen?" ent Napoleon of Managers

And that noisy, low-browed individual? "A Napoleon of Pugilists." "And who's the little, quiet fellow in

"Oh, him? That's Napoleon,"-Housto

# FRIENDLY OUESTION AND ANSWER.

S. M. Jones of the Socialist Club of Springfield Replies to Queries of Church Investigators as to Spirit and Attitude of Socialists.

Springfield, Mass., in reply to certain questions addressed to him by the "Outlook Committee" of the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club. It omit, stated in brief the economic and political position of the Socialist Party.

1. What tendercy, if any, do you find to

I observe quite a strong and growing this city. l'ach year I find a larger number of eld-party members who are willing to lend an ear to Socialist ar gument. Some who would listen three years ago are now voting the ticket. Some who would not listen to reason three years ago are now looking into Socialism. And some who were vio lently against it three years ago now silently tolerate the propaganda. This tendency is more marked this year than it has been heretofore. The real inwardness of capitalism is beginning to work itself into the inner consciousness of the people. . . . .

2. What is the general spirit of the So-

I will make two statements and leave the work of classification to you A young man starts out in life, get

a job, and makes that the stepping stone to a better job. He is ambition to elevate himself above the level of those among whom he was raised, and he has his eye fixed, away off in the future, upon a high social position which he means some day to occupy His mind is so stendfastly fixed that goal that he fails to note wrongs inflicted upon himself and his fellow workers by an iniquitous industrial system; and in order to achieve the goal he is himself striving for, he is often willing to assist his masters in riveting still tighter the chains which bind his fellow workers. seeks the favor only of those who are able to raise him financially or socialable to raise him manacially or social-ity. And when he attains the coveted goal, he is like the rest of the capital-ist class—he has long ceased to have any sympathy with the working class. Was the spirit which actuated him altruistic or selfish?

A young man starts out in life, gets a job, and goes to work. He sees the published report of the company for which he works, in which a dividend 20 per cent., 50 per cent., 80 per cent. even more; and the next week he and his fellows are treated to a cut in wages of 5 per cent., 10 per cent., 12 per cent., or more. The next week he reads that the heaviest owner of the company's stock gives a large donation to a college, or to a church, or to place a library in some town. other words, he sees his wages and those of his fellow workers "divided among a few stockholders; he sees the value which they produced-and every cent of which they need for families-arbitrarily taken from them and given away. Their children are deprived of necessary schooling, in mon is—if you ever should—order to establish a college they can be well to pause and consider.

No. Socialism will not discourage

Capitalism discourages mental labor

fty of children from geeting a good

Capitalism prevents the vast major

Capitalism also prevents the vast

majority of adults from cultivating

Under capitalism, higher education

is a hindrance to success. The man who secures a liberal education in-

variably secures a large measure of

bulture and refinement along with it

him to have to stoop to the brutalities

that are necessary in order to succeed under capitalism. He is handleapped

Capitalism puts a premium on mere

Socialism does not propose to abol-ish mental labor and give the entire

When we speak of the working class

product of society to manual labor.

we do not mean merely those who work with their hands, but those who

work with their brains as well. The

fact is that every worker works with both brain and hands. In some cases,

the one preponderates; in other cases the other preponderates.

Those newspapers and orators who take delight in building up a straw man, naming him Socialism, and then knocking him down, frequently say that the Socialists intend to get along without brains, that they despise men

who have a genius for managing in-

who have a genius for managing in-dustries, that they think such men are socially useless, and that they propose to attempt to get along without them. This, of course, is nonsense.

The man who has a genius for man-aging indusries will be sure of a good job in the Socialist commonwealth.

eral education universal

Socialism will make broad and lib-

education. It dis-

mental labor.

their minds.

"The following is a part of the reply | not attend. This young man thinks sent by our comrade S. M. Jones of | this is wrong, and he talks among his fellow workers and organizes themet PARTICULARLY to benefit himself, but to achieve justice for ALL the workers. Is the spirit which actuates this young man altruistic or selfish?

I will make these two statements in

a little different way:
A slave may desire freedom. He may, in order to secure his own per sonal freedom, assist his master in binding his fellow slaves into still

altruistic or selfish? A slave may desire freedom. He or ganizes his fellow slaves, infuses into them a desire for freedom, leads them on, and so achieves freedom for th whole body of slaves. Is he actuated by the spirit of altruism or selfishness 3. What attitude do they take toward

Socialists have become conscious of the source of their troubles under this industrial system, and can readily detect their enemies. They are very sensitive to misrepresentation and know at once when they are misrep-

If any church, as a body or through its preacher, continually misrepresents the nims and motives of the Socialists. what the preachers, the college pro fessors, and the newspapers say abou whether to look upon the church, the college, and the newspaper as friends or as enemies. We read the sermon of Van Allen of Boston, and we regard him and his church (until the church dismisses him) as friends. We read a seathing denunciation of Socialists with an unfair statement of our pos tion, in a newspaper report of some sermon, and we have no trouble by mon; of course he is our enemy; and we consider his church our enemy so long as it approves his course. we read of a young man in Cornell University winning the prize with a Socialist oration, we have a friendly feeling toward Cornell. But when some college begins to dismiss fessors or students for advocating So cialism we immediately classify it as an enemy. When a newspaper, religious or secular, lies about us we simply can't help knowing that it is our enemy.

In our club I touch shoulders on on side with an avowed agnostic, while upon the other side is a devout memper of an evangelical church; the room is a Jew; sitting beside him is a man well versed in the higher Many of my comrac this city are regular attendants at

So I will venture this general state ment: Socialism and Socialist sentiment are growing rapidly in this cour does not wish the Socialists to antagonize it, it should be careful so to con elf that the Socialists will not be OBLIGED to classify it amon and mammon. So when you find your self on the side where the most marr

We honor him for his ability now. He is usually a hired man. The real capitalist does not manage

the industries. He sits in his office

and figures out ways and means of

investing his money to the best advan

in the management of any of them

At the most, he attends a meeting of

and has his say regarding the general

But the actual managing is done by

the managers, the superintendents, the foremen, etc. Sometimes they are

foremen, etc. Sometimes they are stockholders, sometimes not. In so far

as they draw an income from invest-ments, they are capitalists also. But, in so far as they do the actual work

of managing industry, they do neces-

A capitalist is only a capitalist in so far as he rakes into his own coffers the

earnings of others by owning the means of production and distribution.

means of production and distribution.
He may get this income through dividends, or rent, or interest, or profits,
or unearned salary. He may draw a
big salary without doing anything. Or,
he may draw a salary altogether out

of proportion to his actual labor, s that most of it, or a part of it, is un

earned. But, when he does take a hand in production or distribution him-self, by doing some of the actual use-

ful work of managing industry, to the

cut work of managing industry, to that extent he is not a capitalist, but a useful worker. Socialism fully recognizes this. And Socialism proposes only to abolish his function as a capitalist. It does not represent the abolish his function.

oes not propose to abolish his fund

Socialism proposes to pay the brain worker for his brain work, not for in-

vestments.—John M. Work, in "What's So and What Isn't."

tion as a brain worker.

SEE THE OTHER SIDE.

entitled to compensation therefor.

policy of the business

rations and takes practically no part

board of directors now and the

tage. He owns stock in dozens of co

MENTAL LABOR UNDER SOCIALISM.

# YOUR WILL IS THE WAY.

By Horace Traubal

the workman of the world. You wait for other keys of release. There is no other key. There is only one key. The key is in your hands. When will you use it? When you issue the decree of freedom you will be free. No one is holding anything back from you. You are holding back everything from your-self. In the meantime the parasite is enjoying the usufruct you place in his treasury. His holidays are all given him by you. If he spends his summers in the heaven of the country and you spend your summers in the hell of the town it is by the will of God, by your more degrading servitude. Is his spirit divine permission. You provide all the means and paths of indulgence. The yachts he sails. The extras his family enjoys. They are all provided by you ed. By your will they will be with-Do you think there is drawn. mysterious force back of law and custom separating them from your crea s your law. The custom is your cusom. You have given away. You can take. Or you can stop giving away. You can substitute the habit of hon esty for the habit of theft. You can e plutocratic disorder with democratic order. You can give property the prejudice of generosity instead of the prejudice of greed. If property is turned to the service of one or a few instead of to the service of all it is secause you have allowed its alienation. You make a big fuss when you are robbed. That is right. But who is the robber? You are the robber. You create the robber. Turn the wheel Raise the standard of incen-You create the nonest man. I look to you to make history in your own image. You have made it in other images. You have made it in the image of kings. Of soldiers. politicians. Of priests. All these, You have made it in the image of an dien rulership. Turn the wheel again. You make the world in your own image. In the image of the creators of world. In the image of the workman. Of plain mothers and fathers You make the world in the image of your own self rulership. You need not move a step to discover the master You have a ballot. You see what the ballot has done. You are not satisfied. Turn the wheel again. You see what the hallot can do You are happy. The weapons you have sed to fasten your own slavery may be just as well used to enect your own enfranchisement. It is false emphasis to rail at Rockefeller. As if Rocke feller placed himself where he is. As was not put there by you. As if

Your will is the way. You who are might not be turned. As if any other kind of man might not equally be enlightened will be put where feller is. Your will is the way. What your will wills is the will of God. Even much know that. For when you show signs of being restless they show signs of being afraid. And you are getting very restless. And they are getting much afraid. And that is the hope of world. That is the way of salvation. The way out through your will. See how easy it is. You have posed there was something outside yourself that needed to be done. Now you see that it is something inside yourself that needs to be done. And that hing you are getting ready to do. And the profit-making world hears the warning and trembles. Hears it in music and trembles. Hears it cience and literature and trembles. Your will is having its way. It is out its body. It is going to the ballot box and saying something for itself. It is necusing the anti-social state. It is not to be appeared any longer with deceptive assurances. It no longer trusts itself in elected hands. It prefers to be its own representative. It reserves all power. Your will is the way. Your will for justice. What can the lords god withhold against our will? Are you afraid of a few bragging soldiers and statesmen? Are you afraid of a few pettifogging pro

Our democracy will prosper or wreck in your evil or good. What will you do with it? You see what your mas ters have done with it. Their democ racy though derived from you leave you put. You may do better. You may inaugurate a democracy which will take everybody in. What other kind of democracy do you want to or ganize? Will you go on forever shift-ing the old system into new hands? Or will you create a new system for the old hands? You survey a great field. seed will you put into the ground? The Rockefeller puts into the ground. It comes from the seed that the people of the people see how much you meas ure and weigh? You have quoted yourself very cheap. And you have been utilized at your own quotation You will quote yourself dear and b again utilized, or utilize yourself, at your own anotation. Do you not an Strange things are to happen in the world. The proud institutions are to fall down. The humble soul is to build up. Empires of theft are to give place to democracies of benefaction. Your will is the way.

# LABOR IN RELATION TO CULTURE.

be compared to a garden without flowers. No matter how vigorous the growth of its plants, no matter how charming its appointments, it lacks the bloor and fragrance and color which alone justify its existence. It will be found that-a country witho barren in art, and that as an appro printe corollary it is held in propor tionate inconsideration by contempo rary nations. This is also the less of antiquity. The peoples of the sword have perished by the sword. The peoples whose development and ower were essentially material— whose instincts tended always in the direction of the actual rather than the ideal—have died utterly and soon. Uncouth Assyria is extinct, but esthetic Greece yet lives. Her foundations ar built below the tide of war. "Base on the crystalline sea of thought and its eternity," the emptre of Babylon, with its panoply and splendor, has gone down into darkness, but the empire of Homer and Phidias still lives supreme in the minds of man. With these considerations, which could be of labor and the higher culture.

you were not providing for more and more of his kind. As if the wheel

we are entitled to approach the subject While admitting the universal kinship of the producing classes and the homogenity of interests which exist throughout the labor movement, irrevariations, the writer bolds the opin ion that the Australian expression the movement has no exact paralle elsewhere. This is to say that as the of wealth production are now practically the same in all counwere occidental civilization pre valls the general motif of labor organi zation cannot present any material difference. But in its partici or state or municipal application it may display a very considerable di-vergence indeed. So that while the Lubor Party of Canada and the Lubor Party of Australia may be in spiritua sympathy they differ broadly on many practical issues. The Canadian political Labor Party, for instance, make nationalization of the railroads a promment plank in their platform; the Australian Labor Party luckily has no oc casion to do so. And it may follow in the international sense all Laborites were agreed upon a certain matter of practice they might differ as to ethics And as Socialism—which is so far the practice they might differ as to ethics. And as Socialism—which is so far the only ripened fruit of the tree of modern industrialism—does not propose to clip liberty in the individual, but as the contrary to give it angel's wings, it places no obstacles before the autonomy of nations nor hedges national development with the smallest restriction.

Regarding the labor movement from this standpoint, the vigorous young democracy of Australia, which, with a commendatory instinct indicating the highest intellectuality and humanity, has practically made the policy of labor the policy of the Commonwealth, cannot cartainly not content to be the political valet of industrial progress tarian remissance is the providing of food and clothes and dwelling clone it is for the mike of the wall of men as well as for his bodly food that the file of Democrat inhous and enders-not all in vain. The effer experimity to greates to declar the man; to place upon

A land without literature can only | the sensitive brow of poetry a crown of laurel innocent of thorns; to be the Maecenas of science and philosophythese to me are as much the obliga tions of the movement towards human ity as the providing for everyday hu were to my mind any indication of the movement becoming Puritanical in its. attitude towards these subjects, I should say that no greater danger our hopes could possibly arise. Labor must shun the devil of intolerance even as the traveller avoids the deadliest

Let it be understood that we

people are not vandals swooping down with barbarian instincts for destruction upon the intellectual and artistic capitols of the ages; but rather, like the Moors, coming up to the conquest of an effete kingdom in order that we may build thereon a new and mo cultured civilization, which will not only preserve the fruits of the past but proudly add thereunto the ever-in-creasing barvests of the future. To spread far and wide among men the golden lines of Homer, of Valmiki, of Khayyam; to make accessible to every-body the immortal labors of Angelo and his shining train; to throw open to all the treasures of art and literature—these are as much the guerdon of the scientific Socialistic governments of the future as the providing se with a telephon full cupboard, and a plot of flowers. Shall we workers forget what glorious beritages have been left to us by work men? That Omar was a Persian tent-maker; that Aristotle rolled pills in Athens; that even Christ himself was no more in occupation than a carpen ter. What, in sooth, have been the vast majority of the world's greatest painters, poets, philosophers, sculptors, and sages but workingmen—men of the people? Spinoza lived upon a few pen-nies a day carned by polishing lenses for an exacting employer. Burns compose poetry behind his plough. Columbu asly drew charts for sale while he discovered the new world in fancy. In fine, it is not to hereditary princes or the rich that the world owes its most precious gems of intellect and progress, but to those noble sons of labor who sprang from the loins of the people, and while receiving but scanty remuneration and a grudging recognition from established opulence. enriched humanity with the priceless

These facts are understood and ap-preciated by the great majority of those who from gnaulae convictions have become identified with the great progressive movement of the nine-teenth and twentieth centuries. Per-sonal contact with the disciples of the new industrial religion—using the word religion in its emotional sense—and a close study of the ever-growing intera-ture of labor will consince any inquis-er that Socialistic labor supremacy is calculated to lend an impetus to hu-man culture which it has never known hafore. Many intellectual thinkers. pefore. Many intellectual thinks whose sense of justice leads them whose sense of justice leads them to conversion, still retain a curious dread that an extension of the Societistic principle will have a leveling effect upon the people who adopt it. This delusion arises partly from numan es-tim and partly from an agreement of the movement in all the phases to a level-ling up—not a leasting down—of he

ectuality. It would mean in the firs instance that the glittering aspiration of youth, instead of, as now too fre quently happens, being caged behind the cruel bars of poverty, could rise upon strong, free pinions of certainty with the full strength of its nature. The accident of birth would no longer be as a milistone around the necks of young ability, and the youth or maiden, in whose mind God had plant-ed that appreciation of beauty which young ability, and the has produced all that is most beautiful in humanity's history, would be freed from early-enforced drudgery and those sordid cares of daily livi ender culture in this age, and particularly in this country, well nigh impos-sible. Not only would individual gen-ius be enabled to give wings to its fancy, but the convenial atmosphere of appreciation-which is as dew wer-would be developed by the fact of the people generally having a large It is for this reason, as much as from motional or scientific conviction, that

manity. The watchword of the Social

ist is "Equal rights to natural oppor-tunities." It can readily be seen that the application of this spiendid princi-ple to practice would tend more to

the enrichment than to the impoveris

tions are for sound patriotism or who possesses instincts towards culture will in the future be found in sympathy with the labor movement. Indeed, I venture to say of my ewn observati nd knowledge that such is already the case. Socialism has no toore earnest votaries than among some of the Australian artists, literary men of my ac quaintance, and from the great uni-versities of Sydney and Melbourne, despite amenities, are yearly being turned out men who, if not open adve-cates, are most frequently unobtrusive supporters of the workers and their cause. To these young thinkers and dreamers I know the leaders of labor, with kindly,-perhaps grateful, appre ciation, will say: movement are always open, and to all and aid us in our work! Lay upon the altar of nationality, of free dom, of justice, the bright flowers of your intellect, even us we are inving the modest flowerets of our thoughts and efforts. Let us together build m a fabric of beauty and power which ill shine among the monuments of time, even as the name of Socrates shone above the dull names of the merchants of Athens!" There is no doubt that as young Australia arrives at a ment and its ideals these facts will be more widely recognized and appre-ciated. As labor itself becomes more expert in the machinery of government nd is no longer exclusively militant the leaders of the movement will have more time to devote to the encourage play such an important part in the miding of nations, let alone their ding effect upon humanity as a Personally, I have long been convinced that from the Labor Party only can Australia expect to receive us in the direction of that intel ectual development which mains as the final test of a nation's greatness. Materialistic as the move ment may appear to the shallow ob server, it really contains the true spirit of the ideal. The budding poet the callow patriot can look in vain among the rival parties in Australian politics for any such soul-satisfying food as the people's party are offering them. It is no matter of surprise therefore, to, find those Australian whose desires and hopes are horizoned by art, literature, and the bigher cul-

# party be mutual!-E. J. Brady, in Syd-

ney Worker.

ture generally sympathetic towards the

movement. And, as a final word in

this essay, I would say-Let the sym

THE HELL OF POVERTY. One day I visited the family of a man who had been prostrated by heat while at work with a street paving gang. They were a family of seven living in a two-room apartment of a rear tenement. The day was in August and the sun beat down unintermittently and without mercy. The husband had been brought home a few hours before. The wife, in a dis tracted but skilful way, found ways among the clamoring children The air was steamy with a half-finished washing, and remnants of the las neal were still upon the ta ing baby and the sick husband occupied the only bed. I had known be-fore of five people sleeping in one bed; but I learned here that the father and oldest child usually slept on the As I watched the woman on that day I understood a little of what it mean cook and wash for seven, to nurse crying baby broken out with heat, and to care for a delirious husband, to ar range a possible sleeping place for sev-en—to do all these things in two rooms en-to do all these things in two rooms which open upon an alley fremulous with heated odors and swarming with files from the garbage and manure boxes, was something to tax the patience and strength of a Titan.

when it attacks the bread-winner of a working-class family. The sickness of wife or child is far less terrifying. However painful the disease or dis-tressing the consequences, the family's peace of mind is not shattered by the fear and dread of want. The man is not kept from his work, and his earn tear and dread of want. The man is not kept from his work, and his earnings, made more necessary by the sickness, made still supply the family's needs. The diseases which kill or undermine the health of the adults, especially the man, are the ones which sirike terror to the heart of working-class families. Those which almost invariably cause death—such as cancer, phthisis, Beight's disease, diabetes—as well as those which permanently incapacitate a workman—such as apoplexy, paralysis, etc.—the many accidents in industry which cripple the body, and the diseases arising from certain dangerous trades, which permanently undermine the health, are the forms of sickness which generally mean for wage-sarning families poverty and often panperiam. Such diseases what the well are the wife to the whole family. They step all earnings unless the wife sains, or one of the children old man, to become a wage-sarner. Schness assumes a new realism that the mass of wage earning families are pathetically dependent upon some one person's health. Anyone familiar with the poor knows with what grim de-termination half-sick workmen labor under this heavy responsibility. An Italian workman dying of consump-tion-once said to a friend of mine, who was preing him as a last hope to quit work and go to a sanitarium; "No! No! Me die not yet at all! Me gotta

### WAKE UP AND WORK!

ma chil'."-R

By Goo. T. Cramton.

bringa de grub to

What are you doing towards spread ing the message of Socialism? You are now or at one time may Party.

You may be doing good work for So cialism in your individual way.

If we are ever going to get Social ism we must also work together as an organization We Socialists must fol low some mutually satisfactory plan. Imagine an industry, even to-day

being run as some Socialists seem to be willing Socialist agitation and or n and party affairs should be conducted. Imagine a railroad; on fellow running along with a car door another with a coupling pin; another with a cow catcher or switch, etc. This railroad would get mixed up. Thes party must be assembled, systematiz ed, organized. One crazy Socialist run ning here, another there, about as th milk wagens cross and recross each other's routes instead of as the post man, each in his own place.

The local meeting of the Socialist Party is the place where the members should come together and devise way and means so that all may work with out one-half working against the other. Any plan, even if a poor one, is bet

ter than none at all. If you are not active; if you do not pay your dues regularly and take part in all the activities of the party, atthough you know ever so much about Socialism, you are not a Socialist it

all that that term implies. Think it over.

Analyze your self. want Socialism or are you only playing?

Pay up your back dues. Attend the local meetings. Get your local to take an active part in the general state and artional movement.

Crowd the work. Show the rest how national m

to run the business. You know you know how it should be done. Haven' you stood on the street corner with the other comrades that don't attend meetings and said so? Now is the time you were peeling off your coat and seeing how it seems to

join with the comrades that have don the work heretofore.

We will have to work together under Socialism. Do it now.

More important than all this: those who have been faithful in the worl need your advice and counsel.

Come in with your fresh vicor. The old workers are tired. Give them new life and energy by your presence.

You will be surprised to find how pleasant it is to work for Socialism. "Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains You have a world to gain."

#### WORK STARTED ON W. E. A. CLUBHOUSE.

Work was begun this week on the new building planned by the Workingmen's Educational Association, now s inadequately housed at 206 E. Eighty sixth street. The new building will be 8n the north side of Eighty-fourth street, near Second avenue. Besides large and small halls it will contain a gymnasium, billiard room, music room and roof garden, and it will be the principal headquarters of the labor or ganizations of the upper East Side The W. E. A. is an organization com posed chiefly of German workingmen, with whose work most of the New York comrades are familiar. For several years it has been raising mone to erect a building suited to its need ocial Democratic Party will always be assured of free headquarters and the German Free the Yorkville Young People's Social Democratic Club, and various working-

# TO OUST KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

A resolution was passed by the New York Central Federated Union Sunday giving the Knights of Labor organiz tions represented in the body minety days either to leave the K. of L. or the C. F. U. The action was the result a complaint that the K. of L. had or-ganized a rival union to the Asphalt Workers' Union affiliated with American Federation of Labor.

# PRACTICAL SOLIDABITY

Atthough the laundry girls on strike at Troy, N. Y., are not affiliated with the International Association of Laundry Workers, that body has donated \$1,000 to aid them in their fight.

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Local 25, 54. U. of Hudson and Bergen
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SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets, every second Thursday in the mouth at 11 a.m., in the clubhouse, 200 E. 86th street, New York City.

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# MARYLAND CONVENTION.

The Socialist Party Hominates—The Workers Warned Ageinst the Proposed Disfranchising Amendment to the State Constitution.

The state convention of the Socia on July 4. The call for the convention issued by National Secretary Barnet was read, stating that Baltimore erstown. Sharpsburg and Wash-m were in good standing and en-

iffied to participate.

8. L. V. Young of Hagerstown was nominated for Controller, the only state office to be voted for at the com-

e following campaign committee was elected: W. O. Jones and Clar-ence H. Taylor of Baltimore, Geo. W. Morgan of Sharpsburg, Oliver S. Hines

The platform adopted was based on that of the Social Democratic Party of New York state, with the addition of the following paragraphs in

local issues:

We urge all workingmen to vote against the proposed amendment to the state constitution, known as the Poe Amendment, which will be submitted to the voters of Maryland next November. While its apparent object is to entrench one capitalist party in power at the expense of another, its real effect will be to reduce the voting atreasth of the workers, thus weakening their power to remedy abuses or to better their condition through the ballot box. This disguised attempt to curtail the political power of the working class is in line with similar action taken by the capitalist class is other states to weaken the strength of the workingmen of Maryland that if the present attempt to curtail the suffrage is successful, it will be followed by more attringent educational and also property qualifications, such as will effectually catop the workers from securing political power. Plo got be deceived by appeals to race or national harreds. Remember that the interest of the workers are identical, that

Do not be deceived by appeals to race or national hatreds. Remember that the interest of the workers are identical, that an injury to one is the concern of all. Vote against the amendment and protect your political liberty.

We are opposed to any measure that has for its purpose the placing of the oyster beds of this state in private hands. Such purpate ownership or control will inevitably add another monopoly to the already long list of those that control the food and other meccessries of life, and from which they are forced to pay unwilling tribute. We advocate a continuation of state control and ownership and immediate steps to be taken to restore them to their original fruitfulness, such increase to be for the benefit of the semimunity and not for a privileged class.

ARTY NEWS.

f Bessemer have been elected State secretary and National Committeeman tively of Alabama

Orders for perpetual campaign coupon books have been received during the last week from Maine, Iowa. Texas, and Oklahoma.

number of Labor Day speakers available and places desiring speakers are urgently requested to write the National Secretary at an early date in order that ample time may be given for the necessary corre-

Chas. G. Towner has been compelle to abandon the remainder, of his dates in Michigan and Ohio because of sickness, and the dates have therefore beer cancelled.

Dates for National lecturers and or ganizers for the coming week are as follows:

John Cellins: July 16 and 17, Hen

John Cellins: July 16 and 17, Henrietta, Tex.; July 18, Aburer, Ind. Tex.; July 19, Ardinore: July 20 and 21, Antiers. Comrade Collins dates have been made to the middle of August and more have been asked for than can be given.

Geo. H. Goebel: July 16, York, Ala.; July 17, Estabutchie, Miss.; July 18, Ralston; July 19, Bilost; July 20, New Orleans, La.; July 21, Crowley; July 22,

R. Feigenbaum, Jewish Organizer: July 15 and 16, Boston, Mass.; July 18, Syra-

15 and 16, Boston, Mass.; July 18, Syra russ, N. Y.; July 19, Rochester; July 20 Ituffale; July 21, Toronto, Can.

The resolutions submitted by Gran Rapids, Minn., for national referendur have been endorsed since last report by Local Dunlap, Wash., and Boston City Central Committee.

Local Lewiston, Idaho, has asked review the annuliment by the State Committee of the charter of Local

National Committee Motion No. 18: "That the party bulletin hereafter con tain the business of the National Of fice, the action taken by the National Committee on motions without the mittee on motions without the neuts, the reports of the nationa organizers and lecturers, election re-turns, and notice of any important phenomena in the industrial field"— was adopted by a vote of 32 to 10; not tion of this motion, no comment will appear in the official monthly bulleting for June, except that which accompan-ied the motion at the time of its submission. In voting against this mo-tion, Jos. Wanhope of Pa., made the

I believe that it is more important that the membership should be able to get a line upon the ability and judgment of their representatives, than that the bulletin should be filled with the matter suggested by the mover of this motion. Our party press can take care of the latter, About the only way in which we can know our representatives qualifications is through their published reasons. We may not care individually what they think, but in deciding questions of party interests, their individually what they think, but in deciding questions of party interests, their acciers are pro tempore the voice of the party and the process of reasoning by which they arrive at conclusions should be known to the membership. Even a capitalist judge gives a summary and review preceding his decision. In my opinion some very valuable information has been disseminated regarding our National Committeemen by the publication of their comment on the Berger and other cases, and the supply of this information should not be sinned.

nittee Maschke of Okla., con ents on the same matter: "I vote no Motion 18, as the national constitu-

tion is very plain on this subject and it belongs to the membership of the party to say what the bulletin shall

number two members who, acting in conjunction with the National Sec tary, shall consider the matter of our present method of balloting and pre-pare rules to govern the action of the committee in voting; such rules shall be submitted to the committee for ap proval and when approved, shall printed and furnished to each me ber"-was defeated by a vote of 11 to 29; not voting, 18. Most of the committeemen agree that such a code of rules is necessary but do not think that the method proposed is the quickest

way to get them. N. E. C. ELECTION. The first ballot to fill the vacancy on the National Executive Committee resulted as follows: Berger, 15; Powner, 18; Lemon, 7; Hoehn, 4; Ault, 8; not voting, 11. No candidate hav-ing received a majority of the votes ast, there is no election and a second ballot is necessary. Candidates Ault and Hoehn, having received less than ten per cent of the vote are dropped and the candidates to be voted for the second ballot are Berger, Towner and Lemon. Details of the first ballo

of Mass., Lamb of Mich., Peach and Hol

For Towner-Andrus of Als., Barnette of Arisona, Lena Morrow Lewis of Cal., Wood dde of Colo., White of Conn., Brewer of Kas., Fox of Maine, Ray of Neb., Kearn

exas, Berger of Wis., Hastings of Wyo. For Ault—Carter of Idaho, Perlyn of Ill.,

Not Voting-Floaten of Colo., Jacobs of Not voting—Floaten of Colc., Jacobs of Iowa. Towner of Ky., Putnam of La., Wentworth of Mass., McHugh of Mont., Little of N. H., Hillquit of N. Y., Gilbert of Utah, Sullivan of Yt. (vote received too late to be counted), Zimmerman of W. Va. JUNE REPORT.

The National Secretary's financia report for June shows balance on hand \$67.59; receipts for \$1,316.94; expenditures, \$1,116.40; bal-ance on hand July 1, \$191.13. On the erpetual campaign coupons \$211.40 was received; for literature, buttons and supplies, \$139.84. Dues were re

From State Committees—Arizona, \$20; rkansas, \$12; California, \$40; Colorado, 15; Connectient, \$80; Florida, \$10; Idaho, 15; Illinois, \$85; Indiana, \$20; Iowa, \$25; oulsiana, \$46; Maine, \$10; Masanchusetts, 36; Michigan, \$3); Minnesota, \$50; Mis-ouri, \$25; Montana, \$30; Nebraska, \$10; (ew Jersey, \$100; New York, \$30; Ohio, \$115; Okiahoma, \$15; Oregon, \$20,20; Penn aylvanis \$1, Rhode Island, \$10; South Da nots, \$16,85; Texas, \$23,50; Utah, \$15; Ver ont, \$2.50; Washington, \$53.45; Wyon

organised States-District of Colum bia. \$5; Georgia, \$3; Indian Territor; \$5.70; Maryland, \$12.10; Mississippi, \$5 Nevada, \$1.00; New Mexico, \$5; North Cai

The largest items of expense were salaries, \$331.38; postage, expres freight, telegrams, and teleph \$188.36: books for locals, \$157.35; print ing, \$153.25; organization and agita ion, \$125.

The recipts for dues are the smallest for several months past. It is up to the comrades to see that their cards are stamped up to date.

# Massachusette

Local Worcester has three branches two American and one Jewish, with an active Central Committee. The following speakers are booked for

July 16—John Brophy of Boston.
July 25—Levi Turner of Quincy.
July 30—James Wilkinson of Lawrence Aug 6-John Cameron of Lawrence

Comrades Hickey of East Boston Smith of Dorchester, McDonald of Cambridge, and Sywenson of East Bos-

ton, spoke on Boston Common last The State Secretary has the new per petual campaign coupon books on sale for \$1 to elubs or \$1.40 to individuals Applications for charters from Chic

pee Falls, Chicopee Centre, Fairview Holyoke and Northampton have been eceived from Comrade Wilkins, Na-The Wells Memorial Hall manage-ment refused their hall to the Russian Revolutionary Socialists for last Mor day evening, after taking a deposit and the comrades were obliged to find another hall. The manager said: "We do not desire to let our hall to revolu-tionary Socialists." Reformer Robert

Treat Paine, who obliges the working-men with loans at 12 per cent. interest on good security, and ex-Mayor Quincy, are the paternal shining lights of this "workingmen's" organization. The Russian comrades have succeeded in getting Paine Memorial Hall for their meeting and will hold one in the near It appears at this time that there

will be a fair profit from the state pic nic at Apollo Garden. From a socia standpoint the piculc was an immens success. Comrade Slayton of Newcas-tle, Pa., made an address which was much appreciated. J. A. Herman, 80 Spring street, Ros-

lindale, was the lucky guesser of the number of adrulssions to the picnic. The prize was a \$10 Socialist nbrary. His guess was 380; the number of ad-

missions were 921.

George G. Hall and Louis Marcus and a number of others are rusticating

The State Secretary is endeavoring to systematize matters so as to sent out reports of all kinds at one mailing at the end of the month, except those matters that demand immediate atten

The state debt is being rapidly wine out. Now let the clubs hurry up a lit tle and the Treasurer will be enable to report a clean-up at the State Con

The workingmen of Bridgeport will have another chance to hear Dan A. White. He will speak at the cerser of Middle street and Fairfield avenue Saturday evening, July 15. Those who heard White when he was in Bridgeheard White when he was in Bridge-ist the National Committee proceed their friends. No one will be disap-mentate and elect from their own pointed. In case of rai athe meeting

will be held at headquarters, 176 Fair-. - . 195 . . New Jersey.

fail to secure the speaker. The regular meeting of the Union County Committee was held July 7 at headquarters, 218 Broad street, Eliza-beth, F. G. Cassens in the chair. There were ten delegates present, represent ing four branches. Absent were fou delegates from Br. 1 one from Br. four branches. Absent were four sgates from Br. 1, one from Br. 2 ort, Osage, and Manson one from Br. 4, two from Br. 5 and one from First Ward Branch. Five new members were admitted. The Organ ser reported for the Campaign Com iser reported for the Campaign Com-mittee that during June street meet-ings were held with Comrades Field-man and Laidiaw, who both had good ids. Fremont, and Dubuque returned a majority of the votes cast against. A local has been organized at Ne-yada, and enough money was pledged

audiences. Prospects are bright for or-ganising a Seventh Ward Branch in Elizabeth. Next public meeting will be on July 12, corner Bond and Third rick for a week.

Perpetual campaign coupon books streets Elizabeth with Comrade Wil was instructed to purchase 200 copie "The Proletariat," by Kautsky date of county convention has been changed to July 16. It will be held in

Columbia Turn Hall, 605 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth. The plculc committee reported that the picuic on July 4 was a success both socially and financially and reminds comrades that all tickets must be accounted for prio date will be treated as sold. All con

A general meeting of the comrades of Passaic County will take place at 100 Sheridan street, Paterson, Sunday, July 16, at 9 s. m. The city and county conventions will be held at the same lace on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 3 p. m

tion on July 16.

rades and readers of The Worker are

#### · Pennsylvania.

At the last meeting of the State Com mittee it was decided that Ed. Moor and Ella Reeve Cohen fill the dates originally made for Comrade Bigelow and that Moore afterward spend ter

days in Montgomery County.

The state platform has been printed as a leaflet and can be had at a lov price from the "Union Sentinel," Read

The Erie County Socialists have nominated a full ticket as follows: For Clerk of Courts, J. E. Perry; for Pro thonotary, Thos. J. Brown; for Regis ter and Recorder, Walter H. Miller for County Commissioners D. H. L Sprickman and Frank Herman fo Coroner, Chris. Sours; for Poor Direc tors. Levi O. Harman and Otto Bens

In Allegheny County agitation meet ings will be held as follows:

Saturday, July 15-Fourth avenue pedy, Schwartz, and Silvis, Eighth and Main streets, Sharpsburg Wright, Holmes, and Adams.

wright, Holmes, and Adams.
Friday, July 21—Crawford and Clark,
Pittsburg: Mirvis, Cooper, and Leveen.
Saturday. July 22—Stanton and Grant
avenues, Millvale: Wright, Holmes, and

Duquesne; Adams and McGhee Saturday, July Saturday, July 29—Sixth and Main reets, Braddock; Adams, Holmes, and

Federal and Montgomery, Allegheny Kennedy, Silvis, and Schwartz. Ohlo.

George Briel is having a very suc cessful tour. F. W. Brown of Kent has been nomi-

nated in the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District and T. B. Hinman of Akron in the Twenty-sixth.

Fourteen new members were admitted to Local Cleveland at the last

has now nineteen branches. Local Cleveland is planning a great

mass meeting in sympathy with the Russian revolutionary movement. Local Painesville has been reorgan ized and a full county ticket will be nominated.

Wisconsin. A conference of the elected Social Democratic officials of Wisconsin will be held in Milwaukee, July 16. These officials comprise one state senator, four assemblymen, nine aldermen, four supervisors, two justices of the peac the mayor and one alderman from Manitowoc; four aldermen and two supervisors from Racine; one school director from Kenosha; and one from Janesville. The object ficult practical problems which continually arise for solution by Social Den ocrats in office. The powers of the conference will be simply advistory. A to hold such meetings every two or

three months. The Marinette comrades began the month with a four-days' propagands Menekaunee, a suburb of Marinette. On July 2 the comrades of Marinette and Menomonee held a joint picnic, which Comrade Melms addressed. The two branches, although divided by the state line, work very harmoniously together, Wisconsin comrades in fact not being the "exclusive" Socialists which they are painted. July 3 Com-rade Melms spoke in Menomonee, July comrades had advertised the meetings with posters and window-hangers, all the meetings were attended by many

the meetings were attended by many hundreds of people. Walter Thomas Mills will address the Racine Social Democratic picnic on

July 15. Alderman Welsh gave an open-air ecture at Kenosha on July &

The "linotype fund" is progressing well. The object of this fund is to purchase a plant for the "Social Dem-ocratic Herald." This will considerably reduce the expenses of the pa

A Shelby County comrade celebrated the Fourth by sending in a \$10 contri-bution to the campaign fund. State Secretary reports receipts for June, \$87.00; expenditures, \$72.65; bal-ance on hand, July 1, \$18-84.

ance on hand, July 1, \$1444.

Local Sloux City has adopted resolutions commending the work of Geo.

R. Kirkpatrick, and requesting the lowa Committeemen to present his name to the National Committee for the national fist of lecturers and or-

applications from other parts have tain that comrades failing to make ar tion within the next ten days wil

By a vote of 165 to 54 the Iowa or state convention this year. Locale Logan, Newton, Orange Olty, Prescott Muscatine, Lake City, Waterloo, Des Moines, Chester, Sloux City, Rock Rap-

ting the services of Comrade Kirkput

have been purchased by Locals 'Des Molnes and Newton.

Local Wsterloo added 58 members to the roll during the month of June. They now report 120 members in good standing.

The comrades of Los Angeles Cou ty, Cal., held a monster rally at Long Beach on the Fourth, with afternoon and evening meetings. Job Harriman Rev. Frank S. Forbes, T. W. Williams Rev. W. C. Bowman, Frank I. Wheat and F. J. Spring were the speakers. lew York comrades well remember Harriman and Spring

which discontinued last March at Newark, N. J., is going to take up its auspices of Branch 20 of Local Clevetice. Yearly subscription, \$1: 6 months 60 cents. Addres E, Cleveland, O.

C. C. Allen has been elected organzer and lecturer for Florida. Comrad Allen uses a stereopticon for illustrat

"Common Sense," the Socialist week fund of \$12,000 to equip the paper in such a way as to give it a fair char of becoming self-supporting. So far \$3.304 has been pledged; with another \$6,000 conditionally

#### New York State.

resented and favorably received by everal hundred farmers and their amilies of the town of Ava, in Oneida County, at the Fourth of July cele oration. Two or three men of the themselves into Socialism, began to prepare fos a celebration, with a Social-ist speaker, Comrade Byron-Curtiss of Rome. After they had matured theh Rome. After they had matured their plans and got their posters printed, some of the old-party politicians thought it would not do to have so one-sided an affair, and planned a counter-celebration, with a young Democratic lawyer of Rome as orator. Byron-Curtiss at once challenged him to debate on Socialism, but he declined. The pastor of the village got his pulpit. He was also challenged to debate, but he, too, declined. By this time the trouble-makers began to be more tractable, so when the Fourth ame they were ready to be decent nd reasonable, and the exercises of the day were combined into a love hoir; reading of the Declaration of Independence; oration by the lawyer, in which he followed the usual course empty"plaudits "of the glories of freedom and so forth: after anothe song, Rev. Byron-Curtisa was intro-duced by one of the Socialist commitee, and in a two-hour speech held the close attention of the audience that practically filled the village square or green. This was the striking feature that marked his address, which from the very beginning was an exposition of Socialism: While the orator was speaking on the glories of the Fourth and ever while the Declaration of Inependence was being read, the peo-le paid very indifferent attention, alking and gossipping, but as soon as revolution than that marked by th Pourth of July, they left off their list ess indifference, and paid earnest attention, Several hundred piec ilterature were distributed. No was organized, but probably one will

be in the very near future. their annual picnic at Bay View, Sun-day, Aug. 13. There will be an address by Frank A. Steverman, vocal and ingames and sports. Refreshments will also be served. The comrades are expecting and planning for a record breaking crowd. Clinton H. Pierce of Albany is just finishing a two weeks engagement, during which he has spoken night after night to large crowds. The city convention of the Social Democratic Party will be held at party headquarters, 40 State street. Tuesday evening, July 18, at which time a full city ticket will be nominated.

will hold their annual festival and out will hold their annual festival and outing at Grace Farm, near Dunwoodle
Station, rear of the Hollywood Inn
grounds, on Sunday, July 16. Admission is free and it is hoped that there
will be a large attendance. A good
time is guaranteed to all who come.
The Mount Vernon cars stop at the
entrance its the ower. entrance to the nurk

# How York City

At the meeting of the General Com-Lichtschein presided. Twenty-eight applicants were admitted to member-ship. The matter of the proper organ-ization of the West Side Agitation District was referred to the new City Exceutive Committee. The committee to try the case of Edward Searing reported that he demanded more specific charges and the Organizer was incharges and the Organizer was instructed to make the charges more
specific. Nonlination for officers for
the next term were made as follows:
Organizer, U. Solomon; Becording Secretary, Edwards; Financial Secretary,
U. Solomon; Tressurer, Ortland;
Controlise, Oppenheumer, Egerton,
Rauch; Sergeaut-th-Arms, Leichtschein; City Executive, Paulitsch,
Spranger, Ehret, Egerton, Sackin, Malkiel, Obrist, Classen, Lane, Lichtschein, Slobodin, Kanely, Friedman,
Kelly; Auditing Committee, Ennang

linser, S. Solomon, Mullen, Dressle nittee, Obrist, Classen, Solomon; Griveance Committee, Lichtschein, Malkiel, Potter, Egerton, Kanely, Backin, Politips, M. Scheer, S. Sole mon, Babitz, Friedman, Ehret, Paulitsch, Hall, Pick, Typernass, Muller Oppenheimer and T. Lewis. A motio to instruct the Organizer to obtain the perpetual campaign coupons issued by the national office was lost. A motion that if Debs is engaged by the local a meeting should be arranged for him in the Bronx was referred to the City

The Russian Social Democratic So-ciety of New York will hold a public meeting in behalf of the Russian revoution on Friday evening, July 206 E. Broadway, at which Julius Vahlteich will speak in German, Cour-tenay Lemon in English, and others in Russian and Yiddish.

The committee elected by the Down Town Young People's Social Demo-cratic Club, composed of Marat Mer-ten, Edward Meyer, Oscar Horn; Leo. M. Lohr, and Wm. Burlich, to make arrangements for a large affai next winter, decided to arrange th third annual concert and ball to b held on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 30, in the large Grand American Hall, 7 and 9 Second avenue. The contract for this hall has been signed under strictly union conditions. The committee promises a great treat this of first-class concert pieces by wel known artists. The concert will begin are requested not to arrange any if-fairs on this day so that there may be no conflict. This affair can be made success only by the hearty co-opera ions especially should help.

If other districts would push the

literature as indefatigably as the 6th and 10th and the 14th A. D. th campaign would certainly bring an as-tonishing and glorious result. At the Wednesday open-air meeting held by the 6th and 10th last week there were sold 71 copies of The Worker, 1 yearly subscription card for The Worker, or Politics and Socialist Politics", and bor Pointes and to the regular 2 German booklets; and in the regular conting of the same district 2 English ooks were sold. At the open-air meet ing of the 14th A. D. were sold 134 copies of The Worker, 1 yearly and 5 half-yearly subscription cards, 5 copies of the "Volkszeitung" 22 "Merrie England", 22 "Labor Pol tics" and 4 German and 2 English booklets. This shows what can be accomplished at street meetings by de-termined effort. The literature sold on these two nights brought in \$9.46; and when the people are induced to pay for

An important meeting of the 16th A. D. will take place on Friday, July 18, at the clubrooms, 255 E. Fourth street. Every member is urged to be

The 18th and 20th A. D. has elected the fololwing officers: Organizer and Corresponding Secretary, Fred. Paulitsch; Recording Secretary, Chas. Humbentel; Financial Secretary, Comrade Kramer; Treasurer, Comrade Bauer. At the last meeting it was de cided to use 50 copies of The instead of 20 and to order \$1.50 worth instead of 20 and to order \$1.50 worth of "Labor Politics and Socialist Poli-tics"; \$2.50 of "Merrie England" and \$6 worth of postal subscription cards for The Worker. Ten dollars was donated to the Russian movement, - Th auditing committee reported the Fi \$22.71 balance on hand. The next meeting, Thursday, July 27, at 311 E. 

Sunday, July 16, at Hudson County Park, Bergenline avenue and Fifti street, West New York, N. J., prom ises to be the most successful yet held by the West Side comrades. the usual features of picnics an ath letic exhibition will be given by th selections: Mr. J. Walter O'Brien wil ive some of his latest songs and mon logues; and there will be a wrestling exhibition between Young Donovan, champion lightweight of Boston, and Young Wilder, champion of Hoboken. The entertainment will be under the management of Comrade Henry Hinst Hudson County Park can be reached by the Forty-second street ferry with only a ten-minute walk up the hill on the Jersey side. The proceeds of the picule will be used for-the campaign. Comrades and sympathizers are cor-dially invited to attend and help the cause. Music will be furnished by Comrade Beringer's band. The price of admission is only ten cents. Cour-rades wishing to give articles for prizes may leave them at Comrade Spindler's office, 255. W., Twenty-sev-

onth street. At the last meeting of the Hungarian Branch in the 28th A. D. the financial report for the last half year showed: Income, \$56.22; expenditures, \$54.60; balance on hand July 1, \$1.53. The Controller reported everything in good order and members all in good good order and members all in good standing. The library now contains 182 books and sympathizers are invited to join the branch and read up. Four new members were admitted. Officers were elected as follows. Secretary, S. Havanich; Financial Secretary, A. Trier; Controller, P. Petras; Librarian, A. Kfinster; Udvarians, Acad. Trier; Controller, P. Petras, A. Künstler; Literature Agent, A. Trier; Delegate to General Committee, S. Havanich; to Yorkville Agitation Committee, A. Trier and J. Steingter, Down Agitation Commit-

zer; to Down Town Agitation Commit-tee and to the Conference for the Hun-garian weekly, A. Trier and Comrade garian weekly, A. Trier and Comrade Neumer. The agitation committee down town reported that the confer-ence for the Hungarian weekly will hold its meeting on July 13 at 1528 Second avenue, and that the picnic for Second avenue, and that the picnic for the benefit of the Hungarian weekly will be held on Aug. 27 at Fuhrer's Park, Long Island, with a good pro-gram, including the Liberty-Working-men's Singing Society and all sorts of

The second informal outing of the Harlem Socialist Club will be held on the Palisades at Fort Lee, Sunday, July 23, and comrades from other sections of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey are cordally invited to attend with their wives and families. The party will start in a bedy from Fort Lee burg, feet of One Hundred and Thir-

tieth street and North River, New York, at 10:30 a. m. Those who inten to be present are requested to notify E. S. Egerton, 445 Manhattan avenue, New York, secretary of the commit tee, that the committee may be enabled to perfect arrangements for their com

At the last meeting of the 21st the following officers were elected: Or-ganizer, James G. Kanely; Secretary, E. S. Egerton; Financial Secretary, Oliver Smith: Tressurer Otto Selger Delegates to General Committee James G. Kanely, E. S. Egerton, Otto selgert, and Mrs. E. F. Cassidy: to the Harlem Agitation Committee, Jacob Ratner, Henry Harris, and Alber Abrahams: to the "Volkszelfung" Co ference, Frederick Rapp; to the "Daily Call" Conference", E. F. Cassidy and James G. Kanely

#### BROOKLYN.

At the last regular meeting of the Kings County Committee sixteen new members were admitted to the party The following officers were no Recording Secretary, Geo. L. Glefer Financial Secretary, Wm. Schmidt Treasurer, T. A. Hopkins; Credentials Committee, Comrades Butscher, Well and Wolf: Daily Call Committee, Cor Committee, Comrades Butscher, Guntz, and Kaveftz

ing street meetings must report to Or-ganizer Schaefer the exact corner (such as southeast, northwest, etc.). Otherwise no permit will be issued by

the police.

The picnic of the Workingmen's Sici and Death Benefit Fund will be held at Ridgewood Park on 16, beginning at 10 a. m. Tickets, ter

Algernon Lee, Social Democratic car didate for Mayor, addressed open-at meetings at Bedford and Halse streets and Atlantic avenue an Nevins streets last Friday and Satur day evenings. At the latter four appli and 100 copies of The Worker wen sold. Greater interest and respect i manifested than ever before. The South Brooklyn Division, com

osed of the 7th (four 9th, 11th, and 12th A. D., held its semi annual meeting at 335 Prospect avenue, Friday, July 7. There was a large attendance from every one of the dis tricts. F. L. Lackemacuer was elect retary. The reports of Division Organ izer C. W. Cavanaugh and of the dif considerable work had been done dur ing the past six months and that a largely, increased, vote may be expect ed next fall. As Comrade Cavanaug will not be able to attend to his dutie as an organizer, his spare time bein taken up by other campaign work i his capacity as candidate troller, he tendered his resignation which was accepted and Comrad Samuel Hartelius, 519 Fifty-seconstreet, was elected Division Organizer To make arrangements for the annus was elected. A resolution was adopt ed, amid prolonged applause, hailing the revolt on the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkin, and branding th capitalistic press as an accessory to Russian tyranny and an instrument o capitalistic oppression, for applying the term of pirates to the Russian rev olutionists on the Kniaz Potemkir Thirteen dollars were collected for the Friday, July 15, the South Brooklyr Social Democrats will assemble Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue to listen to a speech to be delivered by Algernon Lee, candidate for Mayo and on Friday, July 21, they will raise

#### a campaign banner QUEENS.

The borough meeting of Loca Queens will be held on Saturday even ing, July 15, at Hettinger's Hall Broadway, Long Island City, at 7:30 p. m. sharp.

# OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

pen-air meetings have been arranged to held at the places named on the night denated below. The assembly distric-malizations are requested to take notic-their meetings and see to it that the their meetings and see to it that the

ERIDAY, JULY 14.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

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

Rurrowea.

36th A. D.—S. W. corner of Seventy-fifth street and First avenue. Alb. Abrahams, John J. Coyle.

28th A. D.—S. E. corner of Seventy-seventh atreet and First avenue. Edw. J. Lewis, J. C. Frost.

30th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty-fourth street and Avenue A. John Mullen, E. T. Neben.

SATURDAY, JULY 15. 34th A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willis avenue Edw. J. Lewis, I. Sackin. 25th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third street and Third avenue

9th A. D.-S. E. corner of Twenty-sev-enth street and Eighth avenue. L. D. Mayes Alb. Abrahams MONDAY, JULY 17.

6th A. D.-N. W. corner of Houston treet and Second avenue. E. T. Neben John Mullen.

36th A. D. (Manhattan)—One Hundred
and Twenty-fith street, between Lexington
and Third avenues. Edw. J. Lewis, I.

Phillips.

8d A. D.—S. W. corner of Thompson
Bleecker streets. J. Fox, J. C. Prost. TUESDAY, JULY 18.

15th A. D.—S. W. corner of Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. I. Phillips, Fred. Paulitsch. 19th A. D.—N. W. corner of Sixty-sevista A. D.—N. W. corner of Shary-seventh girect and Amsterdam avenue. Edward Cassidy, L. D. Mayes. 22d A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fitth street and Columbus avenue. Sol. Fieldman. first A. D.—N. W. corner of One Hundred first A. D.—N. W. corner of One Hundred

and Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue 9th A. D.-N. W. corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue. J. C. Frost, E. T. Neben.

. Neben. 18th A. D.—S. E. corner of Forty-first treet and Eighth avenue. Fater E. Bur-18th A. D.—S. E. corner of Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Feter E. Bur-roven, L. D. Rayse. Hist A. D.—R. E. corner of One Rugdred and Seventh street and Amsterdam avenue. Edw. J. Lewis, L. Phillips. 20th A. D.—S. E. corner of Thirty-second street and Third avenue. Bol. Fieldman. 34th A. D. (Brenx)—B. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth atreet and Brook avenue. Thoms J. Lewis, John J. Coyle.

THURSDAY, JULY 20. 6th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Sam. Edelstein, Fred.

Paulitech.
7th A. D.—S. W. corner of Sixteenth street and Righth avenue. Jacob Pankin,

eter E. Burrowes. 11th A. D.-S. W. corner of Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue. Sol. Fieldman. 24th A. D.—N. E. corner of Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue. J. C. Frost, Edw.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.

14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Samuel Edelstein, I.

and Second avenue. Samuel Edelstein, I. Phillips.
26th A. D.—S. E. corner of Seventy-fifth street and First avenue. L. D. Mayes, J. C. Frost.
28th A. D.—S. E. corner of Seventy-seventh street and First avenue. Thomas J. Lewis, Peter E. Eurrowes.
36th A. D.—N. E. corner of Righty-fourth-street and Avenue A. Sol. Fieldman.
33d A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street and Third avenue.

and Fifteenth street and Third avenue. John Mullen, Edw. J. Lewis. 34th A. D. (Manhattan)—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue. Alb. Abrahams., E. T.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

2d A. D.-N. E. corner of Canal and fludson streets, J. C. Frest, L. D. Mayes,
21st A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Seventh avenue. I. Phillips, Algerion Lee.
31st A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh
avenue. M. W. Wilkins, Ed. J. Lewis.
34th A. D. (Broux)-S. E. corner of One
Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willis avenue, Sol. Fieldman. -8. E. corner of Fifty-fourth

# FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Vm. Karlin, Alb. Abrahams.

13th-14th A. D.—Manhettan and Norman Algernon Lee, Mark Pelser, Ed. Dawson. SATURDAY, JULY 15.

20th A. D. Knickerhocker and Harmon fenry R. Kearns, Geo. L. Glefer, Myrth Schenk, 10th A. D.—Atlantic avenue and Nevins treet. W. W. Passage, Wm. Mackenzie. 21st A. D.—Atlantic and Pennsylvania

venues. F. L. Lackemacher, Wm. Kee nig. Josefus Chant Lipes. 16th A. D.—Fulton and Marion stre tee, L. Marr, J. A. Well, Alex. Tropé. 12th A. D.—Fifth syenue and Fourtee treet. Algernon Lee, Wm. Karlin, J. (

TUESDAY, JULY 18. 11th A. D.—Classon avenue and Dean street. F. L. Lackemacher, Alex. Tropé, Josefus Chant Lipes.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19 6th A. D.-Finshing and Troop avenue lark Peiser, F. Schaefer, Geo. L. Glefer, PRIDAY, JULY 21.

Banner raising, Fulton and Coart streets, Afgernon Lee, W. W. Passage, Dr. Furman, Gro. L. Glefer.

BIGOTED SCHOOL DIRECTORS DEFEAT THEIR OWN SUPPOSE The directors of the High School in Oakland, Cal., turned down the request of the students that Jack London be invited to explain the principles of Socialism in a lecture. Now the stud re angry and are purchasing all kinds of Socialist literature and discussing the question among themselves. San Francisco capitalist papers say the High School bosses more harm than good, and that in-stead of squelching Socialism, as they hoped to do, they have actually give the "craze" a great boost. We ventur to say they are right. Jack London's lecture would have taught the student investigation it leads them to will teach them-still more—and they will have other chances to hear London.

# GROWTH OF THE A. F. OF L.

According to the report of Secretar Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, 190 charters were issued the past eight months-ope state bran unions and 53 federation labor unions There are now affiliated with the A. F. 116 international trade unions 33 state branches, 604 central labor un ions, 1,043 local trade and federal labor unions, the 116 international unions having approximately 25,000 local un

# ons attached to the

INDUSTRIALISM COMING. ANYHOW "Well, what do you think of the propects of industrial unionism now" was the gates to the industrial convention. He re plied: "I believe that its principles are co rect, and that it will come in convention."—Chicago Socialist.

# GROWING LIKE THE COW'S TAIL.

GROWIRG LIKE THE COW'S TAIL.

At last the trade-union world is able to learn the numerical strength of De Leon's Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. heretofore carefully guarded. At the Buffalo convention nine years ago it was claimed the Alliance had something like 40,000 members. At the Chicago industrial union conference just held De Leon showed up with his loudly touted, long-named, anti-fakir "organization" and reported just 1,400 members: This after a decade of blustering and bluffing! Nor is this all. A great part of the so-called S. T. & L. A. is composed of the regular S. L. P. membership, and so De Leon's actual combined following is really much smaller than was generally suspected. Of all the loud-mouthed confidence men and brazen-faced fakirs, in all that the words imply, "Prof." Daniel lie Leon is the finest example that ever came down the pike.—Cleveland Citizen.

— Every time you ride in a street car you have a chance to do a good turn by handing a party paper or leaflet to the

# THE FACTORY GIRL

By W. Y. Holloway.

When the trembling east is beginning to blush, With the rosy red of morn.

solemn hush. As another day is born, am startled from sleep's illusive

dreams By the factory whistle's imperious screams

Which seem but the echo of yesterday, So soon has the short night passed away. child was I in my beautiful dreams.

In my old home far away, Where I strayed on the banks of a laughing stream.

Through the slumberous summer And gathered the flowers that blossom ed there.
With never a thought of work or care,

While the birds above in the muran Poured their joyous songs on the perfumed breeze

Why is it, I ask, that the birds are free To flit over vale and hill,

While I a life-long slave must to In a noisy, squalld mill? Does God love the birds and hate me That He fills my life with work and wee? Or can it be true that there is no God

Save the factory master's cruel rod? But God or no God I must be in my place. When the heartless wheels begin

To turn-the muchine in its herriose race More wealth for its lord to v rom my herrying hands, with a fi adish roar.

It spatches its food and shouls for more, "More food, more food, for my satels maw. More gold, more gold, is my master's

No matter how weary my arms may grow, No matter how numb with prin. If I slacken my pace the muchina

seems to know. And shricks in its wrath again. More food, more food, for my cateles mnw. More gold, more gold, is tay master's

Till the soul of the ghoulish macking Seems to laugh at my helpless misery. All day the demon laughs and leers,

my heart grows sick fright. And ever the taunt rings in my ears, "I will have your soul to-night, For my soul and the master's soul ar

And I'll come for your soul when the day is done. More food, more food, for my sateless

More gold, more gold, is my master's

THE MASTER'S PRIVILEGE. Employer (to presumptuous clerk)—Are on the boss here, I'd like to know? Clerk—No, sir, but— Employer—Well, don't talk like a fool

hen. -- Boston Commercial Bulleti The address of the new Financial

The address of the new Financial Secretary of the WORKMEN'S CHIL-DREN DEATH BENEFIT FUND, BR. 1, is F. Haenel, 6 Fourth avenue

PICNIC AND SUMMER-NIGHTS FESTIVAL

West Side A. Ds. and Progressive Labor Organizations.

HUDSON COUNTY PARK BERGENLINE AVE & 5TH ST. WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1905. Dancing, Bowling, Entertainment,

# Take 42nd St. Ferry. 10 Minutes walk hill on New Jersey side. "MASS AND CLASS".

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BY W. J. CHENT. . The deservedly favorable reception of this book has resulted in the issuance of a paper bound edition at such a price as to en-able the comrades to sell it at public meetings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the ma terialistic conception of history it it ocialist Party that cannot dispose of as least twenty or thirty copies at its openair meetings this summer is an organisati that does not know a good thing when it

Prices: Paper, 25 cents a copy; by mail, 30 cents; 10 or more to one address cents a copy. Cloth, \$1.25 a copy, press charges at your expense. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO...

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