Ine Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

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VOL. XV.-NO. 17.

JEWISH PROLETARIAT IN RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The Record of the Bund or General Union of Jewish Workingmen of Russia.

The Peculiar Situation of the Russian Jewish Workingmen and the Origin ad Growth of Their Socialist Organization-Formed for Economic Struggle, it Soon Enters Political Field - Wonderful Intellectual and Moral Awakening -The Vexed Question of Mationality.

tenchings.

Socialist propaganda among the Jew

Unexpected Success.

militant workingmen was soon formed

at Vilna, which may be called the birthplace of the Jewish labor move-

ment. This success and the closer ac

quaintance with the mass of working-

men changed the views formerly en

tertained by the intellectuals. Little by little the latter were confronted

with a new problem—the organization

of the Jewish proletariat. This could

not be solved, however, by ordinary

means. It was impossible for exam

ple, having in view the organization of the masses, to continue the propagan-

da in the Russian language which the

masses do not understand. Still less was it possible for them to confine

themselves to oral propaganda only. Besides, the leaders of the movement

thought it impossible to win over the

masses by a theoretical propaganda and to develop their class-conscious-

and to develop their cass-conscious-ness outside of the economic struggle. We must begin, they said, by organiz-ing the masses upon the basis of im-mediate economic demands which will

appeal to them most and are easlest to

Thus the whole policy was changed.

A vast agitation in the masses, based on the subject of their immediate in-

terests, was commenced. The work-

ingmen were prompted to organize into secret trade unions and to strug-

gie for the amelioration of their con-

dition—the shortening of the hours of labor, the raising of wages, sanitary

conditions in workshops, and so forth.

Strikes broke out. The demands of the workingmen being very modest, on the one hand, and the exploitation

of the workers very great on the other, the masters conceded at first a

few of the demands. This encouraged

the workingmen. The number of un-ions increased rapidly and the strike

movement spread to other towns, to Minsk, Bielostok, Brest-Litovsk, Kov-no, Warsaw, and elsewhere. Agitation

pamphlets in Yiddish appeared mor and more frequently. At the end of 1896 the first number of the "Yid-

discher Arbeiter" ("The Jewish Work

ingman") appeared—printed abroad— and in 1897 a group of workingmen in Vilna began to publish the magazine

called "Arbeiter Stimme" ("The Voice

The workingmen who participated in this movement detached themselves of

their own accord from the middle class

engrossed in the affairs of the organi-

ration and in the various problems arising out of the movement. They not only ceased to be fanatical, but

became altogether indifferent to relig-

ion which they gradually come to re-

nounce, consciously arriving little by little at the conviction that God is but

Intellectual wants arose among the

masses. They aspired to education and clamored for instruction at the

hands of the more enlightened work

who participated in the movement-

hired teachers out of their meagre wages and spent nights over text-books. To satisfy this demand there

appeared, along with the "under-ground" pamphlets, a series of popular scientific books in Yiddish. The ap-

pearance of this new reader, the work ingman, gave rise to a new tendency

in the Yiddish literature; there appear

ed novels and stories describing work-ingmen's life; the best works of the

Russian literature were translated: the

masses also rose to a higher plane: the

splirit of solidarity penetrated every-day life; new ideas of woman, of the family, of duty sprang up. The strik-ers, as the masters called the organ-ized workingmen, lead a fuller, more

conscious, more intense, more intelle tual life than the middle class or thos

of the workingmen who still remain

under the influence of the latter. Th

personality of the workingman is as serting itself in the organization and

and humility have given place to an aggressive consciousness of his human rights and self-respect. He begins to comprehend more and more fully his solidarity with the proletariat all over

the world, of whose movement he has learned in secret meetings and through

W. March

in the struggle. His submissive

ingmen and intellectuals. The

Effect of Socialist Agitation.

As a matter of fact, the latter proved

very susceptible to Socialist ags. A considerable group of

The following article is translated from cumstances as the report cited above "Le Movement Socialiste," where it bears puts it, that they began to carry on a the signature "L. Ka."1

The General Union of Jewish Workingmen of Russia, commonly spoken of as the Bund, is daily becoming better known in Socialist circles and is now attracting the attention of the organ fred proletariat throughout the world It has been more difficult for the Bund thus to command attention than fo other Russian Socialist organiza tion, fer two reasons: First, because the publications of the Bund are written in a language known to the Jews only; and next, because until very re-cently the Jewish masses were considered to be too fanatical, exclusive and down-trodden to be able to participate

i nthe Socialist movement. object of this article is to acquaint the readers with the organiza tion of this hitherto unknown Jewish proletariat, whose appearance on the historical stage is surely one of the most important events in the life of the Russian people in the last century.

The repressive measures directed against the Jews at the beginning of the infamous reign of Alexander III were due, according to the explana in government circles, to the fact tionists. True, there were some them in the organization of the Narod-nais Volya (The Will of the People); but at that time the Jewish masses had nothing in common with the revo-lutionary movement, and those Jews who did participate in it believed the sses to be impregnable to

The brave Narodnaja-Volva wen down without attaining its aim, the overthrow of autocracy. A violent reaction set in, the government hoping thereby to prevent a new revolution-ary outbreak; and for some time Rusremained cowed and silenced.

Russian revolutionary thought, basing itself upon the experience of the Narodnaia-Volya and the example of the labor movement in the West, arrived at the following conclusion, for-mulated by Plechanoff: "The revolutionary movement in Russia either will triumph as a labor movement, or it will not triumph at all." It is not in "the people" in general, and still less "the people" in general, and still less in the peasant masses, that the new eneration of revolutionists places its opes, but in the industrial proletarist. It is to .ue wage-worker that Socialist

ideas are preached.

The revolutionary movement sprang up again, drawing in from year to year new groups of workingmen and spreading more and more throughout the country. It will not die, as did the country, it will not have by the Narodnaia-Volya, exhausted by her struggle against absolutism will continue to grow, gaining strength in the struggle. It will arouse a great liberating movement among the other classes of the population, and the chains of absolutism will at last fall off under its blows,

Builded Better Than They Knew.

The Jewish Intellectuals, "being confined to the 'Pale' and unable to devote their young energies to the Russian labor movement, began to propagate their ideas among the Jewish prole-tarians." (Report of the Bund to the International Congress at Paris in 1900.) Not only did they not hope, they did not even intend, to create a Jewish labor movement. They wished only to augment the Russian Socialist forces in general by addir, to them certain elements from the Jewish population They carried on their propaganda in the Russian language, which they had to explain to the Jewish workingmen, who understood it very little, if at all The agitation was therefore almost confined to those who knew the language and who could consequently apply themselves immediately to the ply themselves immediately to the study of history and political economy Such were the first faltering steps of Such were the first intering steps of the Jewish labor movement, for which no one had any great hopes. What were the reasons for this state of af-fairs? We shall indicate some c /hem. First of all, the Jewish wo singmen

had no revolutionary traditions. The middle class, devoted to its religion, timorous, hostile to all new ideas, putting its hope in the God of Israel and ting its hope in the Good of israel and the government of the Tsar, consti-tuted then the most numerous and in-fluential class of the Jewish popula-tion. The workingmen lived among this middle class and the intellectuals were the more inclined to think that workmen were imbued with the middle-class spirit since the greater part of the Jewish workingmen were handicraftsmen. At that period, how-ever, only factory and mill hands were regarded as true proletarians, while the artizans were looked upon as futur masters, small bourgeois, unfit to furnish reliable elements for the Sc cialist movement. This was an er roneous opinion, for, with the rapid de velopment of capitalism, the artizar has just as little chance to become a master as the mill hand. But this was the reason why the intellectuals placed no confidence in the laboring masses among the Jews.

the world, of whose movement he has learned in secret meetings and through the channels of underground literature. He observes the revolutionary festivals, the First of May and the First and Eighteenth of March. assassination of Alexander II.]

The government had its eye on the movement from its beginning and persecutions commenced. But this did not retard the movement, which assumed more and more a purely political character. The agitation was carried on in the worksheps and in the schools and in the streets. The use of leaflets began. The workingmen began to organize demonstrations on their own initiative, accompanying in Besides, these intellectuals were Besides, these intellectuals were strangers to the Jawish masses (some of them did not even know the language of the latter) and, nurtured on Russian literature, they felt mostly the suffering of the Russian people towards whom along they were drawn. It was only owing to the force of circular towards whom along they were drawn. gan to organize demonstrations on their own initiative, accompanying in crowds those of their comrades who were to be exiled to Siberia, from the person to the railway station. In spite of the assistance accorded by the gov-ernment. A their masters the working-

nen of various trades succeeded in obas a maximum workday, including the

Formation of the Bund.

Close intercourse between the varius cities where the movement developed was maintained from the start, but there was no formal union be-tween them. This was consummated at the end of 1897 at the first convention of the Jewish Socialists when the General Union of Jewish Workingmen in Russia and Poland or, as it is usually called, the Bund (i. e., Union) was founded. A Central Committee was elected whose duty was to direct the entire movement, and local committees were formed in the various cities. The movement assumed still greater proportions, causing the government no little anxiety. The Minister of the Interior entrusted to the gendarm Moscow the duty of destroying the organization.

About the middle of 1898 seventy members of the Bund were arrested in one night and the printing establishment of the Central Committee was seized. [Since then the government has never succeeded, in spite of its efforts, in capturing a single central printing office of the Bund-offices, too. which turn out tens of thousands of leaflets and circulars in a day.—Translator.] Almost al lihe leaders of the movement were among those arrested. It was a terrible blow, but the movement had struck such deep roots and its necessity was so profoundly felt that it was impossible to stifle it.

After a few months a second convention took place; the "Arbeiter Stimm appeared again and two new revoludonary organs were created. The strikes, which heretofore used to single shops, began to take in entire trades.

Takes On Political Aspect.

But the purely economic struggle sat-isfied the masses no longer. The local committees and the Central Committee began to devote themselves partie plarly to political agitation. The third convention of the Bund, in 1900, recogconvention of the Bund, in 1800, recognized the economic struggie only as one of the means calculated to develop the class-consciousness of the workers. The spirit of discontent from now on penetrates the very depth of the laboring masses, and is carried from the cities to the remotest towns. The fermentation spreads and everywhere the workingmen aspire to a higher and freer life. The cautiousness of the earlier times would be fatal now, and the Bund unfurls the banner of Revointion before the entire Jewish prole tariat. Every important event in pub lic life is made an occasion for hown in its true light, the fundame tal principles of Socialism are explain-ed, and the entire Jewish proletariat summoned to the struggle for political and economic emancipation. Street demonstrations have become affairs of rdinary occurrence; in cases when it is impossible to organize such demon-strations, political strikes are resorted to. Thus, only recently, such demor strations and strikes took place in all the towns where the Bund has a good foothold, on the occasion of the massacres of workingmen at Bielostok

[This answer of the Jewish prol ariat to the massacre of Bielostok. made almost simultaneously through out the territory of the Bund at the suggestion of its Central Committee, nade it clearer than ever what a wo derful mechanism the Jewish prol tariat has at its disposal in the Bund. The effectiveness of this mechanism which brings into motion the great masses of Jewish workmen under the trying Russian conditions, were der estrated again in the January days and the revolutionary period which has followed since; thousands and tens of thousands of proletarians have been quitting work, stopping the enire industrial and public life of their cities, which assume the peculiar as-pect of revolution, and have been arranging monster demonstrations which in most cases end in bloody conflicts with the police and the army. It is interesting to note that the unive ecognition of the leading part of "The Committee" is by no means confined to the working people, being shared b other classes as well. Storekeepers on being required by the police to re open their stores, replied: 'The Com-mittee has ordered the stores closed, and will no doubt issue orders to open them;" and they did reopen their sto when they read the circulars of Committee announcing the end of the strike. The extraordinary alertness and mobility of the entire organisatio of the Bund was shown by the special conference which was held in Rus ported in The Worker of April 15) for the consideration of the questions raised by the revolutionary events of January. It lasted seven days and donted a number of decision ds of revolutionary activity based on the newly gained experier of the few preceding weeks.-Transla

From time to time the Bund appeals to the Jewish educated classes, show-ing them that they have nothing to hope for from the government and urging them to engage in the struggle against autocracy. The revolutionary propaganda penetrates even into the barracks where Socialist writings and leaflets are being distributed.

Ruthless Persecution

The stronger the Bund grows, the in general. For mere participation in strikes workingmen are exciled to Si-berta by hundreds; aircets grow more and more numerous. The Jewish "po-liticals"—i. e., those who are guilty of political offenses—feel that they are

(Continued on page 3)

NEW YORK, JULY 22, 1905.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Secretary Loopoloff and Treasurer

Ingerman of the Russian Social Demo cratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following cor tributions for the assistance of the evolutionary movement in Russia: Previously reported, \$3,324.49; Local

Franklin, Pa., \$1.50; E. R. Lathan, Jainesville, Tex., 10c.; G. Robinson, Jr., New York, \$10; Old Friend, per Dr. M. comm. New York, \$10; L. I. Fortin, Oak-and, Cal., \$1; R. S. Sherwin, Newark, . J., \$5; total to July 17, \$3,359.00. Contributions should be sent and

drafts and orders made payable to J. Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street. New York.

FOR FREEEOM

OF RUSSIAN EXILES.

Immediately upon the seizure of the island of Saghalin by the Japanese forces a group of Russians in the United States have initiated a memor ial to the Japanese government, to be presented through Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador at Washing on, asking that the Russian political prisoners there be set at liberty.

Saghalin is the worst point in the Siberian hell. There are there a great number of victims of Tsarism, mer and women, sentenced to life impris ment at hard labor in that distant island, for the crime of having advo cated political liberty and the ameliora ion of the workers' condition at home Some of these were banished to the Saghalin penal colony after having served terms of fifteen and twenty years in the dungeons of the Schlus selberg fortress. Others were deported without even the formality of trial by court martial.

All Socialists and all who sympathize in the aspirations of the Russian people are requested to help in gather ing signatures to this memorial. It is lesired to present several hundred thousand signatures within a fort night, and it is believed that such an address, coming from this country, would have a great influence on the action of the Japanese government in action of the Japanese government in the matter. While it is reported that the matter. While it is reported that the Japanese authorities have already decided to set these prisoners free, there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement and the signature.

All who are willing to aid in this attempt should write Rev. Alexander. Kent, 26 T street, Washington, D. G. for blanks and should lose no time in getting them signed and returned.

TERRORISTS PROUBLY AVOW THE KILLING OF SHOVALOFE MOSCOW, July 16.—The aghting Op-ganization of the Revolutionary So-cialists (Terrorists) has issued a proclamation anonuncing that the death sentence pronounced against Count Shuvaloff, who was assassinates cruel activity of this satrap at Odes sa (where Count Shuvaloff was for-merly Prefect), and his subsequent re-turn to the active service of reaction at the call of Trepost, the Pan-Russian, to stamp out the revolution in Moscow."

The proclamation concludes: this execution serve as a joyful signal to the Russian millions in revolt and as the death knell of the dying autoc racy. Let it remind all dogs of the autocracy of national justice."

CONGESSION TO POLISH STRIKERS. WARSAW, July 13.-The workmen

on the Warsaw and Vienna railway have resolved to use the Polish lan-guage instead of the Russian and to strike if any of their number are dis-charged for so doing. The govern-ment regulations strictly forbid the use of Polish.

WARSAW, July 16.—The direct of the Warsaw and Vienna railway have issued an order permitting the use on an equal footing of both the Polish and Russian languages by the Polish and Russian languages by

JAPANESE WORKINGMEN

Japanese laborers are slowly learning how to fight the capitalists in organized bodies. Some seven thousand of the cast cooles in Port Moji, near the coal mine district of Kiushiu, went on a great strike last month. Their claim was the increase of wages which the capitalists refused. During the two whole days of the strike the great steamers in the port numbering to or thirty, were vacantly laying in an-chor without being supplied with coal. The capitalists at last gave way, prom ising to raise the wages ten per cent We are very glad to hear this victory of the proletariat, not only be of the proletariat, not only because they got a little higher wages at pag-ent, but mainly because they are thus becoming conscious of the power of organization to be able to overcome their masters.—Chokugen, Tokyo.

BERNSTEIN THREATERED

Edward Bernstein is now threatened with prosecution for inciting to violence. His speech which has given rise to this will appear speedily as a pamphiet, as an answer to a threat of the authorities that in that case they would confiscate it. Bernstein, who has stood well to his guns, has made himself unpopular with his old bourgeois admirers.—Justice.

IN VIEW OFMITCHELL ET AL

"The United States Senate at the time when it drat met in Philadelphia contained with the state of the courts have not in decided of the a number, yestilen.—The state of the a number yestilen.—The state of the a number yestilen.—The state of the a number yestilen.—The state of the state of

Socialist Vote in Holland Rises from 38,000 to 65,000 in Four Years Definite Information Still Lacking.

News-Socialist news, that is-come corporations that have it in charge do not think it worth while to cable men, though they can send thousand of words about a yacht race or a royal family scandal. For this reason we are still unable to give the final result of the parliamentary elections in Holland, which took place last month.

We learn that the total Social Demo cratic vote in the first ballot on June 17 was 65,000, as against 38,000 four years ago and 13,000 eight years ago. None of the Social Democratic candidates were elected on first ballot. This is the same as in 1901. In that year we elected seven at the second balloting, and gained one at a by-election a year or two later. As the news of the second balloting this year has not yet reached us, we do not know whether our comrades have held all the eight seats or have lost or gained some.

It is certain that Premier Kuyper has been forced to resign as a result of the elections. This is a distinct gain. Kuyper, who was put into of fice by a coalition of Calvinist and Catholic Clericals, is a reactionary of the worst sort, opposed to the exten sion of the suffrage and of public edu favoring fepressive against the trade unions, and catering nerally to the prejudices of the peas antry and the most narrow-minded of the middle class while serving the interests of high finance.

THE INTERNATIONAL

SOCIALIST BUREAU. From later advices it appears that we were mistaken last week in suppos-ing the meeting at Krenzlingen to be a session of the International Socialis Bureau to consider the Morocco em-broglio. It was simply an informa conference of Austrian, German and Swiss comrades which is held annually at the junction of the three countries to strengthen the bonds of solidarity ng them and discuss whateve matters of common interest may arise

The Morocco conference has not been held yet and probably will not be held, as the war scare seems to nive blown over. From Brussels learn that Comrade Bebel opposed a cial meeting to consider this mat ter, saying that its importance was overestimated by the English comrades

overestimated by the English comandes who suggested the meeting. He further says, however:

The gatagonism between our Russian committee seems to us [i. e., to the German Delegates, Bebel and Singer] more important and should not be allowed to go much further. We are also of the opinion that this metter can be easier facilities. this matter can be easier decided by s small body than by the whole Bureau. From our suderstanding of the difficulties among our Russian comrades, we think that it would take a session of several days to rifice so much time. We suggest that the Executive Committee take the matter in Bureau can then be called only as a las

Rebel here refers to the division of the Russian Social Democratic Party into two factions, differing chiefly on meetions of organization which is regarded as especially unfortunate this time, when there are such great rtunities for action in the Russian novement.

EUROPEAN FARM WORKERS' STRIKES

A curious recent development of the cated by the fact that there were more strikes among French agricultural la-borers last year than in any other branch of the country's industry. In Spain, Italy, and Austria, also, there were considerable strikes of agricultural workers.

"AR EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY." According to a bulletin issued by the

of Labor, prices of clothing. fuel and practically all food products continually increasing. In the early nineties prices were very high but in the last four years they have been steadily increasing until now they are relatively higher than 1892 that before the memorable financial and commercial depression. The period of lowest prices was from 1894 to 1897. In a table of comparison in 1890 to 1890 is taken as a base, sixteer articles of farm production, including sheep, cattle, hay, hogs, hides and grains, are enumerated. All except flaxseed have increased over the average price from 1890 to 1899. Seventy articles under the head of cloth and articles under the head of cloth and clothing show that the average price for 1904 was 9.3 per cent. higher than the average from 1809 to 1809. The table on fuel and lighting places the average 1904 price at 82.6 per cent. higher than the 1890 to 1809 price.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A . tend in Montrest writes of an inter-riew he had with one of a number of dele-ints from French labor organizations who same to this country to study the condi-ions of labor here. The Frenchman said towas pot so favorably impressed in the Juited States as he had expected to be. He found that the workingmen here were well tied States as he had expected to be. He and that the workingmen here were well maked, but to strike for an increase of one seemed to be the only thing they glid think of. In France, he said, the rices try to study out their position and a higher; by attending lectures and holds arranged by their organizations are partify themselves in a neutrino the are patting themselves in a position to swell intelligently by any victories they may gain and make them permanent, in-steed of letting them also away into the application hands and then having to fight

for Contempt.

Capitalist Courts Persist in Attempt to Deprive Labor Organizations of All Power of Enforcing Their Rules -Employers' Associations Are Uphold Where Trade Unions Are Turned

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 18,-The judicial attack on organized labor re-ported in The Worker last week has

one a step farther.

It will be remembered that one Bachman having been expelled from the Musicians' Union for violation of its rules, applied to the Supreme Court and got an injunction ordering the un ion and its officers to reinstate him Bachman showed his utter disregard of his duties to the organization whose name he wished to use in his business not only by his disobedience to its rules, but further by refusing even to make an ordinary application for rein-statement. The union, feeling that to comply with the arbitrary and almost taking back a refractory member un der such circumstances would be to render the union powerless and use less, took no action in that direction

As stated last week, Charles H. Har rington, President, and Wm. E. Hoyt. Secretary of the union, were put under arrest for contempt. Yesterday a fine of \$150, with \$10 costs, was imposed on Harrington. Eallure to pay within a day or two will be followed by the placing of papers in the hands of the Sheriff, for issuance of a body execution and arrest and failing of Harring The latter is expected to appeal If this ruling of the court is sustain

ed, it follows that the unions will be absolutely at the mercy of the bosses The courts have in several cases held that employers' associations may dis-cipline their members by expuision and even by money fines when the latter disobey the association's rules—as, for instance, refusing to lock out their employees when ordered to do so. But workingmen's organisations, it seems, are to be deprived of all power of enforcing their rules, as recalcitrant members may hold their membership by the mere flat of a judge.

If the workingmen value their right to organize and strive for better wages and hours by joint action, it is high time that they use their ballots to put men on the judicial bench who will respect that right.

An incident which shows that the

workingmen of Rochester are awak-ing to this necessity is the election of an active Sicialist, Henry D. Hender-son, as one of the two delegates of Typographical Union No. 15 to the onto convention of the L. T. U. This is the first time a known Socialist has been chosen for any high office of this local union, though a number of its active members are also workers in the Social Democratic movement. The I. T. U. has been accounted a conspects, it is. But the leaven is work ing there as elsewhere. The recent experience of the printers, and especially the prospect of a sharp fight with the Typothetae, is convincing many of them that the day for conciliatory measures and sweet table talk of "mutual benefit to employer and employee's past, and that labor must use its power on the political field also if it would not find its efforts on the industrial field paralyzed.

LABOR-DISPLACING MACHINERY STRIKES THE SAILORS' TRADE.

Captain William Williams, an old California sailing master, after having spent the greater part of his life in experimenting, has succeeded in perfecting a model of a sailing vessel where all the handling of the sails is done by machinery.

The invention consists of a set of vinches at the foot of each mast whereby a single man, by turning a crank, can furl, unfurl or reef a shee in one minute. By slipping a brake the sheets unfur! themselves by means of a system of weights. Another fea ture of this device lies in an arrange ment of winches on a bridge over the of which the yards can be eased away or hauled around before crank.

It takes twenty-four seemen to mer a full rigged ship. By using half this number of men, and the Williams system, a saving of twelve men's wage for one gear at \$18 a month would save the owner of the vessel \$2,592 a rear.—The Search-Light.

If this report be true—and we have

o reason to doubt it-the probler the unemployed will be intensified proportion as the shipowners' profits are increased, and the necessity for So vident.

CHEAP GIRLS MAKE CHEAP MAILS Apparently a new field of labor has

just been opened for girls in the vainly to secure the services of enough boys to operate its nail machines at the low wages it was willing to pay, the Chicago Steel Manufacturing C pany of New Castle, Ind., has filled the vacancies with girls and reports much satisfaction with the results of much satisfaction with the results of the experiment. The siris are both cheaper and more docile than boys and can operate the machines just as and can operate the macaines just as well; consequently, they are more pro-fitable. True, the emptoyment of these girls throws men—their own fathers, possibly out of work, and the girls well; consequently, they are more pro-fitable. True, the employment of these girls throws men—their own fathers, possibly out of work, and the girls are exposed to influences which hard-ly tend to make good wives and mothers of them in the years to conge. But they are profitable, and that its

THE DUTCH ELECTIONS. FROM ROCHESTER. AMMUNITION NEEDED AT THE FROM

Union President Is Fined Now Is the Time for New York Socialists to Filescians the Campaign Fund, that No Opportunities feet to

Manhattan and the Bronx.
Comrades:—We are entering upon

for the emancipation of the working class from capitalist oppression. Our great movement has made wonderful progress in recent years, thanks chiefly to the energy and devotion with which army, have labored for its sucess. The votes which the Social Democratic Party cast in the municipal elecof 1901 grew to 16,956 in that of 1803. and in the national election of 1904 that total was increased to 24,512. Our party already commands the respect of capitalist politicians and b inspire them with fear, while it daily becomes more and more the rallying all who hope and strive for a better social order. Comrades, we must not grow weary in well-doing. Our past successes must only inspire us to yet greater efforts in the future. Now the time to act! Every man to his

post! Forward, march! On to victory! You know, comrades, that our cam paigns are very different from those o the old par .es. We have no million We want none. Our party, the party of the working class, must depend upon the working class alone for support. The best safeguard of the integrity of our movement is the fact that it is financially independent of all cap-italist interests. It is you and you slone who must maintain your own evement, financially as well as at the ballot-box. We do not ask for a single cent from any man who is not honestly with us; we do not wish to be under any obligation to our enemies. But to you, to each one of you, we appeal to do what you can to strengthen the hands of your party. Most of you can do but little individually, for you are workingmen and have but little to spare. But if each one of you will to spare. But it each one of the contribute according to his means, the All contributions will be acknowled aggregate will be sufficient to provide edged in the PARTY PRESS.

Be Missed for Lack of Money. To the Members and Sympathizers of the Social Democratic Party in Manhattan and the Broux.

Comrades:—We are entering upon a dime, that dime will not be despitative. it will be used to the best advantar another city campaign, another skirand will help to bring the light oinches cialism into more than one fe Newar workingman's home. But most of Chical can afford more than that and wi 11 a. so if you are really in earnest, Wheet, No it be a quarter or a dollar or marremember that none of it will go in any unworthy purpose, that it will a look be used, not for corruption as old-parl Half funds are used, but for the education and organization of our class.

PRICE 2 CENTS. Digt.

and organization of our class.

There are no secrets about the final cial arrangements of the Social Demi UN cratic Party. All contributions and a fell accounting is made of the warmen a fell accounting is made of the warmen which the money has been class pended. We do not need a law to require publicity; WE HAVE ALWAYS PRACTISED MORE PUBLICITY as THE LAW DEMANDS.

THAN THE LAW DEMANDS.

Remember one thing, comrades: Remember one thing comrades to since ours is a campaign of education in not an orgy of hero-worship and thoughtless enthusiasm stimulated in the stands and fire-works and the stands are the stands of the stands o people's minds are still open to reason. people's minds are still open to reason and was till the last few weeks, at as the other parties do. Moneousland needed NOW to pay for the pri belong to fliterature and the hiring of the sain and all the other necessary expensive sections. and all the other necessary ex] benefit of such a campaign. Therefore, member early! A dollar contributed nowars of a do more good than two dollars of class up before Election Day.

Let each do his share and do there of the but of the but shall and the benefit withches.

out delay. The burden on winches, be but small and the benefit winches, great for all.

great for all.

Fraternally yours,

AE'N YORK COUNTY CAMPAIG'S

COMMITTEE, S. D. P.

Send all moneys o. U. Solomon, Fiancial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street, New York. All contributions will be acknown

DEBATE IN RICHMOND.

Which Party Shall Introduce Municipal Ownership? Is the Question -Social Democrats and Municipal Ownership Leaguers to Discuss.

On Saturday evening, July 22, there will be an open-air debate in Staple Municipal Ownership League, on the question. Municipal Ownership, Which Party Shall Introduce It? This debate grows out of a standing challenge which the Richmond comrades have had out for a long time, for any politi cal opponents to meet Socialist speakers in public discussion. This is the ers in public discussion. This is the first time the challenge has been taken Algernoon Lee and Benjamin Hanford will speak for the Social Democratic Party. The meeting will be held at the corner of Brook and Canal streets, and will open at 8 p. m.

BROOKLYN NOMINATES.

Social Democratic County and Borough Conventions Put Full Ticket in the Field for Coming Election.

At the borough and county tions held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Friday evening, July 14, fiftyseven delegates being present, the following candidates were chosen:

President of the Borough-Alex-Coroners-Hugo Peters and J. A.

Justice of the Sixth Municipal Dis trict—Tom A. Hopkins.

Justice of the Seventh Municipal Dis-

trict-P. J. Flanagan. County Clerk-F. L. Lackemacher. Sheriff-W. W. Passage.

Justice of Supreme Court, Second Division-L. B. Boudin.

NEBRASKA CONVENTION

Socialist Party Delegates Meet at Omaha and Nominate a Full State Ticket on a Revolutionary Platform-New Primary Election Law, Which Imposes Heavy Financial Burdens on Small Parties, to Be Fought in the Courts. The state convention of the Socialis

Party of Nebraska was held in Omaha on July 4. Parker S. Condit presided. Delegates were present from Lincoln Humboldt, Fairbury, North Platte, Le Roy, Hastings, South Omaha, Blair and Omaha. Parker S. Condit. of Omaha wa

nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court and Mary Pierce Roe of Omaha and Dr. L. De Vore of Laurel for Regents of the State University. As this is an "off year," these are the only of-The platform adopted, after a terse

statement of the cause and nature of the class struggle, reads: Therefore, we call upon all workers to or

ganize under the banner of the So Party with the object of conquering the public power for the purpose of setting up and enforcing the economic program of the

3. The establishment, as speedly as p sible, of production for use instead of pa duction for profit. The Socialist Party of Nebraska, when

office, shall always and everywhere unt. office, shall always and everywhere unit the present system is abolished, make the answer to this question its guisting rate of it confinct Will this legislation advance the intercets of the working class and sid the workers in their class struggle against capitalism? If it will the Socialist Party is for it: if it will not, the Socialist

l'arry is absolutely opposed to it.

In accordance with this principle the Socialist Party of Nebraska pledges itself to conduct all the public affairs placed in the

hands in such a manner as to promote the interests of the working class-alone. The platform is supplemented by

hese resolutions: Whereas, Public attention has been called to the fact which has been recognized by the highest officials of the government that the private ownership of the means of discribution and production is mainly respon ble for the erils arising at the present time,

Resolved, That we, the Socialist Party of Reserved, That we, the Socialist Party of Nebraska, appeal to the voters to ask themselves if it is possible to remedy such evils as long as the government and the means of distribution and production are owned and controlled by the capitalist class. The only way to rid yourselves of the burdens you how hear is to abolish the capitalist wage-system and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth by voting the Socialist

Resolved, That we, as Socialists, recoge that the individual can only seems ditions necessary to his best interests and welfare by securing such conditions equally

Resolved. That in order to attain this

end we use every reasonable effort our-selves for intelligent qualification as voters and workers that we desire to see in others. An important problem with which An important problem with which the party will have to deal is presented by the new Primary Elections Law, probably copied from that in vogue in Minnesota for several years but even more severe in its provisions, which re-quires that every candidate nominated in Dandas County (the county which in Douglas County (the county which includes Omaha) shall pay a fee based on a certain percentage of the salary of the office for which he running, in some cases as high as \$60, before his name can be put on the ballot. The obvious and hardly denied purpose of this law is to put an additional difficulty in the way of any minority party without a "barrel." It is aimed espe-cially at the Socialists, who made a large increase in their vote in Donela

County last fall.

The convention decided that the whole state organization should give financial assistance to the comrades in the county affected in an effort to fight the law in the courts. It is clearly un-constitutional, but there is some doubt whether the courts will not be too thoroughly under the control of the Republican politicians and of the pack-ing-house and railway capitalists, who especially fear the Socialist movement, to rule it off the statute books. In that case, the party will have shoulder a heavy financial burden, but there will be no hesitation in taking it even by such obstacles as this.

THE WRONG BUNCH.

"You have a pretty tough-looking lot of constoners to dispose of this more and the haven't you?" remarked the friend or all Y reconstrute which had droop.

ntered as second-class matter at the Tork, N. Y., Post Office on April 6.

ocialist Party (the Social Democt of New York) has passed through smeral election. Its growing po-ated by the increase of its your residential)

UR PARTY EMBLEM. Social Democratic ticket win

the Arm of Labor upholding the Enlightenment, a fit emblen for a party which appeals only to the class and does not desire

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.

We would heartly advise that our ades throughout the country help. and help at once, in the gathering of inese government on behalf of the wasten political prisoners in Saghalin of which we give an account else where. Some may be inclined to ob ject to the respectful phraseology in which the government of Japan is adsed. But in such a case as this we do not think anyone should trouble himself about phrases. There is a shance to belp materially in bringing some hundreds of our brave martyrs from a doom worse than death. We can afford to disregard questions of form and manner in such a cause. And if anything is to be done, it should be dene without a day's unperessary de-----

Some New York labor unions are dopting resolutions denouncing the itable and calling on Depew to re This will not hurt the insurance grafters, so long as the workingmen ort the capitalist system of which Equitable affair is simply one typi luct. Why should Depew re den and Cleveland remain in? Or Mor-Or Ryan? They are birds of a er, and the Republican buzzard no worse than the Democratic one

ortem Cereals" bhe an anti-union article inserted in the ers as an advertisement. This # 10 headed "You Are Jour 's Keeper." We take it that ins that Brother Capital is r Labor's keeper and that it is his business to keep him in blosse

leges-raising the price of oil and reducing steel workers' wages to cover the cost a contemporary recalls the story told by Robert Browning of the experiences of his household in Italy. A servant girl in their lodgings an noyed them very much by stealing their tea regularly. They bore with this, but rebelled when they found she likewise stole their candles. But their wrath was mollified when they found out that she stole their candles in order to burn them before a little shrine in explation of her sin in stealing tea If the people out of whom Rockefeller and Carnegle have made their fortune can reconcile themselves to increase exactions by considering the plous motives of those eminent gentlemen, all will be well . But we are not all so good-natured as the Brownings. Also it is easier to laugh and forgive an ignorant servant girl than a trust king

The "Wall Street Journal" says: Socialism is a philosophy contrary to the

We should like to know what the closing phrases of this paragraph have to do with the opening ones, inasmuch as no Socialist dreams of making at men equal or alike in mental powers.

But on general principles, when Wall Street organ assumes to tell us that we are defying the law of God. we are inclined to reply as Beau Brummel replied to the Prince of Wales. Says the Prince: "Brumme you're no gentleman." Says the Beau: "Wales, you're no judge." We wonder whether the "Wall Street Journal" thinks the laws of God are identical with the rules of the New York Stock Exchange and whether he supposes bulls and bears to be a little nearer to God's image than hod-carriers and garment-workers are?

" Our 'flag patriots' will be glad to hear that Croker 'flies a big American flag over his house every day." bigger the thief, the bigger the flag he wants to hide behind." Where do you suppose that quota

tion comes from? From some Socialist paper, of course. No, you're wrong. It is from the editorial columns of that most respectable of capitalist papers the New York "Evening Post." When a three-cent daily that circulates chiefly among those who make no bones about calling themselves "the better classes"-meaning "the betterfed classes"—ean speak so disrespect fully of the flag, what can be expected of workingmen, whose experience of starry banners and blue uniforms is closely associated with the memory of nightsticks cracking their beads and bayonets pointed against them? Truly, apitalism kills patriotism.

The New York Central Federated Union protests to the Mayor against the low wages paid to the street pay ers and the Mayor's Secretary politely informs them that, as the Prevailing Rate of Wages Law has been declared anconstitutional, the ordinance providing for better wages for workingmen employed by the city is also invalid and the men must be content with what they got. He might have re ninded them further that three of the judges who declared that law uncon stitutional were renominated on both the Republican and Democratic tick ets at once and that the majority of the workingmen voted for them on an ticket or the other, so that they have no one but themselves to thank for their troubles.

HOW ABOUT THIS INVESTIGA TION, MR. PRESIDENT?

We are aware that President Roos

relt has a great deal of investigating to do these days. The "men who do things" with whom he has surrounded imself keep him pretty busy with his whitewash pall and brush. Yet there is one little job of the sort that has been neglected too long, and we cannot but offer a reminder. Last year, while the great miners' strike in Colorado was still on, while Governor Peabody had the militia of that state hired out to the Mine Owners' Association under the command of Mr. Bossevelt's old Rough Rider friend and later protégé, and while strikers and strike sympathizers were being locked up or deported without warrant of law and even in defiance of write of habeas corpus issued by the regular udges ("To bell with habeas cornus" We'll give them post-mortems instead!" said Belli-while all this was going on and when the miners appealed to the President for prot against such capitalist and milita usurpation, he sent secret agents to Colorado to "investigate" the troubles

and promised to make public the reult of their inquiries. The Worker predicted at the tim that the report of this investigation would not be given to the public until after election—if, indeed, it were eve Maked at all. We knew where re spoke. We judged the future can duct of this administration by the past. We were sure that the Pres If we promise now to inves the miners' complaints, the miners have confidence in us (for work see are easy marks) and will wall dy for our des

dirty work finished without fear of farther interruption. Meanwhile, also, Election Day will come and go, and these simple miners will vote for us on our bare promise to investigate and give them 'a square deal'. After we have got their votes, we can do as we like about it." That is the way we con ceived the President to be looking at the matter. And we were right. The result has justified our prediction. A full year has now passed since that in vestigation was undertaken; eight nonths have passed since Election Day; and not a word has come from Washington about the report. The solidarity of the miners in their strike forced the Colorado capitalists to abandon some of their lawless methods, and secured a partial victory fo the men. Unfortunately, the men did not show the same intelligent solidarity at the ballot-box; they voted-most of them-a mixed Republican and Democratic ticket, thereby jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire; and they have to expect the repetition of the outrages of 1904 whenever the mine owners get ready for another fight. And as for Roosevelt, he has got their votes, he is in the saddle for another four years, and he can afford to forget them. That is why the report has not come, even after election It would of course he ridiculous for an open-shop, man-who-does-things, Republican president to give out the truth in the matter, which would justify the unions and the Socialist Party and would brand his own partizans as inw-brenkers on a dozen counts. On the other hand, a whitewashing report sustaining Peabody and Bell and their employers would not be advisable now, because the labor organizations and the labor press have been able, despite their poverty, to get a good share of the truth before the people-and also because it has come to light that the Peabody-Bell gang were not even bonest with their own em-

Rider tools they employed. We have no expectation that this reminder will bring that report out from the dusty pigeon-holes of President Roosevelt's desk. We only hope that it may serve to clear the cobwebs from the minds of some of the too trustful workingmen who took the Strenuous One's promises at face value end who voted for the candidate of the mine owners and mill owners and railway owners and bankers and insurance sharks on the strength of his own assurance that he was a "good man" and believed in a "square deal" It is said that "Experience is a hard school, but fools will learn in no other." If this be a fair test we are inclined to think that Carlyle's dictum about the English people may be applied as well to the United States-we mean his saying that "England is in habited by thirty million people, most ly fools." But we can beat the Eng lish-for there are eighty millions of us.

ployers, but made graft on a big scale

out of the infamous job they were

hired to do, so that some of the mine

owners themselves are now ready to

expose the corruption of the Rough

THE PARTY AND THE CHURCH.

In response to our editorial remarks under the headline "A Last Word (We Hope) on the Berger Case", State Secretary Thomas sends us a letter which. as it concerns the general question of party policy and not the personal aspects of the case which have been so exhaustively discussed, it seems worth while to print and comment upon—the more so as it has to do with the attitude of the party in view of the attacks of the Catholic clergy. about which some of our comrades are losing rather too much sleep. She

"The Worker claims that the Social ists of the United States require stricter rules (than those followed in Kurope) on account of 'the difference

of economic and political conditions, and because European countries still retain various 'relics of feudalism.'
"Now it should be stated that these relics of feudalism have very different force in different Europ and that in Germany there is scarce a shadow left of them except the mon archy and the church. The monarchy indeed, we do not have in America areny and the charce. The monarcay indeed, we do not have in America but the Catholic church stands upon nearly the same footing here as in Germany. Let it be remembered that this church which has been so earnest ly fought by the Socialists of Germany is not the established church of Ger-many, except in a few kingdoms. But many, except in a few kingsoms. But the government regards it with favor as a bulwark of capitalism, just as the capitalist politicians and the capital-ists favor it in America, for the same reason. The German Socialists do not fight the Roman Catholic church from tility to religion. They fight it be se they must—because the Catholic cause they must—because the Catholic clergy will not let the Social Demo-cratic Party alone. The Milwaukee Socialists are beginning to fight the Roman Catholic clergy for the same n. The Milwaukee comrades longed all attacks, and in fact pur ignered all attacks, and in fact pursued the policy advocated by The Worker. This policy may be wise in all localities where the movement is not yet sufficiently developed to draw much of the fire of the clerical enemy. But it has become impossible in Milwaukee, and will become impossible in every place where the party becomes strong enough to be 'dangerous.' We have reached a point where it is worth while for the capitalists to spend large sums of money on anti-Socialist literature in Milwaukee. For instance, Father Kress' attack on Socialism is given out to the children in the parochesi schools, with the admonition to

ter' were distributed in the Catho and schools just before the election. Judge Carpenter, be it noted was the candidate whose re-election Comrade Berger opposed as the head of the Catholic anti-Socialist move-

"It is not true that we have no relic of fendalism in America. The Catholic church itself is the most powerful relic of the feudalistic era in the world. And its interior construction olicy and aims in all countries. Wha It is in Germany, that it is in Ameri-ca, with very slight variations.

"The coalitions which the German French, Belgian, Dutch, and Italian Social Democrats form with the Lib eral parties are usually anti-clerical conditions, and these Liberal parties are always anti-clerical in policy. The ction of Comrade Berger was there French, Belgian, Dutch, and Italian German Social Democratic policy, exof colur so far as to form a conlition

"Did Comrade Berger and the Milwankee Social Democrats make a mis take? We claim they made none. We claim that they applied the policy of the International Social Democrats to an occasion where this policy was exactly applicable and wise.

"If, however, we have made a mishave our mistake pointed out. But we must be pardoned for remaining un onvinced by the snap jugments of the National Committee or of any part of the Socialist press. A principle is in-volved, and should be freely discussed."

We think that Comrade Thomas entirely misses the point, and so we are obliged to make some comment.

In the first place, it is not correct

to say that "the Catholic church stands upon nearly the same footing here as in Germany." In Germany, as in several other European countries. there is a powerful Clerical party, resting largely upon the beasant class, even where there is no formal connec tion between church and state. In the United States there is neither a peasan class in the strict sense nor a Clerical party. The Catholic church and, with ess vigor, several of the Protestant churches, do meddle in politics here and do support capitalism and oppose Socialism; but there is nothing corresponding to the so-called Centrum o German politics; the influence of the clerical elements here is thrown about equally into both the old parties, and it is distinctly an auxiliary to capital ism, not an independent reactionary force. To say that "the German gov ernment regards the Catholic church with favor as a bulwark of capital sm" is not correct. The German Cen ter is not a capitalist party in the true sense of the phrase; historically it is reactionary and anti-capitalist party; it is regarded by the real capitalist ele ments there as an opposition party but it is strong enough in itself to "hold up" the government and exac from it a price for allying itself with the government against the Social

Again, it is not correct to say that in Germany there is "scarce a shadow left for the relics of the pre-capitalist period) except the monarchy and th church". This is to ignore completely the peasant class (essentially different as it is from our farming class), the class of great landholders (quite different, again, from our large farmers) the power of the hereditary nobility in the legislatures of nearly all th states, the indirect election and high property qualifications for voting in nearly all the legislative elections and many of the municipal elections, the subordination of the municipalities to the central administration, the appointive character of nearly all the ad ministrative and judicial offices and their consequent independence of par liamentary control, and the vast millestablishment which raises for our German comrades special ques tions that we in the United States do not have to consider. From the economic point of view

then. Germany is not such a typica capitalist country as the United States The class struggle is by no means s simple and direct there as here; there is the struggle between the bourgeoisi and the proletariat, just as here, but there is also the struggle between the bourgeoisie and other elements older than it, represented by their own sep arate and persistent parties. From the political point of view the difference is still greater. The typical political form of the capitalist system is the representative republic or, if not that, the limited monarchy on the English plan in which the monarch is s mere figurehend; but German monarchy, whether we speak of the Em pire or (with a few exceptions) of the states, is quite a different thing; with its enormous prerogative, with its bu reaucracy, with its great military force, and (in the states) with its limb tations on the suffrages, it approaches almost as nearly to the Russian form on the one hand as to the English on the other. These wide departures from the typical economic and political forms of capitalism impose upon out German commdes the necessity in many cases of departing from the strict rules of Socialist policy, cape cially of forming coalitions from time to time, not as a means of fighting capitalism itself, but in the hope of ging about just those typical capitailst forms with the consequent clear fight between proletariat and boun-gesials which actually exist-here to the

alse in the world. But if we in this ountry are to learn from our com rades in Germany, it must be by fol lowing their example in so far as con ditions are similar, not by imitating those abnormal methods which are forced upon them by abnormal condi-

The paragraph in Comrade Thoma letter beginning, "It is not true that we have no relics of feudalism in America", is confusing if not positive ly incorrect. The Catholic church America is no more a relic of feudal ism than Comrade Thomas and the present writer are relics of savagery no doubt our ancestors were savages but we have become quite different from those ancestors. In this country the Catholic church is a typical capi talist institution; if it still kept it medieval character, the America capitalists would and could have no

use for it. It is true that "the German, French Belgian, Dutch, and Italian Liberal parties I with which the Socialist there sometimes form coalitions] are anti-clerical in policy." That very fact marks the difference between the situation there and here, Here there is no such thing as a Liberal party (anti-clerical or otherwise) in the Eu ropean sense, just as there is no Cleri cal party.

We know that the Catholic as an organization is fighting Social ism, not in Milwaukee alone, but all over the country. In so doing it is acting as one of the agencies of capitalism. So are various other organizations, clerical and secular. The Presbyterian church is taking up just the same fight. In certain parts of the country the Scandinavian Lutheran church is doing the same things that Comrade Thomas reports the Catholic church as doing in Milwaukee. But all of these are here mere adjuncts to capitalism, not separate forces. Nor is there here, as in Germany, any liberal and anti-clerical bourgeoisie for us to co-operate with in opposition to the clerical attack. We have to make our own fight here, and it will be most effective if it continues, as it has been (with few exceptions) in the past, a straight Socialist fight against capitalsm in all its forms and under all its disculses at once. Mark Hanna, though a Protestant,

is reported to have said, not long bere his death, that the Republican party and the Catholic church would bet the great bulwark against Socialism in this country. He well knew the political skill of the Catholic cier gy and well knew, also, the effective ness of religious dissensions in distracting the people's minds from ecoionic questions and keeping them divided and weak. Nothing would give that shrewd capitalist politician great er satisfaction, were he alive to-day than to see the Socialists of Milwan kee tending to abandon their strice partisan independence and allowing hemselves to be drawn into a sepa ate fight against this one particular ally of capitalism. That is just what the politician-bishops most wish-todraw our fire, to lend us into a by-path where the ultimate objects of the S callst movement can be obscured and sectarian prejudice can be brough into play, where we can be made t appear as an auti-Catholic party in-

tend of an anti-capitalist party. But we are confident that the party will not permit itself to be led int any such false position. Even in Milwaukee, we have reason to hope, better counsels will prevail-for the much discussed Berger case was, after all only an isolated act to which the prominence of the actor has given an unduly serious appearance. However try; to defend their course on theoretiche grounds, we do not believe that they will repeat the action which has given rise to so much controversy.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWEL The "Social Democratic Herald," b

the clock period of the roles of the color of the force case, it omitted the paragraph:

" Eleter L. Berger was wrong, flagrantly wrong, in my judgment; but in permitting the extremely exasperating indignities of capitalist candidate upon the Socialis Party to sting him tuto preference for rival capitalist candidate, his motive wa ure and will not be impeached by any wh now him or are familiar with the atten-

As this paragraph included the strongest words that Debs used in confermation of Berger's action, the suspi cien that the Milwaukee paper omitte it intentionally was almost irresistible Two reasons are now given for the omission. In the first place, "there were certain mechanical reasons why we had to decrease the length of the Debs article." But furthermore—

"as long as some part of the letter he be left out, it was a merciful thing that just the above particular paragraph did no get in, for we are good friends of Deb and we always wish Debs to appear from his best side, for he is a noble, warm-heart ed fellow, while the paragraph Melliy quotes makes him a narrow bigot who is ignocant of international factics."

This is rich. Anyone whose judgment tells him that Berger was fiagrantly wrong, even though he gives Berger full credit for purity of metive, is "a narrow bigot who is ignorant of international tactics." But Debs is "a noble warm-hearted fellow", nevertheless, so the "Heraid" will subject his article to a merciful censorship in order not to expose his bigotry and article to a merciful consorably for not to expose his bigotry

his is about the limit. Neither Pie

Nono's assumption of infallibility could go farther nor De Leon's impudent malignity could much excel this new canon that the fact of differing The capitalist class not only own and

with Berger constitutes one, facto, an ignorant bigot. If the "Herald" continues on this line it will soon be cited by all connoisseurs of humon among the things "that make Milwau vee famous."

We observe that William E Trant-

mann and Thomas J. Hagerty are speaking with Daniel De Leon on the platform of the S. L. P. We do not know whether or not Hagerty is still a party member, though we do know that he has been getting engagement o speak on the strength of the ger supposition that he was such. Traut mann, however, is not only a party member but a National Committee man, and we submit that his action is grave breach of party discipline. opinion his action is worse tha that for which we have so severely blamed Victor L. Berger, because it in volves an element of duplicity. Ber ger is perfectly open and above board in advising Socialists, when they had no ticket of their own in the field—and only then-to vote for the least objectionable of other candidates. mann, in a letter published in this pa peo a few weeks ago, explicitly denied and his whole subsequent conduct has shown the falsity of his denial. Leon is an hisidious enemy of Social ism, wearing the mask of a friend, and is therefore a worse enemy than those make no pretenses of friendship De Leon goes into various places where the Socialist Party is in the ield for no other purpose than to disrupt and destroy-in other words, to do the work of the capitalists in a far ore vicious way than do Matz-and Trautmann and Hagerty go with him and help him. We call upon all comrades to see that Hagerty gets no further chance to pose as a repre sentative of the Socialist Party; we call upon the comrades of Ohio to see that Trautmann either stops speak-Ing for a hostile party or gets out our National Committee.

A reader of The Worker asks us papers in Germany are owned by the party as such or whether they as is the case in this country by publishing associations composed of party members. The party paper Germany are no more owned by the party, in legal form, than they are in this country; and they are just as fully under actual party control there as they are here, and no more. In Ger-many the ordinary method is to have certain "Vertrauensmänner"—that is, trusted men-chosen by the comra the view of the law, these men are the legal owners of the papers, act-ing under a firm name, as Auer & Co. or Paul Singer & Co., and others. In trustees for the partys and we do not know of any case where they have proven false to their trust. German ocialists do not carry party questions into the capitalist courts. They know what comradeship and discipline mean and can discuss differences withou calling each other scoundrels and fakirs. That is one reason why they have so strong a party, notwithstand-ing the law puts even greater obsta-cles in their way than it does in ours.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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

Weekanding July 8. July 15 Single subscriptions12,068 11.821 Outside bundles 100 Samples Exchanges Sold at office in bundles 583 583 or at retail 1,008 14.978 14.214

THE SONG OF THE

SWEATSHOP SLAVE.

For twenty summers I've ant and toiled, Buried alive in this fever den: ly, telling, telling, ever telling To clothe my weather fellown

Scarce ferty years and these bairs tur

On poisoned air and tear-steeped bread! Tis strange, indeed, I've not sought Death Hat stranger be never found me When he has feasted by my side

I've sat and toiled in this prison-room I've sat and toiled in this prison-room
Till all around was dark and drear;
Ay, clothing Idleness in velvet,
While I had scarce a rag to wear.
I've had no man call me friend.
Nor soul to soothe my sorrow!
A desert bounds my view to-day,
A sea of ice to-morrow.

A sea of lee to-moreov.

For twenty years, in this garret high,
I've lived alone wind a million nonis;
Passing along the road of life,
And doing nought but paying tells.
I've crossed no aerthly paradise,
No chequiering apots of gladness,
And every finger-post was marked,
"To suffering" and "To sudders."

Westled to pule-featured Poverty,
She vuided my fate with an iron hand,
And ever structure I sought to relse
Was built by hope and hased on sand:
Each dream of my youth has passed awas

Keek dream of my youth has passed away.
All craving for life been bankind:
And I cry to my God with upraised hands
"Is there hope, when all hope is van
ished?"

WHITE WORKERS MAY SING, TOO The following negro fett-rong, reperied from a fanthern plantation, requires but a little editing to make it hi the white wage-norker as well.

Nigger with de meion patch,
His secont fell on de vine,
De white man ent de meion up,
Nigger git de rhise.
Lawdy! Lawdy! gin't it hard, nin't bard? Lawdy! Lawdy! so hard!

It is worth while to give Se

THE NEW REVOLUTION.

out they also own and control the machinery of government. They own they own and control the industries and business of the country-because they own the jobs. The old Southern slave owners had all the laws made. interpreted and enforced in the interest of the slave-holding class and against the interest of the slaves because they were the owning class of the South. The capitalist class of today (another set of slave owners) have he laws made in their own interest. nterpreted in their own inferest, even if their judges have to twist and stretch the law all out of shape in dong so, and enforced in their own interest, because they are the owning class of the country. The owning or employing class of every nation always controlled the government, and through the government they over-awed and controlled the working class, whether the working class were slaves

But both the little and the big capi talists always make common cause against the working class, Just as the large and small slave owners united to have laws passed to perpetuate the slavery of the negro. The Citizens' Alliance of Colorado is composed of small capitalists, would-be small capitalists and millionaires, who put up the money to hire the thugs and thieves to do their dirty work, while these enimently respectable law breakers and hypocrites stayed in their stores and offices and posed as the patron saints of law and order. However much the small capitalists hate the large capitalists who are oppressing and robbing them, their class interests compel them to unite with the big capitalists and oppress and rob the perpetuate wage slavery. This is why we see both the little and the big capitalists united in their demand for the open shop. They know, whether all rade unionists know it or not, that trade unionists are really fighting to abolish wage slavery and the capitalist system, or the private ownership of industry. They know that the demand of organized labor for the right to have say as to the conditions of labor mder which the workers shall work is bound to end in the demand of o ganized labor for the right to have all the say as to the conditions of labor under which the workers shall work In other words, they know if the workonce given the right to partly control the shops and facto they will sooner or later demand the right to control them entirely; and that if they ever get control of the shope and factories they will then demand the further right to own them.

erfs or wage earners. The big capi

ally getting control of the governmen

because they already own nearly everything worth owning.

The little capitalists (the middle

class-Bryan's "common people") fight the big capitalists (the trust magnates).

"The more you give your men, the more they want," is the way Parry puts it; and the capitalist class have begun to realize that they must have the open or non-union snop and stop these demands for a little more of this and a little more of that before th demands become dangerous. That I the real reason why organized capital is now demanding the open shop.

The ordinary trade unionist sees in this demand for the open shop merely an attempt of a lot of greedy, grasping capitalists to crush the they can get cheaper labor and make profits. But the intelligent Sosees in this open shop question a struggle between the two classes—the work-ing class and the capitalist class—for the ownership, control and manage ment of all industry. This fight is now on, and the open shop is merely the oc casion of the war, not the cause of the

So you see, fellow trade unionists that we are up against the most serious proposition that we have ever had to face. Now, what are we going to do about it? Shall we continue to fight, as we have done in the past, merely for "just a little more." conditions of labor, or to make the bad bosses be "good?" Shall we hand down to our children this everlasting struggle for jobs and bread, this present barbaric system of industry that is giving to the working class just a bare living? Shall we continue to produce untold wealth by our toll and let those who produce practi cally nothing take and enjoy nearly all of the product of our toil? Or shall we change our tactics like the revolutionary patriots of demand as men that henceforth and forevermore the working class shall be free and independent?

Don't you know that the colonists the oppression of King George for many long, weary years, and during all that time all they did and during at that the at the was to beg for and demand just a lit-tle more freedom or a little less op-pression? Don't you know that they had expensive lobbles at the British Court, just as our trade unions have expensive lobbles at the court in Washington? And the more they begged and demanded, the more the king oppressed them, until at last they quit asking for "just a little dom and demanded all their more" freedom and demanded an their liberty? Den't you know that this long struggle before 1776 was neces-sary to propare the people for citizen-ship in the coming republic? Not only that, but this struggle gave them co in each other and inspired them with the courage and the man-bood to strike the blow for political m when the increasing oppres don of the British ruling class force them to demand the overthrow of the ystem of the private ownership government or king rule, and the set-ting up in its place of the system of the public collective ownership of government, or a government of the peo-This was the most revolutionary step

that any people had ever taken; this change from the system of the private ownership of government, or king rule, to that of the public collective ownerto that of the public collective owner-ship of government, or the rule of the people. No wonder the people hesi-tated so long before taking this leap in the dark as it seemed to many. No wender they were content for so many years to demand that their king just be a good king; because most of them

did not then see how they could pos albly do without a king to rule then and protect them. But not until the king became so "bad" that they could no longer endure him did they see the altogether. And you will notice that this revolution did not destroy govern ment. It merely changed t system of government. That was all.

In like manner the trade unionists who have been struggling against the many years, during all of which time they have merely been begging for and freedom, or a little less industrial op-pression; who have been on strike and ouncing the oppression of their capitalist masters, will soon be compelled actually driven, to demand complete industrial freedom. But not until Old King Capital gets so "bad" that the longer endure his on workers can no industrial liberty, demand the complete overthrow of the system of the private ownership of industry, and set up in its place the system of the public collective ownership, control and management of industry. In other words, they will put an end to capitalist ownership. The working class—the producer of wealth—will own, manage and control the land, the tools, the machinery, etc., which they work. This is what Socialists intend to do. This is really what the trade unions are making for, and they are preparing the working class for citizenship in the coming Industrial Co-operative Com

We see that the founders of this government overthrew king rule and set up a system of political democracy (or government of the people) as a re of long years of oppression by the Brit-ish ruling class and of long years of resistance to this oppression before war was declared. The men who redisted this oppression and demanded better conditions may be compared to the trade unionists of to-day. They had the sense to unite and organize to better their condition, and the man hood to resist oppression. Most of them denied that they were organized and struggling to overthrow king rule. Few of them realized that this would be the outcome of their demands for better government under king rule. They were just "pure and simple" colonists who thought they had to have a king, but wanted a good king were rebels and traitors, and didn't know it. Even after the shooting down of many citizens in Boston by British soldiers in 1770 because the excited crowd would not disperse; even after there had been fights between citizens and soldlers at Lexington and Concord and other places, most of the people hoped and believed that the king would be "good," and there would be peace and harmony between the ruling class of England and the colon

The flerce and determined resistance of the more intelligent and high-spirited workers (trade unionists) to the long oppression of the capitalist class, if kept up, is bound to end in the overthrow by the working class of the en tire capitalist system. The private ownership of industry, like the private ownership of government, has to go. It is a revolutionary step, the most revolutionary step that man has ever undertaken. No wonder so many work ers hesitate when Socialists tell them their plain duty. No wonder so many of them are yet content to demand just a little more," instead of the will have to take this step, or Old King Capital will crush them beyond all power of resistance.

The founders of this republic shed their blood in order that they and those coming after them might have political freedom. They gave us the ballot. We workers can use it and win for our selves and those coming after us in-dustrial freedom. We can misuse it and lose even our political freedom. Already thousands of black workers been deprived of the right to vote. When all the black "niggers have been disfranchised the turn of the white "niggers" who have belped to disfranchise the black workers will come. And if the working class lose their ballot the Republic Is gone, all liberty is gone, and the self-sacrificing work of the revolutionary patriots of

Socialism is the only hope of the working class. It is the only salvation of the working class from the grinding oppression of capitalism and the bru tal degradation of wage slavery. How can the working class be free when another class of men own their jobs. manage and control the machinery etc., which they must work in order The Socialist Party is the new lib-

erty party. It is here in response to the beseeching cry of the non-unionist and the desperate demand of the trade unionists for better conditions of labor. It is here to give the self-reliant and fearless trade unionist what really be has all along been blindly fighting for; it is here to give the more timid and less independent non-unionist what he has all along been begging and hoping for economic liberty-the right of the worker to get and enjoy all that his labor produces. The old-fashloned strike has been knocked out by the new-fashioned, rapid-fire injunction It is impossible for all the workers to unite on the industrial field do trade unions), but they can unite, they must do so, on the political field and strike at the ballot box. They can now se-cure by voting for their class interests that ilberty which they have so long Werkingmen, trade unionists, use

your ballots intelligently while you yet have the ballot. Otherwise you may vote the ballot out of your own hands. -Searchlight.

RISHOP SPEAKS TRULY.

Bishop Mercer of Tusmania (Pro-testant) has created a great stir in Australia by making the following Protestant Individualism. tries not to pour medicines down the threat of suffering humanity, but to search out the root of the disease, to strengthen the bonds that hold man to man, and to stand united, the strong to the weak.

or Chauvinistic. We shall not dwell here upon the differences between "Iskra" and the Bund, constituting a

regrettable page in the history of Ru

dan Socialism. Suffice it to say that

the discussion of the Issue led "Iskra"

to express its doubts as to the usefu

zation of the Jewish proletariat,

ness of maintaining a special organi

many of its partizans considered the

very existence of the Bund an an-

At the second convention of the So

cial Democratic Party of Russia, which took place in the latter part of 1903.

and which was expected to consum

the Bund proposed a regulation

mate the organization of the Party,

would guarantee it the necessary free

dom of action. This proposition which would not have affected the po

sition of the Bund within the party

withdrew from the convention and

since then the Bund has ceased to be

long to the Party.
[That the Bund was right in its at

titude was demonstrated immediately

following the adjournment of the sec-ond convention of the Party, which

split in two as a result of the new conspiratory form of organization it

adopted. This split has paralyzed the

activity of the party for the last two

not been wasted, however, and one

may hope, using the words of one of the Russian comrades, (V. Akimov, "A

Contribution to the History of the

ness the fifth stage of our develop-

ment, when the Russian movement will rise to the level now reached by

the movement of the Jewish workmen

when the just demands of the Bund

will be satisfied by our Party."-

whether the Bund was right in adopt-

ing the resolution with reference to

national autonomy. In free Russia, a

some future convention of all Rossian

Socialists, the national question will be

the other national organizations will

submit to the common decision. But

of the Jewish proletariat is actually

useless and to desire the disappearance

committees of the Party would never

be able to do what the Bund has don

ilizing influence of the Bund upon the

Jewish masses the strong ties which

unite it with the Jewish proletariat,

make the existence of the Bund indis

pensable and call for freedom of action

m its part. And in the interest of th

struggle against Antisemitism which

all Socialists must conduct, it is im-

the activity of the Jewish proletarint,

be well marked in the Russian revolu

tionary movement. It is necessary

that the emancipation of the Jews be

ble, not even an act of justice from

the standpoint of Socialist principles

Jewish proletariat plays and will play

Unity in Action.

It should be added that the rupture between the Bund and the Social Dem

ocratic Party has by no means prevent

ed the former from acting in perfect harmony with the local committees of

in an attempt to bring about a work-

ing agreement between the different Social Democratic organizations and

thereby prepare the ground for a com-

Russia. These efforts have lately borne first Trult; in January of this

year, on the initiative of the Central

of Social Democratic organization

took place in Russia (partially reported

number of questions relating to tac

tics and organization were discussed The following organizations were rep

resented in the conference: The Cer

tral Committees of the Russian Socia

Democratic Labor Party, of the Bund, of the Lettish Social Democratic La-

oor Party, and of the Revolutionary

Party of Little Russia. The resolu-

tions adopted by that conference were also ratified by the following organi-

zations which by accident could not be

represented: The Social Democratic

Party of Poland and Lithuania, the Polish Party "Proletariat," and the

Armenian Social Democratic Labor Or-

"The Party was presided to 1808 but

its Central Committee was arrested soon after its election, and could not then be reconstituted. The party thus censed to ex-

ist, although the local committees and the Bund continued to consider themselves as

organizations of the party.

In a preclamation on the subject of re

cent creats, 25,000 copies of which were published in Yiddish, Russian and Polish

the Bund appeals for the struggle agains

tism by means of a general strike fo

inization. Translator.]

plete union of the proletariat of

the latter during the recent events.

in the liberating movement, the im

of absolutism.

Translator. 1

Democrátic

not the place to discus

The two years' experience

was defeated. Its delegates theret

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The above society was founded in the sparity of the basic society was founded in the sparit of solidarity and Socialist thought, its numerical strength (at present composed of 194 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 feanist enembers) is rapidly laced the sparity of the sparity in the sparity is sparity in the sparity in the sparity in the sparity is sparity in the sparity in the sparity in the sparity is sparity in the sparity in t

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many Russian Social Democrats group war. Altogether 305 proclamations ed around the "Iskra" who accused the were issued during the year, the total number of copies of 241 of them amounting to 688,000. [The May Day Bund of having become nationalistic

proclamation of the Central Commit

tee was distributed in 1902 in 20,000 copies; 1903, in 70,000 copies; 1904, in

two organs of the Central Committee

—the "Arbeiter Stimme" and "De Bund"—besides several papers issued by the local. Those published abroad

are the "Judischer Arbeiter" and a

Latest News"). It recently began the

publication of another review, "Vest nik Bunda," in the Russian language

Since its establishment the Bund bee

festo," Lassalie's "What Is a Consti-tution?" Kautsky's "The Erfurt Pro-

gram" and "The Day After the Revo

lution," Lafargue's "The Religion of

famous revolutionists, several pamph

ing the year named for baying particl

the Bund's activiti

These figures speak for themselves

and need no comment. The reader is only reminded of the fact that meet

ings, demonstrations, Socialist publica

tions, are absolutely prohibited in Rus

The Question of Nationality.

lets against Zionism and others

"Poslednia Izvestia"

90,000 conies: 1905, in 130,000 copies

JEWISH PROLETARIATS. (Continued from page 1.) being treated more severely than the

THE COMING OF THE COMMON MAN.

"SETTING CLASS AGAINST CLASS."

For centuries the world has been

preparing for the coming of the com-

mon man. And the period of prepar-

ation virtually past, labor, conscious

of itself and its desires, has begun a

definite movement toward solidarity.

It believes the time is not far distant

bor sincerely believes itself justified in his by the terrible indictment it

ings against capitalistic society. In

the face of its enormous wealth, capitalistic society FORFEITS ITS

RIGHT TO EXISTENCE when it per

All the social forces are driving man

on to a time when the old selective law will be annulled. There is no es-

caping it, save by the intervention of

catastrophes and cataclysms quite un-thinkable. It is inexorable. It is in

exorable because the common man de-

common man says, is his day; the com

mon man's day, or, rather, the dawn

ing of the common man's day.

Nor can it be denied. The evidence

is with him. The previous centuries, and more notably the inneteenth, have

marked the rise of the common man,

From chattel slavery to serfdom, and

No, the Socialists did not divide the

people into classes.

Capitalism divided the people into

The Socialists have merely been hon

et accordingly, instead of blindfold-

act accordingly, instead of blindfold ing themselves and making believe that there were no classes.

toric mission, of the working class to

bear the brunt of the fight for the

overthrow of capitalism and the intro-duction of Socialism.

It is its mission to do so because it

is to its proximate interest to do so.

The Socialist movement is based

upon this fact. It is based upon the class struggle between the

class struggle between the working

it before. Gent's natures would pre

It is not our fault that they exist.

But they do exist.

And the capitalist class is constant-

ly gnawing at the vitals of the work

ing chars.
We can't wipe the classes out of ex-

istence by closing our eyes and ignoring their existence. We can only in-vite disaster that way. The only way to wipe them out of

existence is by the oppressed class conquering the oppressing class and absorbing it.

There was once a little animal, no b'gget

than a fox.

And on five toes he scampered over Ter-

They call him Echliques, and they called

him very small,

And they thought him of no value when

they thought of him at all.

For the lumpish Dinoceras and Corypho

Were the heavy aristocracy in days of long

Said the little Echippus: "I am going to

I'm gring to have a flawing tall! I'm going

have a mane! I'm going to stand fourfeen hands high on

The Corephodont was horrified, the Dino

And they chased young Echippus, but he

Then they laughed enormous laughter, and

they grouned enormous grouns,

And they hade young Kohippus "go and view his father's bones."

small as now we see,
And therefore it is evident you're always

What! He a great, tall, handsome beast, with hoofs to gallop ou!

Why, you'd have to change your nature!

Then they functed him disposed of, and

That was the way they argued in "the Early Eocene."

II

There was once an Anthropoldal Ape, fa

And everything that they could do he al-ways did the best;

So they naturally disliked bim, and they

gave him shoulders cool, And, when they had to mention him, they

Cried this pretentions upe one day: "I'm

And stand upright, and hunt and fight, and conquer all I can!

I'm going to cut down forest trees to make my houses higher!

I'm going to kill the Mastodon! I'm going

Loud screamed the Anthropoldal Apes with

THE ETHICS OF PRODUCING CLASSE

Among producers two fundamental moral convictions have arisen and gained general acceptance. They are the ethic of usefulness and the ethic of fellowahlp. The ethic of meridiness is held among all kinds of producers, farmers as well as employees, and is of ancient standing; while the ethic of -fellowahlp, though it has sporadically developed among penasits, serts, and laborars in all times, has reached its completest expression only emong the modern protectariat, and half become widespread only in this century, - W. J. Ohent, in "Mass and Class."

MAND THIS PAPER TO A ERIEND.

laughter wild and gay tried to catch that boostful one, but be always got nway.

said the Loxolophodon

smarter than the rest.

color to be a Man!

the Psychozoic plain!".

eras shecked:

going to be!

be a Horse!
And on my middle-finger-nalls to run

earthly course!

tiary rocks.

We wish they did not exist. ..

for not to have now class structle

stend of wishes

The classes exist.

term, class struggle, sounds

we have to deal with facts in

It is the mission, the logical and his-

mits widespread, bestlai poverty.

of capitalism. And la

of the dark ages of feudalism,

serfdom to what he bitterly

"wage slavery," he

day, and never so menacing. He does the work of the world, and he is be

ginning to know it. The world cannot get along without him, and this also he is beginning to know. All the hu-

man knowledge of the past, all the

scientific discovery, governmental ex-periment, and invention of machinery,

have tended to his advancement. H

standard of living is higher. His com

princes ten centuries past. His civil and religious liberty makes him a free man, and his ballot be peer of his betters. And all this has tended to

make him conscious, conscious of him self, conscious of his class. He look

about him and questions that ancient law of development. It is cruel and wrong, he is beginning to declare. It

ed. Why should there be one empty

of ten men can feed a hundred? What

if my brother be not so strong as 1? He has not sinned. Wherefore should

he bunger—he and his sinless little

is food and shelter for all, therefor

London, in "The War of the Classes

let all receive food and shelter.-Jack

It is to the proximate interest of

the capitalist class to continue the capitalist system, so that it can keep

on exploiting the working class out the bulk of the product of its toil.

It is to the proximate interest

talist system and introduce Sociali

The interests of the two classes

ure the full product of its toll.

therefore utterly antagonistic.

interest of the working class

This is the line of battle

a world to gain.

talist class.

"YOU MUST ALTER HUMAN NATURE!"

so as to abolish exploitation and se

I repeat that the reason the brun

and introducing Socialism is placed

upon the shoulders of the working

class is because it is to the proximate

Because it is the only class that has

nothing to lose but its chains, and has

The working class against the capi-

To be sure, Socialism is ultimately

to the interest of everybody. But peo

ple as a rule are swayed by their prox-imate, not by their ultimate, interest

As for the minor economic groups

the farmers, small business men, etc. the only sensible thing for them to

do is to ally themselves with the class

with which their interests are the most

nearly identical, which happens to be the working class.

The class struggle will continue ur

Then, class distinctions will be abol

ished by abolishing the economic in-justice which causes them.—John M.

Work, in "What's So and What Isn't."

he minded not a wbit:

And they pelted him with coc which didn't seem to hit.

And then they gave him reasons which

they thought of much avail

To prove how his preposterous attemp

Sahl the sages: "In the first place, th

And second, if it could be, it would not

And third and most conclusive, and admit

They chuckled then triumphantly, these

111.

Unusually clever he, unusually brave,

the borders of his cave.

startted and surprised,

Said be: "My friends, in course

shall be civilized!

There was once a Neolithic Man, an enter

And he sketched delightful mammoths on

We are going to live in cities, and build churches and make laws!

We are going to est three times a day

We're going to turn life upside down abo

We're going to want the earth, and take

We're going to wear a pile of stuff outside

out proper skins;
We are geing to have Diseases; and Accomplishments; and Sins!"

Then they all rose up in fury against the

Said one: "This is chimerical! Utopian

Absurd!"
Sald another: "What a stupid life! To

You must alter Human Nature!" and the

Thought they: "An answer to that last it

It was a clinching argument—to the Neo lithic Mind!" -Charlotte Perkins Gilman

CAPITALIST EDITOR'S LOGIC.

CAPITALIST EDITOR'S LOGIO.

The New York "Globe" is extremely sorry that Jack London has written the book "The War of the Classes," because it will discourage the American youth in his ambition to become rich and spread discontent among the masses; and the only excuse for the hook the editor finds is in the fact that everything Jack London ways is "absolutely true." Consequently, the American youth is to be elevated through deceit and falsehoods, according to the logic of this worthy editor. But "tyranny feeds upon ignorance."—Common Sense.

When you have read this paper, don't

all sat back and smiled.

will be hard to find!"

dull, upon my word!"

Cried all "Before such things you idiotic child,

prehistoric patience comes quickly an end.

without the natural cause!

as much as we can hold

boastful friend:

prising wight, made his simple implements unusual-

lean and hairy shapes;

For these things passed as argue with the Anthropoidal Apes!

ting no reply,
would have to change your nature;
We should like to see you try!"

thing cannot be done!

be any fun!

ly bright.

Said they: "You always were as low and To his Neolithic neighbors, who

burden of abolishing capitalism

working class to destroy the capi-

belly in all the world, when the

ones? Away with the old law.

sm. Let it be abolis

Never was he so strong as he

In some places the administration rts to the most infamous form of ishment, whipping. In 1902, twenty-two workingmen were flogged in Vilna for having participated in a May You Wahl, was present in person, counting the lashes and mocking the victims. A few days later an attempt was made upon his life, but he was only slightly wounded. Hirsh Lekert, who made the attempt, was hanged.

Jewish working girls arrested during demonstration at Libau were enterod by the police upon the register of prostitutes. . . . All the Jewish high-school students are regarded as suspicious characters; "they are sub jected to injustices of all kinds, are insulted, and on the least provocation are expelled from school without mer The number of Jews allowed to Jewish soldiers are subjected to an exreptional treatment; the military au-thorities declare that all Jewish soldiers are rioters, watch them as crim inals and incite the Christian soldier against them.

The government attempted to demo alize the Jewish laboring masses by offering, through special agents under the direction of Zubatov, to support them in their economic demands if they would abandon their political struggle. But this attempt failed con pletely; the masses remain faithfully attached to the Bund.

Massacres and Self-Defense.

these massacres occurred. In the var

ous towns when an outbreak is feared

nev victims only intensified

against Tsarism and

cres was the creation of

the entire world against the lat

onse to the Jewish labor move

on adopted at the fifth conve

nassacres which were being actively

in several cities was also due to this

new organization which, in a certain sense, marks a new era in the history

of the Jewish people, who have been trained by thousands of years of per-secution to servile submission and cow-

ardice. Of the devotion and heroism

of the members of "Self-Defense"

their struggle with the organized po

lice gangs in the recent Zhitomir

Translator.]

assacre bears eloquent testimony.

small, are opposed to the Bund, and they have more than once helped the

covernment in its struggle against it.

Of course the capitalists would lite see the "Pale" and the exception

laws abolished; but they would like

to attain this end not by a struggle against the government, but by ser-vility to it. The Zionists are also out-

spoken enemies of the Bund, because it distracts the Jewish masses from

their "historical mission", which is the

creation of a Jewish state in Palestine

the Zionists who dissuade the work

ingmen from participating in the strug-

grouse in them the spirit of racial ex-

clustveness is most pernicious to the Socialist movement and the Bund in-

At present the Bund represents a pow

erful and united organization which

the government has failed to break

up. It is pre-eminently a proletarian organization, imbued with a purely

give a clearer idea of its activities we

shall cite a few figures from its report

to the International Congress at Am

The Bund's Activities

The number of workingmen belong

ing to the organization is no less than

20,000. During the year from June, 1903, to July, 1904, there were held

418 meetings' (not counting the ordinary meetings of committees and groups), forty-five demonstrations, for-

ty-one political strikes, and 109 strikes

of May the Bund organized sixty-sev

en mass meetings and thirty-seven po-litical strikes. It published twenty-three proclamations with reference to

the "pogroms" and sixteen about the

1. The number of people who attended tions meetings exceeded 1,000 persons in twelve cases.

SEE THE OTHER SIDE.

Socialist spirit and linked very

gle against absolutism and try

essantly combats them.

sterdam.

-or somewhere else. The activity of

The Jewish capitalists, large and

In the early days of the labor move-ment among the Jews the opinion pre-valled that the Jewish workingman suffer from the fact of his is due to his being a workingman ex Unable to accomplish its aim either ploited by capital. But this opinion by arrests and deportation, or by trickery, the government decided to refacts to be entertained long. On the sort to the most desperate means; it incited the so-called "pogroms", or contrary, his peculiar position, resulting from legal discrimination against massacres of Jews. Along with the traditional outery, "Death to the his race by the government, soon be came one of the topics of agitation traditional outery, "Death to the Jews!" the additional cry of "Death to And the more the movement grew, the the Social Democrats!" could be heard more keenly the Jewish workingmen at Kishinev and at other places where felt the yok the more did the masses realize their humiliation, and it became clear what the governors usually state to Jewish delegations that these massacres are a of the Jews this movement could be When the Bund was formed in ment. However, the blood of the Kishi-1897 the main reason given for the existence of an exclusively Jewish or hatred which the Jewish proletariat ganization was that the exceptional laws imposed upon the Jewish proletariat a special problem. True, no ter. [The answer of the Bund proletarian organizations but also those of the Liberal oppo tion, declare themselves in favor of mittees of Self-Defense" according to equal rights to all. But no other or ganization would be able to give so tion of the organization. The first much attention and to devote so much test of this new device of the Bund took place at the time of the Gomel reptional and humiliating position of massacre in 1903. It was only due to the Jews, nor could it arouse in the the armed resistance rendered by the Jewish workmen and partly by memthey almost completely lacked with bers of other classes of the population any chance of success such as has that the Gomel massacre did not as-sume the horrible proportions of the Kishineff affair. That the intended

tarian organization like the Bund. The demand for equal rights still emains the most essential point in the practical activity of the Bund. But it has ceased to suffice from the standpoint of principles. Little by little the national question assumed great prom-inence. This was due, as is explained in one of the pamphlets of the to the following causes: The Jewish to the following causes.

proletariat lives among other oppress
proletariat lives among other oppress
proletariat lives the Poles, the Lithu anians, and others-each of which has a national platform. Some of then try to win the Jewish workingman over to their side; there are some bour geois parties which also have national planks in their platform and are try ing in their turn to win over the Jew

Under such circumstances it became impossible to keep out the national question. The Bund was compelled to take a stand upon it, since other the capitalist parties might gain influence over the Jewish proletariat. But the problem was not easy to solve many Socialists think that the ed groping and hesitation the Bund finally adopted the following resolution

at its fourth convention: "Whereas. According to Socialist prin ne class should oppress another, or that the governments should oppress the citizens, but also that one ould oppress another nation, the Convention declares that a state like Russia, which is composed of a num-ber of different nationalities, should in future be organized on federative principles, each nation enjoying complete autonomy, irrespective of the territory occupied by it." The Convention declared, besides, "that the ider of nationality is also applicable to the by with the laboring masses. It is not the committees which compose the Bund, but the rank and file of the or nationality is also applicable to the Jewish people." At the same time, however, the Convention did not con-sider the fine opportune for including the demands for national autonomy of the Jews with the other demands and confined itself, therefore, to a declare tion for the abolition of exceptional legislation against the Jews.

Thus the line of action of the Build has not been changed and the res tion upon the national question has only a theoretical character.

A Source of Disagreement. lowed by an armed insurrection. "Do not forget that life in prison is more terrible than death in the struggle. Let all streets be converted into buttlefields. Let us all The resolution has, however, provoked a good deal of protest on the part of * On the Question of National Auto give our blood for the rights of man and

London, 1902. In adopting this resolution, the Bund citizen." The following are the demi was guided to some extent by the resolu-tion on the same question which the Social 1. The convocation of a Political Asc elected by universal suffrage, without dis ist Party of Austria adopted at its Brillar

inction of sex, religion or nationality.

2. Abolition of the monarchy and the en tablishment of a democratic republic.

3. An eight-hour day in factories, mills, sliops, stores, offices, etc. 4. Inviolability of person and of the

dom of speech; right to organize strikes, associations.

6. Equal civil and political rights for all nationalities. The right of the latter to instruction in their own languages and to their use in public life.

7. Immediate release of all exiles and per

The said seed splured two out of

sons imprisoned for celigious and politics

B. Immediate ecasation of the war. bolition of the standing army and the

If you won't permit the Socialists to aducate you politically, the capitalists will undertake the job later on whether you like it or not.—Jos. Wan-

"CUT OUT THE FREAK IDEA."

By Gladys V. Lamb.

"We've got to eliminate the Free! idea," breathlessly and ungrammati-cally announced my young friend, as he came from the post-office, with the Saturday grist of Socialist papers and

"Listen to this! These papers will

I laid down The Worker, placed my ewing in the work-basket, and pro pared to listen. "Here is what the letter says: 'An-

other thing, I dislike to have you call yourself a Freak or be called one. I lon't like Frenk articles. Of course I don't admire a girl cast in the every day mold, a kitchen girl, or those simon-pure, virtuously ignorant beings. I like a girl of thoughts, of action, filled with the energy of health and youth. But I don't like freaks. You don't either. Men and women who think ahead of their time are not freaks unless their dress and action lesignate them as such. lo not class them as freaks. You do not fill the bill in the two latter matters, for you are pleasingly ordinary. By continually calling or thinking eself a freak, the matter soon be comes a reality. Don't be anything else but a true woman. Cut out the frenk deal. In few circles to-day is a person, either a man or a woman, Socialist ideals considered as being

"What's in a name?" said I. "You are a freak in name only.' "Pretty sensible thoughts, though.

aren't they? I'll think them over. I'll dmit, though, that I haven't an overchelming desire to be 'pleasingly or dinary. I was getting ready to say some

thing becoming to my superior years and experience, when the girl remark ed: "You see it is a matter of indi riduality. I like to be distinct. some of the wise personages of our had the planning of the whole would no doubt be exactly alike, cast n the same mold, as it were, with the same features and ideas."

"And," I said, "it would be a vapid, nsipid, world if everybody agreed with everybody.

"It wouldn't be a scientific, clearcut world, or revolutionary," said my friend, with a mannerism of gesture: Variation or change means life and progress. As soon as any species, in-dividual, or institution stops varying in its essential life, that form is destroyed, or, commonly speaking, it dies. Guizot showed so plainly that the ancient civilizations were domiciple which gained the mastery. result of this domination of one ele ment, those civilizations died out grew up brilliantly only to rapidly de-Now Socialism above all stands of the individual. Capitalism tends to nake individuals uniform in respects in which they naturally should t like, and unlike in ways in which they naturally should be similar

"Pretty warm weather to philoso-I said. "Are you going to cut

out the freak deal?" "Yes, I think I will. The name is beginning to pall on me. Son ume would sound sweeter, anyway." Just then the farm bell rang, telling as that dinner was ready and away ran the girl, singing a snatch of an

We all have our share of the ups and

the downs, fortune dispenses her smiles and her frowns-But Joy is a cargo so easily stored.

That none but a fool would have sor row on board!"

-If the American people are really growing in intelligence we should hear less about the "destruction of the eriminal trusts" during the next four ears.-Jos. Wanhope.

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

The deservedly favorable reception book has resulted in the issuance of a pa-per bound edition at such a price as to enble the comrades to sell it at public meetngs. Its circulation should be pushed. indoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen m valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the matorialistic conception of history it it with out an equal. The local or branch of the Socialist Party that cannot dispose of at least twenty or thirty copies at its oper air meetings this summer is an organization sees it.

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ELECTRICIAN

************** PARTY NEWS.

Mational. The National Executive Committee will meet at headquarters in Chicago. Thursday, July 20, 7 p. m. Second ballot to fill the existing vacancy

closes July 19. Cards for locals or branches to make monthly reports to state secretaries and blanks for state secretaries nthly reports to the National Com mittee have been forwarded to all state secretaries. If each local wil see to it that its report is promptly forwarded to the state secretary, the Naional Office will be enabled to pre sent to the membership a complete re view of the entire national movemen each month in the official bulletin.

Perpetual campaign coupon books have been ordered by the states of have been ordered by the s Louisiana and Rhode Island.

National Committee Motion No. 20: "Whenever a protest is lodged with the National Secretary against any comrade holding any position under the National Committee, or against nominated for such posi tions, the National Secretary shall fore submitting the protest to the members of the committee for their consideration, give the comrade again whom the protest is directed oppor tunity to submit a statement in his o her behalf, should be or she desire t do so. In the case of protests against nominees for any position, this right shall belong to the nominator. whether such nominator be a party member, National Committeeman er division of the party duly recognized as having the right to nominate condi-dates." Tes. 49; no. 6; not voting. 4. National Committee Motion No. 22:

"That the finding of the State Execu tive Board of Wisconsin upon the in vestigation ordered by the committee be accepted and placed on file." Yes, 38; no. 4; not voting, 11. The follow-

Floaten (Colo.)- Am willing to receive and cept the report of the State Committee Wisconsin, if such acceptance construed as sufficient justification for setton of Comrade Berger. If we permit this action to be taken as a precedent, or if we fall to condemn it strongly and clearly, serious injury to the party movemen is certain to result. Steps should at once be taken to block this practise at once and forever. A ruling to that effect is necessary. Am not in favor of "punishing" Com-rade Berger for what was obviously a mistake in tactics. But I shall vote no on the

Smith (Wash.)- On Motion No. 22 I re me to vote. I still hold nutil Wisconsi mrages affiliate with the "National" un-ritle same rule which governs all other ed, we as a National Committee have right to accept or reject their report.

ational Committee Motion No. 23: Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects standing of an organization or ber in the Socialist Party, thirty days' notice shall be given such organination or member and, if requested, an extra thirty days shall be granted to either side before the lullots are sen out to members of the committee, All vidence must be sent through the Na-ional Office." Yes, 37; no, 5; not vot-

Edmiston (Cal.)-I believe that an or s the matter and think Comrade Sparmotion sufficient to secure fair play

the intelligent voting.
Tellanford (N. Y.)—Twenty days' notice is

forficient.

Spargo (N. Y.)—I am in sympathy with the spirit and purpose of the motion, but no not think it wise to tie our hands in the manner suggested. The effect of the motion would be that no matter how seri one the charge made against any perso e the includiction of the National Com date of the charges before we can begin to vote—practically three months before we can act effectually. The motion seems to me "panicky" and ill-considered.

The National Committee is now ing upon Motion No. 25, submitted by National Committeeman Lamb of Michigan: "That Secretary Barnes, in chaif of this committee and of the hip which it represents, be reested to request of the lawyers who quested to request of the many in are dues paying members of the party in good standing, their opinions as to whether the qualifications for membership in any political party are fixed by cate or national law, statute or com-non and as to what, if anything, lawfully constitutes actual membership in Socialist Party of the Committeeman Lamb says:

In its methods, tactics and form of or ranization the challenging Socialist Party aust accept the terms and weapons chosen by its challenged adversary—capitalism. and these terms and weapons are ample for its purposes. We should avoid all un-avful exclusions, expulsions and other acwhich may react unfavorably upon our nization. These are questions of law upon them the specialists, that is to &r the lawyers who are Socialists, are lost competent to give correct informs

Dates for national lecturers and or

âty 24, Milburn; July 25, Coalgate: July 8, Ada; July 27, Okmulgee; July 28,

Felgenbaum (Jewish): July 23, Pitts-

Pa : July 24, 25, 26, Cleveland, O. rge H. Goebel: July 25, Mermenton, uly 24, 25, Jennings; July 20, Eben-taly 27, Lake Charles; July 28, Hous-

Tex.: July 29, Alvin. ations for Labor Day speakers

being received and, engagements being contracted as rapidly as pos-comrades desiring speakers for t day should write to the National tary without delay and the terms

Massachusetts.

standing in the state and 1,054 stamps were sold last month. A aps sold in the corresponding

it of the vote for State Secto not known at this time, but to prebably so election, although

the present temporary Secretary re

Through an oversight it was not stated last week that Walter Thoma Mills was the principal speaker at th picnic.

There were fifty clubs assessed the state debt, of which twentyhave made payment in part or in full Some clubs have been very generous in paying more than their per capita ssessment. This goes a great ways toward making up the inability ers to meet the assessment. The club that have made payment wholly or in part are: Adams, Athol, Clinton, Springfield, New Bedford, Holyoke, Haverhill, Fitchburg, Somerville, Mal Leominster, Dedham, Whitman, Wor cester, Cambridge, Ware, Bridgewater Lawrence, Fall River, Chelsen, West wood, Pittsfield, Everett, Waltham Taunton. Total receipts to July 1 have been \$404.45 and the debt which has been paid has been discounted in many instances, so that the present state debt unpaid is only \$230.65; there remains \$111.95 in the state debt fund which means that when the clubs for ward \$118.70 more the debt will be

Comrade Wyman of Fall River writes: This place, which was enroll ed among the sleeping cities, has be gun to wake. For three years the movement has been in a very bad condition here. The few comrades who remained true to the movement have now determined to make a continuous agitation among the working people cordingly addressed an open-air meet ing last Wednesday. The attention was very encouraging. So an outdoor meet ing will be held every week from nov n and we hope to build up a stro local."

The first meeting of the new Cen-trale Committee on July 11 elected the following officers: Recording and Cor responding Secretary, C. Claus, Final-cial Secretary and Treasurer, M. Livlugston: Secretary of Speakers, S. P. org: Sergeant-at-arms, Bie; Literature Agent, Cyrus Koehler; Grievance Committee, Comrades Tay-lor, O'Lenry, Fuller, Ohlson, and Coveny: Auditing Committee. Silva Koehler, Theobald: Picnic Committe Roewer, Levenburg, Coveny, Silva, and N. J. Sullivan. Seventeen new nembers were admitted. Picnic Co mittee was instructed to endeavor to procure Ben Hanford for Labor Day Open-air meetings are attended and running smoothly; this being due to the speakers and com-rades in the different districts attending to business. Election of Organizer was fald over until next mostler July 25, at 724 Washington street. All

delegates are requested to be on time and with their membership cards. Meetings for the coming week are a

July 21-L and Broadway, G. G. Hall. July 22-Hyde Park, Geo, Roewer, July 25-Union Sq., Somerville. S. Bea July 26 Field's Corner, S. O'Leary,

-Merrimac Sq. Geo. Roewer. July 26-Magone Sq., Somerville, G. G.

July 27-Cor. Columbus Avenue and Tre ont Street, Mrs. S. Merrifield. July 28-I and Broadway. Geo. Roewer.

July 28-Neponset and Minot streets. July 28-Market and Beacon streets

Brighton, Comrade McDonald. July 29-Hyde Park. C. Claus. July 31-East Boston. W. J. Coyne.

There was one of the largest crowds of the season at the Socialist stand or Boston Common last Sunday-over one housand by actual count. Comrades Roewer, Cutting and McDonald spoke

Connecticut.

Edward Perkins Clarke has an excel ent letter in the New London "Day" on the subject of exploitation of school existing od-red banner of the United States of the World proudly waved Sunday, July 16, at the first an-nual picnic of Local Mystic at Sylvia's Woods, near Stonington, Probably hundred persons were present, weath ury of the local received a substantial addition for use in the summer campaign. Socialists were present from Westerly, R. I., Pawcatuck, Stoningsongs were sung and remarks were made by Comrade William Inderelst in German and English and four candidates signed application blanks to become members of the party. A picture of the picnickers was taken. the red fing in the place of honor.

New Jersey.

At the State Committee meeting on uly 9. James M. Reilly presided, Comrade West was seated as delegate from Bergen County. Comrades Brett schneider of Union and Gregory of Passale were seated as substitute delegates for their respective counties. Communication received from Secretary of State stating that our party convention, but not to participate in the primaries. The various countle ted as follows. Bergen: held semi-annual meeting and requested speakers for open-air meeting. Cam-den: makes application for Debs if den: makes application for Debs if State Committee succeeds in bringing him to the state in September. Essex collections; the County Clerk refusin to accept their nominations unless by petition, they requested the Secretary to write the Secretary of State and get a decision from him regarding the matter, with the result as stated above; will hold primaries in five wards of Newark. Passaic: Branch 4 suspended a member for advocating the election of a capitalist candidate: want Mother Jones and Debs; loca ventions Aug. 5. Union: very active, with large distribution of literature; new branch may be organized; meet-ing of local and nominating convening of losal and nominating convention July 16. Corresponding Secretary
reported the printing and distribution
of convention proceedings. Orange
took five couped books; other places
not heard from as yet. Financial Secretary reported total receipts of \$197.85,
turned over to Treasuler. Secretary was
instructed to have all legislative acts of

Taiy 26.

the convention printed and submitted eferendum vote of the member The National Committeeme were instructed to suggest some bet l bulletin. Comrade Goebel volunteer ed to provide speakers to the various request, so far as sh procure them. County Secretaries are requested to give accurate reports of their locals and impress upon their branches the importance of this mat-

At the State Committee meeting an effort was made to provide local speakers for the various counties. Several comrades volunteered their services free, the only cost being car-fare, etc. Comrade Kearns will give one night each week until the close of the cam-paign to Passaic, Union and Bergen counties. Make application for speak-ers to M. M. Goebel, 14 Bridge street, Newark, giving at least two weeks notice. Don't write on Sunday for a speaker for the following Tuesday or Wednesday and then feel offended it you are disappointed; it takes time to communicate with speakers. A plan of campaign should be mapped out for the entire summer, and then forward-ed to Comrade Goebel, who will then be in a position to arrange matters to the best advantage.

The State Organization Committee

has engaged Mother Jones for a weel in the latter part of July or beginning of August. Camden, Essex, and Pas sale countles are booked for dates Other countles desiring to have Mother Jones for a meeting will communicate with the Secretary of the 14 Bridge street, Newark.

The Essex County Campaign Com-mittee is holding open-air meetings in different parts of the county with con tinued success. National Organize M. W. Wilkins has addressed good meetings in Newark and vicinity since July 10. He speaks Thursday evening Friday evening in Orange. This will be the last date for Comrade Wilkin meetings will be held as follows: Sat urday, July 22, Hamburg and Ferry streets, Fred'k Krafft; Monday, Court and Belmont, E. Wind; Tuesday Courthouse, H. R. Kearns; Thursday

Postoffice, Geo. H. Headley. The Campaign Committee meets every Wednesday night at headquar ters. Much interest is shown, at a re cent meeting every branch but one be ing represented.

Pennsylvania. Comrades Ed. Moore and Ella Reeve Colien are dividing the dates originally arranged for Comrade Bigeiow. Dates for Comrade Cohen are July 22 and 23, Erie; July 24, Grand Valley

July 25, Goodwil Hill. The Socialists of Schuylkill County ave nominated the following ticket: Orphans' Court Judge, George W acon of York; Treasurer, M. F. De laney of Shenandoah; Prothonotary Fred, Speidel of Mahanoy City; Clerk of the Courts, Fred, Schoenfelder of Pottsville; Recorder, Louis M. Kazu nas of Shenandoah; Register of Wills Harry Boughey of Pottsvivile; County sioners, John Gwilliam of Coa Dale; Michael Powell of Gilberton; Poor Director, Joseph Rumazaski of Minersville. It was decided to leav open the candidates of District Atto ney and Mine Inspector. The members of the County Committee are M. F. Delaney, Secretary; William Nabitsky Treasurer; C. F. Foley, Organizer Fred Speidel and John Gwilliam.

PHILADELPHIA,

Open-air meetings will be held as Sunday, July 23-North Plaza, City Hall co, Cohen, Sam Clark.

Monday, July 24-Main and Cotton, Man ynnk. W. M. Conway, Jos. Cohen. Tuesday, July 25-Sixty-third and Wood

and. J. J. McKelvey, Simon Knebel.

Wednesday, July 26-Twenty-third and Columbia. W. F. Haywood, W. H. Kee

Thursday, July 27-Germantown and Price. Geo. Cohen. Sam Clark Friday, July 28-Front and Dauphin. Ph

Frankford and Clearfield, E. H. Buebee W. F. Haywood. Saturday, July 29-Lehigh and Kensing on. John Whitehead, Th. Birtwistle.

Lebigh and Germantown. Geo. Cohen Germantown and Bristol. D. Starkman

Jos. Cohen. Forty-second and Lancaster. Ph. Hameter, Daniel K. Young. Passyunk and Moore. W. F. Haywood.

s. Levitsky On Tuesday, July 25, there will b an indoor meeting at Twenty-sixth and Girard avenue, under the auspice of the 15th and 20th Ward Branch The Nicetown Branch of Philadel phis has decided to hold a piente or Park and invites all comrades to at

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

tend.

The following ticket for county officers has been nominated: For of Common Pleas, Court No. 2, Wm. Adams, news agent of Wilmerding Prothonotary, Geo. A. Stockdale, III man of Allegheny; Treasurer, J. L. Park, painter of Pittsburg; Clerk of Courts, W. J. Ritchey, carpenter of Pittsburg; Controller, W. J. Wright painter of Wilkinsburg; for Recorder A. L. Leach, carpenter of Allegheny; for Poor Director, John Butterbach, laborer of Mt. Oliver; for Register of Wills, Joshua McElree, laborer of Al legheny; for County Commissioners John K. Heflick, teacher of Wilkins burg; Isidore Kerber, clerk of Pitts-burg; F. H. Ebbert, bricklayer of Pittsburg. Everything is in shape for a successful campaign and the com-rades of Allegheny County will work inently before the working class

The Allegheny County Committee adopts a resolution reciting that Na-tional Committeeman Ringler voted for the removal of Victor L. Berger from the National Executive Committee and then, Berger being one of those nominated to fill the vacancy so caused, voted for his replacement and protests against such second vote agler as inconsistent with his for-

Local Hazlewood has got a new hall

Comrades Holmes and Wright ad tressed good meetings at New Ken ington and Sharpsburg last week Arrangements are being made for reneral meetings of all com

rades in the county. The County Organizer has been intructed to try to get Jack London to

Organizer Schwartz issues the fol lowing appeal: "The future of world depends upon the workers. The Socialist Party stands unchallenged as the only part of the working class. In the face of what appeared to be insur mountable obstacles, it is determined to sweep the political battlefield clean. The men and women behind this move nent will give their lives, and with compact organization, conscious of its strength are preparing the working class for the mightiest struggle of the To conduct this battle the Socialist Party has got to have the sin ews of war. The work is laid out and we must have literature and speakers in every part of the county. In May of this year every local in the county was requested to contribute a sun equal to 25 cents per member. Only a few locals responded. It is an injus tice to expect a few locals to do it all cal has not already done t should do its part at once.

lows.

ADD PN Sioux City Local reports sixty-five members in good standing, the best

I. S. McCrillis of Local Des Moine addressed the students of Highland Park College inst week, and was inrited to come again.

Walter Thomas Mills speaks in lows during the week commencing July 24.
Miss Nina E. Woods will make a tour of Iowa commencing July 22 Dates have been arranged as follows: Davenport, July 22-24; Muscatine, July 25-26; Clinton, July 27-28; Dubuque July 29-30; N. McGregor, July 31; Cres co, Aug. 1-6; Chester, Aug. 7; Osage. Aug. 8-10; Charles City, Aug. 11; New

Perpetual coupon books have been perpetually on hand Calhoun County is in process of organization.

California.

Local San Francisco at its last meetng voted to send to Colorado for John Edward Morgan to help out during the campaign. Comrade Morgan has had the California trip in contemplation financial reasons have postponed it until now. When the local received a telegram sawing he would come, every one was jubilant, and, a fund was raised of such proportions that the Organizer said it would reach \$100 by the last of the week. Election of officers resulted in the re-election of most of the incumbents and a live Central Committee, The new headquarters are large that all but the most import ant propaganda meetings can be held in our own home. An old timer Comrade Frankel, Secretary of the German branch and editor of the 'Tageblatt," is the speaker this week, and next week Austin Lewis. The local is growing fast and efforts will e made this year to demonstrate our full party strength at the primaries The primary election law in this state practically disfranchises many workingmen, but a full ticket has been filed and everything is in good shape for a big fight. We have not had tables with stickers at all booths before, as the other parties do, but this year we will be on hand in force and "allow no guilty man to escape". The Socialist Party has issued an appeal to voters to beware of bogus tickets. Commit tees on platform and manifesto are at Geo. S. Holmes, one of the eran street speakers, has returned to San Francisco after an absence of of the state. He says the condition of the movement is not the best in country districts, but he is too good n worker to lose faith. Comrade Les ser, for many years a leading worker in Oakland Socialism, has cast his lot in San Francisco.

Here and There

Comrade Isaac of New Decatur Ala., writes: "This local had the pleas ere of hearing National Organizer George H. Goebel on July 6. He made a very good impression and I believe our local will be materially benefited by his fluent and logical address on So ism, What It Is and What It Is Not. Comrades everywhere will do well to avail themselves of his services. Our local since its organization has had the following speakers. John C. Chase John M. Ray, Thos. N. Freeman, W. R. Gaylord, Geo. E. Bigelow, Harry McKee, and now Comrade Goebel— and all are good. Success to The Worker."

Collins at the meeting in the park at Grand Junction, Colo., was arrested whereupon Comrade Collins stepped six inches outside the park line and delivered a speech to a large and enthusiastic audience. The local com rades intend to fight out the question

omination fees for candidates in Arkansas are as follows: For state of fiers, \$87.50 each; county officers, from \$3 to \$25; township and municipal of

ficers, \$1 each. In the city election held June 10 b ticket in the field and distributed cir mark on the face of the ballot "Social

A charter has been granted by the Vermont State Committee to Proctor ville; fourteen members.

The State Committee of Texas, dur

ing the month of June, granted char ters as follows: Hallsburg, Texarkans ters as follows: Hallsburg, Texarkans, Story, Mineral Wells, Thuber (Italian), Grand Model, Joponica, and Bullard.
Ohlo State Committee has two speakers affeld; will have three from August 1, and expects to keep five out during the greater part of the three months preceding the state election, Nov. 7.

Nov. I.

State Organizer Osborne of California has been arrested in Oakland for speaking on the attest. It has been decided by the local that the community if necessary shall in their turn language Old Castle Strong in order to test the right of free speech.

ght of free speekh. Secretary Suyder of Ok

tour the territory for about thirty July 22 and 23, Foss; July 24, Elk City; July 25, Meal; July 26, Poarch; July 27, Peaster; July 28, Doxey; July 29, 30, and 31, Texola.

The annual picnic of Branch 2, De troit, Mich., will be held at Killian's Garden, River street, on Sunday, July 23. Take Delray car. Admission, ter

Jas. F. Carey addressed a meetin of about four hundred people in Post Office Square, Rockland, Me., Saturday evening, July 15. He says this i the best meeting he ever had in Rock times before. On Sunday afternoon a Utopia Park, Warren, Carey addressed shown than at previous ones.

Maw Vork State In Rochester State Secretary Chase had a large open-air meeting, the best one held in the city for some time Local Rochester is in good condition and has had Clinton H. Pierce speak ing steadily for two weeks. Comrade Pierce had very successful meetings and the comrades were pleased with his work. Pierce has been sent on to Syrncuse for a few days' agitation, after which he will return home to Albany. In Seneca Falls Chase had an exceptionally large open-air meet ing, the audience standing nearly two ours. After the meeting he organ ten members. Later three or four ore were added. The charter list will comrades feel sure that they will start out with twenty-five members. Ther is good material and a live local wil surely be added to our lis t here Chase's dates for next week are as fol lows: Geneva, July 17; Auburn, July 18: Canistota, July 19: Quelda, July 20; Utica, July 21; Rome, July 22.

New York City.

The General Committee will mee Saturday, July 22, at 8 p. m. sharp, at the clubrooms of the W. E. A., 206 E. Eighty-sixth street. Election of officers, committees, and delegates, as well as other important business, will be transacted and delegates are earnestly requested to be there in

In order to avoid useless correspon nce, Sol Fieldman wishes us to an-nounce that he is engaged by Local New York to speak every a ight until

On Saturday evening, July 29, a ger ineeting of all districts affiliated with the Yorkville Agitation Commit tee will be held at 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, to discuss the Berger affair and the Industrial Union movement. Af Yorkville comrades are requested to

Comrade Cantor presided at the last meeting of the 28th A. D. After hear ing reports of delegates, the recommeneation of the Yorkville Agitation mimittee to hold a joint meeting of the Yorkville districts to discuss party ffairs was approved. The old distric officers and delegates were all re-elect ed. It was decided to continue meet ing for the present at 1407 Avenue A The Auditing Committee reported all accounts in good order, with a small balance in the treasury, besides \$20 in purposes. The meeting was well at lended and the comrades are again and enthusiastic. The now has eighty-two members. street meetings are well attended and

The 31st A. D. is taking 100 copie of The Worker weekly and selling them at open-hir meetings. At one

The second informal outing of the Harlem Socialist Club will be held or the Palisades at Fort Lee, Sunday, July 23 and comrades from New York Brooklyn, and Jersey are invited to at tend with their wives and familie The party will start in a body from Fort Lee ferry, One Hundred and Thirtieth 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, that the committee perfect arrangements for their com-

The party has obtained a permit t erect a banner at the corner of Court and Fulton streets, directly in front of the Borough Hall, the best spot in er raising and rally will be held or Friday evening, July 21, with speeches by our candidate for Mayor and other minent speakers. All Socialists and sympathizers are requested to assemble for the ceremony.

A regular meeting of the 16th and Br. 1 of the 18th A. D. will be held at 1898 Fulton street on Sunday, July 23. 2:30 p. m. Delegates to County Com

benefit of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum and S. D. P. were accepted. Five hun-dred of the circular letters prepared by Comrade Fraser were ordered, A co and arrange a ratification meeting for our candidate for Mayor. Algerna Lee. Officers were elected as follows Organizer, W. J. F. Hannemann; Re organizer, W. J. F. Handeller, Concording and Financial Secretary, Concord Weber: Treasurer, William rad Weber; Treasurer, William Schmitt; delegates to County Commit-

tee, W. J. F. Hannemann, Fritz Nieman William Doris, Joseph Schoeller: to Volkszeitung Conference, Conrad Web-er; to Daily Call, laid over to next meeting. The topic for discussion a the next meeting will be: Shall we levy an assessment or fine of 25 cent for our tired members to buy re chairs for them? District captains will be appointed to do house agitation and

QUEENS.

At the regular borough meeting o Local Queens on July 15 at Hettinger Hall, Long Island City, Comrade Koeppicus occupied the chair. The Executive Committee was instructed to procure Comrade John Collins of Chicago to speak. The resignation of County Organizer Hahn was accepted after considerable praise had been showered upon him for his faithfu and untiring work. A report was read from Comrade Hahn, defining the ditions throughout the borough wit reference to propaganda; after consid erable discussion the same action. Nominations for officers were made as follows: County Organize Wm. Burgher: Financial Secretary Peter Heiler; Treasurer, Morris Doeler; Literature Agent, Uhl, Schramm Haas, and Goerke; Auditing Commit tee, Burkle, Wentzel, Lehman, Maech ler; State Committee, E. Koeppicus Election will be by referendum and branches must file their vote not later than Aug. 11. Financial Secretary Heiler's quarterly report showed Dues stamps on hand April 1, 100; bought, 400; sold, 358; on hand, 142. Treasurer Doeller reported for the quarter: Receipts, \$105.06; expendi-tures, \$72; balance on hand, including \$13.45 from Financial Secretary \$46.51. The auditing committee four the books O. K. Comrade Maecheh reported that Branch Long Island City was in bad shape, owing to some o the older comrades rebelling from time to time against the new arrangement take some action in the matter after the election of officers. The comrade arose out of respect to the late Com-rade Ehrhard of Flushing. The next porough meeting will be held

Wyckhoff Heights requested the Executive to arrange for an open-air meeting on the second Saturday even ng in August and to secure German

and English speakers for the same Local Januaica held a lecture by Comrade Vanderporten on July 7, at the request of certain union repre atives and sent invitations to the vari ous unions. But the stalwart apostles of Labor who wanted Socialism expounded must have gone to the benel nstead, for none of them appeared, which was about what Branch Jamel. ca expected in this particular case,

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

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

FRIDAY, JULY 21. 14th A. D.-N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second ayenue. Samuel Edelstein, L.

Indiffus.

26th A. D.—S. E. corner of Seventy-dfth street and First avenue. L. D. Mayes, L. 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 Eighty-fourth street and Avenue A. Sol. Fieldman.

35d A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth street and Third avenue.

nd Fifteenth street and Third avenue, ohn Mulica, Edw. J. Lewis, 3-th A. D. (Manhattan)—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street at Third avenue, Alb. Abrahams., E. T.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

3d A. D.—N. E. corner of Canal and Hud-son streets, J. C. Frest, L. D. Mayes, 21st A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hun-dred and Sixteenth street and Seventh ave-

ine. I. Phillips.

31st A. D. S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, M. W. Wilkins, Ed. J. Lewis, 3sth A. D. (Broux)—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Willls avenue. Sol. Fieldman. 17th A. D.—S. E. corner of Fifty-fourth street and Fighth avenue. E. T. Neben.

Wm. Kariin, Alb. Abrahams MONDAY, JULY 24. 16th A. D.-N. E. corner of Seventh treet and Avenue B. John Mullen, L. D.

Forty-Afth street and Second avenue. Sol. Fieldman. 3d A. D .- S. W. corner of Clarkson an Hudson streets. Thos. J. Lewis, J. C. Frost.

TUESDAY, JULY 25. A. D .- S. W. corner of Fifty-third treet and Tenth avenue E. T. Neben All.

19th A. D.-N. E. corner of Eighty-third street and Amsterdam avenue. Peter E. Burrowes, Fred. Paulitsch.

23d A. D .-- N. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Columbus as nue. J. C. Frost, Edward F. Cassidy. 25th A. D.-N. F. corner of Twenty-Afti

L. D. Mayes. 34th A. D. (Broux)-S. W. corner of One Hundred and Forty-first street and St Ann's avenue. Sol. Fieldman.

WEDNESDAY JULY 26. 20th A. D .- N. W. corner of Thirty-third street and Third avenue. J. C. Frost, I.

21st A. D .- N. E. corner of Ninety-eighth

Socialism Explained in Plair Language, by A. A. Lewis. 5 Cents The Clerical Capitalist, by Rev. Father McGrady 10 Cents Why Workingmen Should Be Secialists, by H. Gaylord Wilshire. 2 Cents Labor Politics and Socialist Politics, by Algernon Lee 3 Cents The Proletariat, by Kari Kautsky. 5 Conts The Communist Manifects, by Kari Mara and Fred'k Engels. 10 Cents The Communist Manifects, by Kari Mara and Fred'k Engels. 10 Cents Socialism from Utopia to Science, by F. Engels. 5 Cents A Paradox Explained, by George Eastman 10 Cents A Paradox Explained, by George Eastman 10 Cents Industrial Pedec Through Socialistin, by H. A. Gibbs. 5 Cents The Capitalist Class, by Karl Kautsky. 5 Cents Now and Then, a Socialist Lawy 5 Cents Now and Then, a Socialist Lawy by Fred'k Kraft 10 Cents The Adventures of John McCue. Socialist 10 Cents The Religion of Capital, by Paul Lafargue 10 Cents Socialist Effect of Machinery, by Frank W. Cotton 1 Cents Socialist A Regis to the Socialist Description of Cents On receipt of ONLY 60 CENTS above 16 books will be mailed postpaid

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street and Amsterdam avenue. Sol. Field-

and Third avenue. Peter E. Burrowes, J.

Hundred and Twenty-third street and Third avenue. E. J. Lewis, Samuel Edelstein.

THURSDAY, JULY 27. 6th A. D.-N' E. corner of Fourth street and Second avenue. Thomas J. Lewis, Alb 11th A. D .- N. E. corner of Thirty-fifth

street and Tenth avenue. J. C. Frost, Edw. Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue

ol. Fieldman 18th A. D.- N. E. corner of Twenty fourth street and First avenue. E. T. Seben, John Mullen.

FRIDAY, JULY 28. 26th A. D.-N. W. corner of Seventy-fifth atreet and Second avenue. E. T. Neben,

L. D. Mayes.

28th A. D .- First avenue between Sev enty-sixth and Seventy-seventh Thomas J. Lewis, J. C. Frost. 30th A. D .- S. W. corner of Eighty curth street and East End avenue. Sol. Field.

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

J. Lewis, Peter E. Burrowes. SATURDAY, JULY 29.

1)th A. D.-S. W. corner of Fifth street and Avenue A. E. T. Neben, I. Phillips 15th A. D.-S. W. corner of Forty-first street and Tenth avenue. Sol. Fieldman. 15th A. D .- N. E. corner of Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. Fred. Krafit, Alb. Abrahams, William Karlin.

21st A. D .- N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Seventh avenue. Thomas J. Lewis, Edward F. Cassidy. 31st A. D .-- S. W. carner of One Hundre

ind Twenty-fifth street and Seventh av enne. John Spargo, Algernon Lee. 35th A. D .- N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street and Forest avenue l. C. Frost, Edw. Lewis.

M. W. Wilkins' Meetings. National Organizer Wilkins will speak at the following meetings: SATURDAY, JULY 22.

S. W. cerner of One Hundred and Twen-ty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. MONDAY, JULY 24. 84th A. D .- (Manhattan)-One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street between Lexington

TUESDAY, JULY 25. 31st A. D .-- S. W. corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue.

and Third avenues.

avenue.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26. A. D. -S. W. corner of Twenty fifth street and Eighth avenue. THUESDAY, JULY 27.

7th A. D .- N. W. corner of Sixteenth treet and Eighth avenue. PRIDAY, JULY 28

14th A. D .- N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. SATURDAY, JULY 29.

34th-(Rronx)-N. E. corner of One Hunlred and Forty-eighth street and Willis

Brooklyn. FRIDAY, JULY 21. Ranner raising, Fulton and Court treets, Algernon Lee, W. W. Passage, Dr. Turnan, Geo, L. Glefer, 16th A. D.—Lafayette and Broadway. Geo. M. Marr, Wm. Mackenzie. 20th A. D .- Greene and Central. Dawson, J. A. Well, L. Davidson.

kemacher, Alex. Tropé, H. A. Crygier. TUESDAY, JULY 26. 11th A. D. -Classon and Dean streets

9th A. D. -Hamilton and Henry. F. Lac-

W. Mackenzie, Geo. Lewis, Leonard David-WEDNESDAY, JULY 27. seh A D -Broadway and Lewis avenue.

Mark Peiser, Alex. Tropé. 9th A. D.—Hamilton and Columbia. Geo. L. Glefer, Myrtle Schenk, SATURDAY, JULY 20. 16th A. D .- Jefferson and Broadway, Geo.

M. Marr, J. A. Well, Henry Seiden. THE WOMAN AT THE WASHTUB.

The Woman at the Washtub.

She works till fall of night:
With soap, and suds, and soda

Her hands are wrinkled white. The copper-fire supplies; Her opals are the bubbles That from the suds arise

The Woman at the Washtub. Has lost the charm of youth; Her hair is rough and homely. Her figure is uncouth: But the children of the alley. They cling around her knees

The Woman at the Washtub, She too had her romance:
There was a time when lightly
Her feet flew in the dance.
Her feet were silver swallows,
Her lips were flowers of fire:
Then she was Bright and Early,
The Blossam of Desire.

O Woman of the Washtub, And do you ever dream Of all your days gone by In your aureole of steam? From birth till we are dying From birth till we are used You wash our sordid duds,
O Woman of the Washtub! O Sister of the Suds!

One night I saw a vision
That filled my soul with dread;
I saw a Weman washing
The grave-clothes of the dead.
The dead were all the living.
And dry were lakes and meres.
The Western at the Washtub The Woman at the Washtub She washed them with her tenis

I amw a line with banners
Hung forth in proud array—
The banners of all battles
From Cain to Judgment Day.
And they were stiff with slaughter
And blood, from hem to hem,
And they were red with glory,
And she was washing them.
—The Bulletin, Brisbans, Aust

WILDE ON SOCIALISM

Socialism, in spite of its innumer able traducers, seems to be the great lodestone, attracting to it all that is brightest and best in the life of the civilized world, to-day. Especially is this so among the literati, journalists, poets, novelists, historians, and others Let us take as an example the late unfortunate Oscar Wilde. With the publication of his last work, "De Pro-fundis," and the re-issue of his other works, public attention seems to be directed into inquiring what this man wrote and thought. He was a Socialist in that he believed in the great advantages to be obtained from a cooperative commonwealth. His "Soul of Man Under Socialism," aithough of Man Under Socialism," short, gives in his own inimitable, brilliant way the results that would be gained to mankind from the artistic oint of view: "The proper aim is to try and recon-

struct society on such a basis that poverty will be impossible." he says. Under Socialism "there will be no peo-ple living in fetid dens and fetid rags and bringing up unhealthy, hunger-pinched children in the midst of imossible and absolutely repulsive surpossible and absolutely repulsive sur-roundings. The security of society will not depend, as it does now, on the state of the weather. If a frost comes we shall not have a hundred thousand men out of work, tramping about the streets in a state of disgusting misery or whining to their neighbors for alms, or crowding round the doors of loathesome shelters to try and secure a hunch of bread and a night's unclean lodging. Each member of the society ng. Each meaner, share in the general prosperity and happiness of the society. Socialism Itself will be of value, simply because it will lead to individualism. Socialism, communism, or whatever one chooses to call it, by convert-ing private property into public ing private property into public wealth, and substituting co-operation for competition, will restore society to its proper condition of a thoroughly healthy organism, and insure the ma-

the community. It will, in fact, give life its proper basis and proper environment. "The virtues of the poor may be readily admitted, and are much to be regretted. We are often told that the regretted. We are often told that the poor are grateful for charity. Some of them are, no doubt, but the best among the poor are never grateful. They are ungrateful, discontented, discondented and rebellious. They are quite right to be so. Charity they feel to be a ridiculously fundequate mode of partial restitution or acceptance. of partial restitution, or a sentimental dole, usually accompanied by some im-pertinent attempt on the part of the sentimentalists to tyrannize over their private lives. Why should they be grateful for the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table? They should be seated at the board, and are beginning to know it. As for being discontented, man who would not be discontented with such surroundings and such a low mode of life would be a perfect brute.

erial well-being of each member of

"Agitators are a set of interfering. meddling people, who come down to some perfectly contented class of the community and sow the seeds of discontent among them. That is the reason why the agitators are so absolute ly necessary. Without them, in our incomplete state, there would be no advance towards civilization. Slavery was put down in America, not in con sequence of any action on the part of the slaves, or even any express desire on their part that they should be free. It was put down entirely through the grossly illegal conduct of certain agitators in Boston and elsewhere, who were no slaves themselves, nor owners of slaves, nor had anything to do with the question really. It was, undoubt-edly, the Abolitionists who set the torch alight, who began the whole thing. And it is curtous to note that from the slaves themselves they received, not merely very little assistand when, at the close of the war, the slaves found themselves free-found themselves, indeed, so absolutely free that they were free to starve-many of them bitterly regretted the new state of things. To the thinker the most tragic fact in the whole of the French Revolution is, not that Marie Antoinette was killed for being a queen, bet that the starved peasants of the Vendee voluntarily went out to die for the hideous cause of Feudal-

"The true perfection of man lies, not in what man has, but in whee man is, Private property has crushed true individualism and set up an individual-ism that is false. It has debarred one part of the community from being in-With the abolition of private property, then, we shall have true, beautiful, healthy individualism. Nobody will waste his life in accumulating things and the symbols of things. One will live. To live is the rarest thing in world. Most people exist—that is

The state is to make what is useful. The individual to make what is beautiful.

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

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election and can therefore make engagements elsewhere.

be present promptly at 8 o'clock

ing. meeting a few days ago sixty copies were sold.

BROOKLYN.

The meeting of Br. 1, 15th A. D. on July 7, was poorly attended. Thirty tickets of W. S. & D. B. F. for the

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