The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run,

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged. \*

VOL. XV.-NO. 18.

### ROCHESTER NOMINATES.

Full Social Democratic Ticket in the Field.

Principles Declared in an Address to the Working People of Rochesterf Which Points Out the Cause o, Existing Evils and Deduces Therefrom the Remedy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19,-The county and city conventions of the So-cial Democratic Party were held at adquarters, 40 State street, last night. Full county and city tickets nominated and a platform

The county convention was called to order by R. A. Gibbs, John O'Rourke was made chairman and J. T. Britt Genrity secretary. For the city con William Fuhrman was elected vention William Fuhrman was elected chairman and Britt-Gearity secretary R. A. Gibbs, Henry Kennon and Philip Jackson were the Platform Committee.
The city and county candidates chosen are as follows:

For County Treasurer, William Er

For Sheriff, James Sullivan. For President of the Common Coun

cil, Henry Renckert.
For City Treasurer, Carl Zerenner. For Judge of the Municipal Court, Albert Splitt.

For Assessors, Hugo Wollenhaupt and Jomes W. Woods.

For School Commissioners, Mrs.

Mabel Kennon, Mrs. Mary Avis Ham-

men, Mrs. Martha Lippelt.

To set forth the principles upon which these candidates stand the fol-

#### Address to the Working People

was adopted and ordered published:
"Two years ago the working peo-ple of this city elected the Republican politicians to complete control of the municipal government. In so doing rorkers showed more con the wage-workers showed more con-sideration for the prosperity of the capitalists than for their own families, which fact is shown by the following: "According to the local bank reports,

the capitalists of this city are to-day \$20,000,000 better off than they wer two years ago, while thousands of the working people have not yet started their bank acounts, and are toiling just as many hours and getting no mor wages, while the cost of living is muc higher and rents are almost double what they were two years ago. "While the capitalists are becoming

richer and the workers consequently getting poorer, the Chamber of Commerce is increasing this struggle for existence among the tollers by adver existence among the tollers by saver-tising this city throughout the country as an ideal place for them to secure employment. Not satisfied with having used the political power of the Republican party to break all strikes of the workers for better conditions, they now seek to glut our city with imported workers to decrease the rate of wages by competition. ... Hundreds of workers have come to this city and found that they were victimized by the Chamber of Commerce and were com pelled to seek help from the Salvation Army and other charitable organiza-tions. So long as the Republican, Democratic, or Reform parties are elected by the votes of the workers, these conditions will continue, be-cause they will stand for the wage system or Capitalism, which means that the owners of the tools of production and distribution must prosper at the expense of those who use them.

### "The Only Remedy.

The real issue in this and all camthe private to the public ownership of all the tools of production and means of distribution, thereby abolishing the h the worker to-day are suffering.
"So long as the old parties are

elected by the votes of the working people (and the working people do elect them), just so long will the present system of wage slavery, lack of employ ment breaking of strikes by intun labor, high rents, and increased cos of living be all that the workers can tools or instruments of the capitalists es interests are opposed to those working class. Before any rea or lasting benefit can come to the working class, they must learn to use their political power for their own interests by selecting their own repre entatives to fill all public offices and thus conduct the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government in the interests of those who work.

"It is for the purpose of changing from the wage system to the collective ownership of all industries that the Soownership of all industries that the So-cial Democratic Party appeals to all workingmen to join its ranks and study what such a change would mean to them. Don't water for the then complain because you have to pay high prices and strike for living wages. Don't throw your ballot away by vot-ing for what you do not want and geting for want you do not want and get-ting it, but vote for the complete over-throw of the system which compels you to beg for the privilege of work-ing for a mere existence.

for a mere existence.
The Social Democratic-Party saks no favors nor makes any demands from the capitalists, but promises that it will establish industrial conditions in which the tollers shall get the full benefit of their labor instead of heap-ing up profits for a class of idlers.

up profits for a class or intera-for the purpose of keeping the po-nal powers of the workers divided, capitalists, use the old parties to g forward seemingly new issues ch are of no interest to the wage mong which is:

as bests suits their purpose, to advo-cate the change from private to mu-nicipal ownership of public utilities for the purpose of turning into the city treasury, instead of to a few capital-ists, all the profits derived from these sources; such profits to be used to resources; such profits to be used to be duce taxes on property owned by a few people, without improving the service, increasing the wages of employees, or shortening their hours of labor. In opposition to this, the Social Democratic Party promises to make all public utilities. blic property and instead of us ties public property and instead of us ing the income from street railways lighting piants, etc., to reduce taxes they will use all the income to increase the wages of employees, shorten the hours of labor, and improve the public

"There is much room for improve ment in our public school system; every workingman knows that it costs as much to keep his children supplied with the ever changing kinds of schoo books alone as would pay for a good education in any other country. Few children of the working class on this account ever get through High School even if they go through the gramma ols, and are thus handicapped in the struggle of life. Besides this, we know that many teachers have mo work than they can do in a thoroughly competent manner, that they are more or less controlled by political "pull" in stend of intellectual ability and that real education is thereby hampered. and in comparison with the social-ser vice they render they are underpaid.

"The Social Democratic Party de clares for free school books, free education, and food and clothing for those in need of same; also to put colleges on the same basis as our public schools, thus making education, which is as necessary as air and sunshine, just as free to all children, and to hold the positions of teachers open only to those ssing the proper intellectual abil-

#### "Employment.

"At all times the capitalists (employ ers) seek to keep the supply of labor in the city above the demand in order to keep down wages and avoid strikes To relieve this satuation the old party politicians or capitalists make no provisions in the way of public improve men.s for the relief of the labor mar

"The Social Democratic Party de clares for the construction of good sewers, good streets, good roads, and to make such other public improvements as shall give employment to those in need of same and thus relieve the over stocked labor market and thus place workingmen above the low and deracing level of asking charitable rellef from any source.

### "Rents.

"The prevailing high rents in this city are one o. the results of the protection given to the capitalists by the old political parties and their neglect of the welfare of the working class The members of the Chamber of Comful way's labor in their lives, are offering to loan money to wage workers to build homes, but they propose to do this upon a strictly business basis; that is, for their own benefit and not with others unless they can make a very large profit out of the transaction.

"The Social Democratic Party pro poses to have the city provide la supply the most modern kind of well built homes, to be turned over to thos who wis hto buy them, at the actual cost of building.

### "Cost of Living.

"The old political parties make no promises to reduce the cost of living for those who work because it is to the interest of the capitalists to keep the cost of living so high that all the wages that the working people earn shall be taken away from them as capitalists sell, thus always keeping the workers on the brink of starration ployers for the privilege to live.

"The Social Democratic Party 1 ways, lighting plants, etc., public property, but also the industries in which he workers produce the neces life, thus giving to those who work the full product of their labor and com pletely abolishing all forms of profit. Then instead of the capitalists hand-

to work the same as the rest of us. 'The Social Democratic Party of the sembled, sanctions all the foregoing and reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism, real izing that the real issue in this, as in all political campaigns, is the conflict of interests between the capitalist and working classes for the possession of

GAIN A LOCAL VICTORY The English Social Democratic Fed-The English Social Democratic Federation has scored another victory in a special municipal election, this time at Edmonton. Our candidate for the Urban District Council, G. C. Jones, was elected by a vote of 478 against 200, 228, and 58 for the other three candi-dates. This gives us five members in he Council.

### FLISTE PECLUS DEAD

The death of Elisée Recius, the celebrated geographer, is announced. He was an Anarchist, although he not agree with his views, it mu recorded that he was a man of lo pature, of strong convictions, and one who literally lived for others. He took

### COAL STRIKE IS EXPECTED.

Struggle of 1902 Likely to Be Repeated Next Year.

Mining Companies Consolidating and Preparing for Fight - Expiration of Agreement Will Probably Precipitate New Conflict -- What's to Be Done ? CHICAGO, July 21.-A new coal empany with an authorized capital of \$6,000,000 and involving the consolidation of twelve mines in Saline County, Ill., has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. It is and will own and control 50,000 acres of land. Thomas J. O'Gara of Chicago who is the preseldent of the new cor-poration, is the president also of the O'Gara & King Coal Company of Chi-

The mines on which the new company has secured options include near-ly every workable vein in Saline County.-New York Times special.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.-Announcement is made of the consolida-tion of the Carnegie Coal Company, the Chartiers Coal and Coke Company, and their allied interests. The new corporation will produce exclusively thin-vein coal of the grade which has made the Pittsburg product famous. As a close corporation the combined interests will operate under the name of the Carnegie Coal Company, with headquarters in Pittsburg and operations all within twenty miles of the city. Many other mines are owned and will mines which are now being developed are putting out coal at the rate o. 1,000, increased.—New York Times special.

Only two weeks ago we had to re-port a similar consolidation in Indiana. twenty-six companies owning 29,000 of soft-coal land, having into one, with a capital of \$7,000,000. The coal barons are getting together -and that means trouble for the men who dig the coal and for those who have to buy it.

There is every reason to expect that the expiration next April of the agree ment between the mine owners and sulted from the strike of 1902 will be the signal for another big conflict, in which workingmen of all trades wil suffer, as they did three years agounless they arm themselves with politi-cal power this fall.

### In the Soft-Goal Fields.

Of conditions in the soft-coal fields of the West the Chicago "Socialist"

says. "The dispute over the payment of the shot-firers' wages that has been on be-tween the mine owners and the Illi-nois Coal Miners' Union for some time, was submitted to arbitration Judge Gray of Delaware was elected by both parties as umpire. According to his award, rendered last week, the shot firers must be paid equally by the union and the operators. It is the old story of splitting the difference and the wealth producers get the worst of it through the enactment of a law that vas passed in their interests.
"It is reported that the Illinois min

ers are at present actually suffering for the barest necessities of life. For months they had only been working two or three days a week, lately the mines have been closed altogether and it is reported that they will not open up again until the middle of Authe men who have delved into the dark caverns of the earth and brought forth the stored sunshine of past ages. which makes our factory and railroad age possible, are now suffering from

"Some day the workers will see the folly of suffering because their labor has produced too much. When they do they will socialize the industries duce for use. Then this long nightmare of working will come to an end."

### Haves' View of the Situation

view" for July Max S. Hayes, one of the best informed Socialist union men in the country, discusses the situation as follows:

"Both the operators and miners are preparing for a national suspension of work next spring. One of the most prominent officials of the United Mine Workers informed me a few days ago that all indications point to a severe struggle not only in the bituminous districts, but in the authracite field also.
While the question of wages will be,
as it always is, the principal issue at as it always is, the principal issue at stake, other matters, such as the open shop policy in the anthracite districts, the "shot-firing" demand in the soft coal fields, honest weights and meas-ures, the price of supplies, rents, etc., that have caused irritation in many aces will in all probability be given

"In the hard coal region the men have been very indifferent to their own interests during the past year—in fact after they secured their three years' agreement many of them became imbued with the hallucination that the operators were their friends and their unions were no longer necessary to safeguard working conditions, and to safeguard working conditions, and to save a few dollars in dues they dropped into arrears or out of the or-ganization altogether. At present every effort is being made to bring the min-ers back into the fold, and President Mitchell has taken personal charge of the work and expects to remain in the authorities districts all supports. In building

up the locals.

"According to the officers, the softcoal miners have plenty of reason to

NEW YORK, JULY 29, 1905.

A Striking Example from Chicago.

In Order to Avoid Supporting a Graft Good People Vote for an Especial Infamous Stockyard Boss—Too Timber to Vote Right.

There are some phases of life at the Chicago Stock Yards that are so much worse than the surrounding hor in the midst of the general inferno. An incident recently occurred in one of the packing houses that offers a case in point. A large number of young girls are employed in one of these houses in the canning department of one such firm. These girls are the daughters and sisters of workselves as uncontaminated from the industrial and social hell in which they are forced to live as possible. equently, when the foreman of one of these departments placed his mis-tress in as the "forelady" of this particular body of girls, and when she ought to play the part of a procures with the girls under her, they went out on strike. When the strike aping the general superintendent de-clared that the "forelady" should remain and ultimately the girls were forced back to work.

This same house has long been known as the haven of politicians whom the packers desired to reward for services rendered. Positions the plant have regularly served as a species of bribe in the political world, and nowhere is there more of this done than "back of the Yards".

#### Master's View of Child Labor.

known as just a little harder someer superintendent, and as having a pasticular antipathy to union labor.

During the great packing bouse strike of last summer the packers dress up a statement of their side of the conup a statement of their side of the controversy and this superintendent was the principal signer and was popular by understood to be its author. One of the paragraphs of that statement read as follows:

The child lator law has done more harm.

The child labor law has done more harm than good in the stock yards industry. Be-fore the enactment of the statute formed-ding the employment of children under 16 parents will not keep them in school. As a matter of fact, a boy who has not learned to work by the time he reaches 16 years of see, pever will learn. Many people he wish can find employment at the same place. This was the condition in the pack-ing industry before the passage of recent

And They Voted for This Mani And the man who said this, and who is the superintendent of the plant where the conditions described above exist has just been elected President Among the votes that were cast for him were those of Miss Jane Addams, Cornelia De Bey and Mrs. Blaine.-A. M. Simons, in Chicago Socialist.

The fact that such reformers and sincere ones, let it be admitted—as the women just named could give their support to a slavedriver so infamous as the one described only shows the futility of the reform position. Their argument, was that his leading oppo-nent was a known grafter—which was ing a third candidate whose persons record was spotless and whose public attitude was favorable to all that these reformers advocate, but who had no chance of election this time. Of course, no candidate who stands for the abolition of capitalist evils will ever have a chance of election so long as voters reason in this superficial they don't want and get it, instead of oting for what they want and so have ing at least a chance to get that. The reformer thinks only for to-day

and forgets to-morrow. The Socialist

### THEY SEEM TO BE SCARED.

The Manitowoc, Wis. "Daily News", which stands for the interests of the capitalists, is disturbed because the Socialist mayor of that city is serving the people instead of the parasitic rich. Thus, it says: "The 'Daily News' is opposed to the consolidation of o trict school system or the est ment of a central high school sys if the mayor is given the appoint power of the school board, for the on that his appointments would office expires without carrying it into the city schools." Very naturally the "News" doesn't want a Socialist school poard, in spite of the fact that the pube school system is in its very nature socialistic undertaking. The Social ists would improve the schools and pay the teachers too high samiles to sait a capitalistic mouthplece like the "Newa"—Social Democratic Hersid.

#### ITALIAN CITY ELECTIONS. The first returns of the mun

rue nest returns of the municipal elections in Italy, where the Associate Press says the Socialists were over whelmingly defeated show that the Socialists had majorities in Turk Means and Cattini. This is income

## REFORM FUTILITY CAPITALIST PHILANTHROPY

Shameful Instance of Gerry Society's Work.

Humanitarian" Organization First Takes Boy from Home, then Jails Father for Poverty, and Leaves the Rest to Starve - How About "Soclaism Destroying the Home"? Rosa Kaplan, her three children cry-

ing for bread, is wondering in the tiny room she occupies on the fourth floor of the tenement house 156 Brooms street why the law has taken her hus-band away from her.

"They've locked him up in the Tombs," she solblingly said yesterday afternoon, "because he can't pay a dollar a week board for our-son. Abra-

ham, who was sent to an institution by the Gerry Society. "Poor man, how can be pay? He's

been sick most of the time for three years, and can't make enough money to take care of the family. They took him away Wednesday, and now there's nothing to eat in the house and no money either. It's a cruel law that will put a man in jail for a dollar and leave his wife and bables to starve." Abraham Kaplan is thirteen years

old and won't go to school. The neighbors say he is a bad boy, but they qualify the statement by saying that "he isn't much worse than other boys." He was committed at the instance of the Gerry Society some weeks ago, and a demand for a dollar a week to pay for his board was made on his father. The father explained that he couldn't

possibly make the payments. The ex-planation was fruitless, and arrest foi-"How much longer are they going The superintendent of this same to keep my husband away from me?"
house also has opinions on other so Mrs. Kaplan asked yesterday aftercial problems. He has long been noon. "If they'd let little Abraham to keep my husband gway from me? noon. "If they'd let little Abraha come home, I'm sure he'd be a goo boy. Then my husband wouldn't have

> At the office of the Gerry Society it was said last evening that Superinten-dent Jenkins was not in the city and that there was nobody else who could

One dollar a week seems a very One dollar a week seems a very small thing to the gentlemen and fadles of the Gerry Society and similar associations for insulting the unfortun-ate. But there are tens of thousands of familles in New York whose income barely averages \$5 or \$5 g week the year round and is often still further educed by sickness or lack of work y such a family an extra burden of \$1 a week simply cannot be borne; it might as well be \$10 or \$100—for the sible is impossible, neither more

Under a Social Democratic adminis tration the impudent exploiters of la her whose pet luxury is "charity work" would not be allowed to persecut orking people as this Kaplan family crowd. But under Tammany or the

"Reformers" it all goes.

And these same people have the audactty to say that "Socialism would estroy the ho

### SOCIALISM AND PEACE.

our Scandinavian Comrades in Chicago Make Statement on Swedish-Nor wegian Troubles.

The Scandinavian Socialist Societies of Chicago recently held a mass meeting to consider the Swedish-Norwegian true-and that they did not want to question from the workingmen's

The fellowing resolutions were introced, and after a thorough discuss participated in by Danes, Swedes and

a hindrance to the work of social progress in both Norway and Sweden and has con-stantly been used in the interests of the hourgeois parties for the purpose of ding the workers' attention from socia Whereas, The Socialists in Norway and

Whereas, The Socialists in Norway and Sweden, in harmony with the fundamental principles of Socialism, have made common cause to the end of a peaceable solution of the union question in the recognition of the right of the Norwegian people, freely and without outside interference, to deternine their own affairs; and,

Whereas. The Norwegian people now have taken the decisive step in the crisihave taken the decisive step in the crisi-resulting in the dissolution of the union a course which we hall with satisfaction and we simultaneously express the hop-that the monarchy, will be abolished and a republican form of government substituted Whereds, The Socialists in the Norwegia

Storthing were the only members of the body who truly made known their views by voting against the adoption of the ad dress to the king, therefore we send then our fraternal greetings; and,

Whereas, It has again been made manifest that the Social Democracy is the only movement which truly stands for nationa nevereignity as well as the emancipation of the individual worker and his class from secial and economic oppression; therefore secall upon the workers of all nations to join the Socialist party for the purpose of adding in the overthrow of capitalism am-ths establishing of the Socialist republic Copies of the resolutions with fra ternal greetings were sent to the So list party in Norway, Denmark and eden. The meeting was a remark-demonstration of solidarity among navian workingmen.

### CAME IN LUXEMBURG

In the recent triennial election for the Chamber at Luxemburg, Germany, the Socialists captured two out of the four seats to be filled.

# FOR FREE SPEECH A WORD FOR THE SUBWAY MEN.

### Socialists of the West Defend Their Rights.

In Several Cities of Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado, and Ohio Capitalist Politicians Try to Stop Our Street Meetings.

Attempts to deprive Socialists of the right to hold street meetings are reported from several points in the West of power by all available metho will undoubtedly succeed. The at-tempts will probably recoil against the capitalists who inspire them,

Citizens' Alliance in Oakland. An exchange says: "The Citizens Alliance of Oakland, Cal., have suc ceeded in inducing the mayor of that town to revoke the license of the Socialists to bold street meetings. The comrades of Oakland announ they will fight it out every night at the usual place until they are convinced that the privilege of free speech no longer exists in America.

#### In Colorado, Too. From the Pueblo, Colo., "Chieftain"

we get the follwoing: "Grand Junction, July 9.—Eight So cialists who attempted to hold a politi-cal meeting in the city park here were arrested at 4 o'clock this afternoon and taken to the police station, registered and turned loose on their own recog-

nizance. They will be tried to-morrov

at 1 o'clock.
"Their arrest results from a position taken by Mayor Bunting, which is that no religious or political speeches of any kind will be allowed to be made in the city park. All denominations and all political parties are allowed the use of the streets in which to advance their views to those who care to hear

"Mayor Bunting takes the position that the city park is a resting place and that no one has the right to inter fere with its quietude on the Sabbatl or any other day. Last Sunday J. W. Sawyer, a Socialist, started to deliver an address in the park and was ar rested and ejected. Yesterday the So cialists of this city annour ed that they would hold a meeting and deliver addresses in the city park to-day. The mayor immediately informed them that they would be arrested.

"At 4 o'clock n large crowd had gathered, and J. W. Sawyer, S. B. Hutchinson and John Billings, together with five others, formed a group an began the meeting. They read the Dec Sawyer began reading his famous document, Mayor Bunting was stunned for a moment. He decided, however to let them read it see what would follow. As soon as the leader con-cluded one of the men began to deliver a Socialist address, and they were all promptly arrested and taken from the park. The matter will be fought to the courts of the state."

Army, certain evangelists, and som moderate reformers that spoke in the park, there was no interference. Bu when the political party of the work ing class began to avail themselves of the opportunity, the capitalists decided that the Sabbath and the park must not be "descrated."

#### And in Oregon. From Portland, Ore., comes the fol

lowing report:
Saturday evening, July 8, while addressing a large audience at the south west corner of Fourth and Washing ton streets, Thomas Burns, State Se retary of the Socialist Party, was told two officers to 'move on'-which orde he courteously but positively refused to obey, saying to the sergeant: 'Why should I move? The crowd is quiet I call your special attention. And why do you or your superior officers singl out us Socialists for persecution an only order our speakers to 'move on' tirely blocked, one by a ten-cent show-man with a petrified Indian on exhibi-tion, and the other by four religious musicians? To which the sergean only got orders to tell you to move on. Exit police.

"Monday at 6:10 p. m., Thomas Bruns was arrested from the State Secretary's office 309 Davis street, and taken to the police station, but re leased on his own recognizance to ap pear for trial Tuesday morning. "Tuesday morning Col. C. E. S

Wood, one of Oregon's noted lawyers defended Burns and showed clearly that the arrest was a piece of grow discrimination and done at the insti-gation of Messrs. Woodard & Clark near whose store Burns was speaking and that Woodard & Clark, with auto working in their show windows, had often completely blocked the sidewalk.
"But Col. Wood's legal ability was of no avail, for Burns was sentenced be fore he was tried.

Result of the farcical trial, fined \$5 for refusing to "move on" when or dered to by the police.
"Burns paid no 85, but went to jail for two and a haif days.

"In jail, not being tongue-tied, he talked and talked and talked to as motley a collection of prisoners as one ever beheld—much to the chagrin of the police. The worst cell in the jai fell to the lot of this foul criminal who was guilty of the atrocious crime of being a Socialist and speaking on Socialism; but having been in scores of Socialism; but taving seen in society of Eritish and Australian Jalls for the selfsame crime, he had become case hardened and didn't expect any better. "Released on Thursday, at noon Burns prepared himself and when

#### New York has just passed through a period of killing heat. Very likely we shall have more such days before the

Every New Yorker who had to ride in the Subway during the last fortnight realized what the phrase "Sub-

behalf of the passengers, demanding the ventilation of the underground system. We think it is time a word was said for the men who run the sys-

Ryan, or Rockefeller and Rothschild. They control the Subway and get the profits from it. But they don't run it.

mechanics and trackmen. The Subway could run without Belmont and his crowd. It would be useless without these workingmen.-Remember also, by the way, that it was not Belmont nor even McDonald who built the Subway; workingmen built it, just as workingmen run it.

man of the West Side rides down in the Subway-spending only fifteen or twenty minutes in its hot and damp and mephitic atmosphere-he comes out panting and ready to faint, and he howls and tears his hair over such shameful disregard of his comfort and his health.

Does he ever think of the thousands of men who are down there, not for half an hour in the day, but for ten or twelve hours or more? Not he. They are "the common herd". They don't count. If they don't like it, they may guit the job and go starve if they can't find another. He does not trouble his serene intellect about such canaille.

days or all night, shut out from the light of the sun, breathing an atmosphere so stifling that every day of work there must mean a day of sickness in the not very distant future. It is infamous. We-the rest of us

sympathize and can act, if we will-deserve to be called cannibals if, we allow these men to work for the publie (of which we are a part) under such conditions. The Department of Public Health of

of those who do no useful labor.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

way air" means. There has been a great outcry on

No. we don't mean Belmont and

We mean the motormen, the conductors, the ticket agents, the porters, the

If an eminently respectable business

But there they are-working hard all

workingmen, who can understand and

this city has power, if it cares to use it to put an end to this condition. So has the Rapid Transit Commission. They could compel Belmont to put in a ventilating system at once, if they

forced to. Belmont and his friends stand back of the Democratic and Republican parties. Republican and Democratic officials are not going to put Belmont to trouble and expense just; for the sake of the health and comfort of a few thousand workingmen.

Not unless they are compelled to. And how to compel them?

These motormen and conductors and ticket agents and porters and trackmen have votes. Each vote of theirs is as big as Belmont's. The bakers and carpenters and bricklayers and garment workers and printers and cigarmakers and brewery workers and teamsters—the fellow workingmen, comrades and brothers of these stifling Subway workers—they have votes,

They have been casting their votes for Belmont's party mostly, part of them for Vanderbilt's party. Is it any wonder, then, that the Democratic city government and the Republican state government—and the bi-partizan Rapid Transit Commission in particularfeeling sure of their votes, proceed to make all possible profit at the expense of their comfort, their health, their very lives?

It is no wonder.

If you have your back and put the whip in a master's hand, you should not be surprised when he tays it on.

Now is the time to act. There is no use of begging. There is no use of waiting. Abuses are remedied only when those who suffer resolve to remedy them. The Worker challenges the Rapid

Transit Commission and the Department of Public Health to act.—It is dollars to doughnuts that they will not act. They will talk and promise, till after election; then they will forcet.

The Worker calls on the Subway

workers to join the only party that represents the working class, the only party that will help them-the Social Democratic Party, whose emblem of the Arm and Torch stands for labor and thought, as against wealth and oppression.

Join the Social Democratic Party, workingmen. Take your equal share in controlling all its actions. Do rour equal share in carrying on its work. Depend upon yourselves; use your own brains and cast your own votes for your own party. Till you learn to do that you will continue to be overworked and oppressed for the benefit

# THE MENDACIOUS "AMERICAN."

barefaced lying in its pretended report of the debate held in Staten Island on Saturday night between representatives of the Social Democratic Party

and the Municipal Ownership League. In the first place, it changes the name of one of the Social Democratic debaters, calling him "Homer" Lee instead of Algernon Lee and representing him as candidate of the "Social Labor Party", whatever that is. The well informed to make this double error by accident. Besides, the same "mistakes" happen in that paper about once a month. There is method in its madness. Its purpose is to confuse and deceive its readers, so that they will not recognize the ticket of the Social Democratic Party when they see it on the ballot

But there is yet a more serious misrepresentation. The "American" misreports the speeches of Algernon Lee and Benjamin Hanford. It represents them as opposing immediate municipal ownership of street rallways and lighting plants and ferries and of the water system in Richmond.

This is, in plain words, a lie.

Both the Social Democratic speakers said plainly, again and again, that the Social Democratic Party stands for municipal ownership, for municipal ownership now, for all the municipal ownership that can be got now, for more municipal ownership as fast as it can be got and for the administration of all municipally owned industries in

Much to his surprise, no arrest fol

shall see, in the meantime he is going

to talk, jail or no jail."

Similar contests are on in Seattle

Wash., Los Angeles, Cal., and Toledo,

-Words ought not to be accepted

cause uttered by the lofty, nor rejected cause uttered by the lowly.—Confucius.

The New York "American" of Mon-1 the interest of the working class, who day, July 24, is guilty of deliberate and | carry on all industry and produce all wealth.

> The first speaker for the M. O. L. tried to misrepresent the position of the Social Democratic Party on this question, just as the "American" has done. Comrade Lee gave almost the whole of his time to correcting Mr. Schober's missstatements, pointing out that the Social Democratic Party stood for public ownership before the M. O. L. was ever dreamed of and be-Benjamin Hanford dwelt on the same point. No one who heard the debate had any doubt that the Social Democratic Party stands squarely for as much municipal ownership as can be had now and for continued progress on the same line as fast as it can be pushed.

> We shall have more to say on this line. For the present we close with this challenge:

We challenge Mr. William Randolph Haerst, backer of the Municipal Ownership League, or (if Hearst knows his own weakness) we challenge Mr. Arthur Brisbane, Hearst's chief hired man, to meet a representative of the Social Democratic Party in public debate on the same question that was discussed on Staten Island last Saturday. We will hire Cooper Union or the Grand Central Palace or Madison Square Garden or any hall Hearst chooses. pay all the expenses, and give him all the advantage—and we will expose him before the people of this city. DARE HE ACCEPT.

#### P. M. came round set up the platform | AMFRICAN AID FOR same old place and in an im passioned but carefully worded speech proceeded to roast Woodard & Clark, RUSSIAN REVOLUTION the police, the Deputy City Attorney, the Police Judge, and the local papers

Ingerman of the Russian Social Demo cratic Society of New York ackn edge the receipt of the following con-tributions for the assistance of the

drafts and orders made payable fr Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. Or dred and Twelfth street. N

# Secretary Loopoloff and Treasurer

Previously reported, \$3,852.90; Yorkville

# revolutionary movement in Russia:

Young People's Social Democratic Club, 45; Sottscheer Socialist Club, Brooklyn, \$1.40; F. W. L., per Dr. Romm, \$10; total to July 24, \$3,368,89. Contributions should be sent and

#### The Worker. BE ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY on in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY 194 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 302 John-

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in Advance. more, per hundred Werkly Bundles:

business communications, and y orders, checks and drafts pay Worker. Communications concluding department of the lit be addressed to the Mittoryter. Communications for the ung" should be separately ad

of The Worker. Communications of Volkmericung should be sequentely advolkmericung should be sequentely adAll communications should be written
with risk and on one offer of the paper;
mayla should not be offer of the paper;
mayla should not be retter's name and adfress; and public consistently with clearstate of the public consistently with clearmay with these requirements are likely to
be disregarded. Ecijected manuscripts with
mother returned unless stamps are onclused.
Heccipta are never sont to individual subseribers. Acknowledgement is made by
changing the number on the wrapper, the
rect following receipt of mone. Wednesday, correspondents sending now, should
mail their communications in direct or each
filts office by Monday, whenever or editorial
manuscreent of the pter should be addecessed in the Bearrely Directors. Socialists.
William street, New York.

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



### OUR PARTY EMBLEM.

The Social Democratic ticket will year on the ballot under this em-



Arm of Labor upholding the for a party which appeals only to the single vote that does not represent

New York City Ticket. FOR MAYOR-

Algernon Lee FOR CONTROLLER-Cortes W. Cavanaugh.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN-

Morris Braun. OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY.

shot by strike-breakers in Staten Island the other day. Yet we haven't heard any outcry from the "Times" the "Sun", the "Post", the "Press the "Tribune", the "Herald", or any or the other capitalist dailies against the criminal lawiessness of scales. Queer, tan't tt? Can you guess the reason?

is anyone surprised that three "inde pendent" linseed oil works in Buffalo and to close throwing several hundred out of work-when John D. Rockefeller gave the word? If so, ne must be very green. John D. is really more powerful here than as in Russia. The difference is ere the Tear's victims directly t to their own ensignment by notion the Republican and Democratic tickets year after year, while in Rusmin they are kept in subjection only by

The New York "Times" announces this it is going to begin the serial reation, next Sunday, of the nove called "The Breadwinners", the aup of which is commonly attribthe late John Hay. On the of "De mortuis nil nisi ", this stupid book ought not to be revived. It is a thing to Parry's wa taste, and as full of truth as aganda ads-and no more ed it hardly surpasses them in litey morit. Perhaps Hay repen

of another man's country and the determination to grab it." No better definition could be given. We have seen the Russian and Japanese propertied classes showing their love of Korea and Manchuria and offering to spend the last drop of the Russian and Japanese workingmen's blood in order to possess themselves of it. As things look now we may soon see an outburs of the same lofty sentiment in this country, for certain influential capt talists here passionately love the asphalt beds of Venezuela.

IRELAND AND CAPITALISM The British Government has sub

micted to Parliament a bill for the re distribution of seats-what we should call a re-apportionment bill (if we didn't call it a gerrymander)-which gives seventeen more representatives in the House of Commons to England one more to Wales, four more to Scot land, and twenty-two fewer to Irelan than under the present plan; and then in fear of the opposition which it would arouse, the bill has been with drawn with an intimation that it will

- The Irish members will, of course oppose the bill. The Liberals will also oppose it, as it favors the Conservative party.

be reintroduced at some later day.

The question of Irish representation is interesting. Even under the new scheme Ireland will have eight more members than she would be entitled to on a basis of strict proportional repre sentation of population. It would seem therefore, at first glance, that the Iris would have no just complaint in the matter. And indeed, so long as they admit the rightness of capitalism, they have no ground of complaint.

In the year 1801 Ireland had population of 5,216,000. In 1841 she had 8.197,000. About that time capitalism really took hold of the Emerald Isle. The consequences, in that particular case, are to be seen when we read that in 1901 the population of Ireland had fallen to 4.459,000-less than she had a century before.

In Ireland capitalism ruined agriculture, just as it has in England. But it took a somewhat different form. It took the form of landlordism-and ab sentee landlordism, at that, in most cases-except in a few towns where local industries were built up to make profit for the capitalists out of the labor of some of the people driven off the land their ancestors had tilled for centuries.

There are more sheep and cattle in Ireland than there were a century ago, but there are fewer men and women. Ireland pays bigger revenues to non-workers than she did a century ago, but the Irish people are scattered to the four corners of the earth-and most of them, in the United States and Canada, in Australia and New Zealand, in South Africa, or wherever they may be, are working for wages, working as hard as they can, all their lives, and leaving their children to toll after them, all for a bare hytog-and big profit for the employer and the landlord, be they British, Yankee, Jew, or brother Irishman.

If the Irish Nationalists consent to the system that has depopulated Ireland as it has pauperized the English yeomanry and is threatening to pauperize the American working class as well-if they consent to this system. they have no good right to complain of the reduction of the Irish represent ation at Westminster. It is futile to grumble at an effect if one does not attack the cause. When the Irish peo ple learn to attack capitalism, root and branch, no matter what national flag it flaunts, then they will be on the right road to end the sufferings that so far make up their national history.

Professor Marshall, the well known English economist, declares, as a result of his investigations, that fully one-balf of the natural genius of a sountry is born within the class of manual laborers, and Dr. Maxwell of New York, whose eminence as an educator gives him a right to speak with authority on such a matter, has re-

cently endorsed the statement. For our own part, we would be in clined to put the proportion still higher, to say that the laboring class (in the narrower sense of that phrase) produces very nearly if not quite as arge an amount of natural genius in its various forms, in proportion to its numbers, as any other section of the nopplation: if there has hitherto an neered to be a greater proportional amount of personal ability produced we are inclined to attribute this apparent disproportion to two adventitions causes: First, the fact that there is more opportunity for the develop ment of latent ability in these classe on account of their greater leisure and relative freedom from the immediat pressure of the bread-and-butter quention; this, of course, has been taken into account by Professor Marshall but we think he has not given the con deration due weight; in the sec place, when exactly equal ability is embodied in two men, one born in the laboring class and the other in onof the more comfortable strata of so ciety, the ability of the workingman is ikely to be expended in activitie

not commonly counted as exhibitious of genius; the leadership of a trade Union or, for that matter, the fore manship of a shop may actually call into play as much real genius, and of about the same kind, as the command of an army or the filling of some high position in government; but these achievements, no matter how difficult or how beneficial, are very unlikely to be recorded in history or taken into secount by the sociologist.

But let us be content to take the English economist's statement as it stands and to claim only that the manual workers have at least half of the sum total of natural genius in the world, latent or developed. The fact suggests two observations, both important from our point of view.

stantly allege and some doubting Thomas' among ourselves now and then admits that if the working class takes the political power into its own hands, as Socialists urge it to do, it will find itself seriously handicapped by the lack of ability within its own ranks to conduct the public affairs and to manage industry efficiently. We do not think that this should for a mo pent be admitted. We draw from his tory and from our own observation of the world as it is a firm conviction that the working class-even in the strictest construction of the term—has ample ability to perform any humanly possible task that it has the courage o undertake. Even if it were not to have the assistance of any individuals as assuredly it will have the assistance of many-out of the more favor ed classes, we need not fear but it will find men competent to do its collective will. Professor Marshall's statement only confirms us in this opinion.

The second point that is suggested to us by this statement is the criticism it implies on the existing order of so ciety as one that is frightfully waste ful, not of the products of labor alone not alone of the strength and manual skill of the workers-though the wastes are enough to condemn it—but frightfully wasteful of human ability in those higher forms that we call genius. Half the natural genius, we are assured, has its birth among the manual workers. Can anyone pretend that the present social sys tem admits the manual workers to half or anywhere near half o the opportunities for the development of this latent genius? Well, yes, there are some who pretend it as there are some who will maintain any absurdity to carry their point. The New York "Sun", for instance, has dismissed the question with a single dogmatic paragraph: "'Half of the best natural gen ius born into a country belongs to the laboring classes.' And it gets to the top, too, along with the other half." That is easy and comfortable doctrine the only trouble with it is that it is not true. Another paper, the "Evening Post", tries to prove what the "Sun" merely asserts. From a recent bulletin of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor it cites these figures: Of the 5.548 students in nine New England colleges 13 per cent, are sons or daugh ters of wage-earners; in three schools of technology the proportion is about the same; and of the 1,658 students in ten normal schools, 45 per cent. come from the wage-working class. From this it concludes that "our higher in stitutions of learning show a healthy societary circulation" and that "our colleges seem fairly guiltless of countenancing what Professor Mar shall calls 'that wasteful negligene which allows genius which happens t be born of lowly parentage to expend itself in lowly work." Let us take the figures at their face value, and what do they show? They show that the class which constitutes fully ulation and which admittedly has a least half of the educable genius con tributes something less than 19 pe cent to the student bodies of the twenty-two institutions investigated and only 13 per cent. to the twelve that can fairly be considered as "higher" institutions of learning. The propor tions hardly justify the completency with which the "Post" treats then Instead of a "healthy societary circu lation", they show a lamentable con centration of opportunity in the uppe classes to the relative disadvantage of the workers. And if we should exam ine the figures more closely we should find that the disproportion is still greater than it appears on the sur

face: for, whereas Professor Marshall spoke distinctly of the manual labor ers as producing half of the natural the college returns includes a con elderable number of others whose or portunities are much greater than those of the manual workers. For all "wage-carners", according to the face of the returns, The proportionate opportunities are about one welfth as great as for the other mem bers of society; for the manual workers, it is safe to say, they are not even me-twentieth as great as those of the siness, professional, and farming

tunity for education wherever we look. Undoubtedly the majority of the chilren of all the manual workers in the od States to-day are forced by eye of sixteen, and the pres-

dency is for this to grow worse rathe than better; in many if not most of our great cities and some of the maller ones as well, there is always that many children are shut out even before need calls them away-and it is invariably in the working-class quarters of the city that this condition prevails; even of those who are not working before their time and who and room in the schools, it is now certain that a vast number are so badly fed that they practically cannot study and these, too, are of the working class; finally, with the ever increasing intensity of labor in nearly every branch of industry it becomes ever more difficult for the workingman to carry on any effective self-education after his school days are ended. That there are in the colleges so many spite of all these obstacles, as the statistics show speaks well, not for the existing social system, but for the pervistence and self-denial exercised by large numbers of workingmen on behalf of their children; the system does all it can to discourage them.

No one of the immediate problem which capitalism presents to us can compare in importance with that of popular education. We have said that we have no fear as to the ability of the workers to manage affairs who the time comes. We should not feel so sure if we thought that the unre strained sway of capitalism could be much longer continued, for its whole tendency, in its present advanced stage, is to reduce the working class to a lower intellectual level. Fortunately for humanity, capitalism is already beginning to feel the pressure of working-class demands; the proletariat is awakening and beginning to grapple with the problem, which concorns not audy its present welfare but also its cannelty to carry out a sucressful constructive revolution. It is beginning, we say, to grapple with the problem: but it is still worth while to insist from time to time that this is, of all our "Immediate demands". the most immediate and the most important.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER We are asked to give information een sending out a circular to locals of the party asking for funds to enable him to carry out a certain stated plan of propaganda. We are not in a sition to give any definite informa safe judgment as to the good faith of the person in question. We can however, give one piece of advice apdicable to all such cases: Unless an appeal for funds is endorsed by a party organization or by a party paper or by some labor organisation that you know, pay no attention to it. The "free lance" is not necessarily dishonest, but he is almost invariably a him drance to the organized and demo-cratically controlled work of the move-ment, and he should not be encourged. When we speak of "free lances" we do not refer, of course, to any and all comrades or sympathizers who, for my reason, are devoting thems personal propaganda instead of work ing under the direction of the party or ganisation; there may be cases—we be-lieve they are few, however—where such individual methods of work are preferable; we do refer to all those who, while not subjecting their work to the control of the party, expect the party or its members to give financial ild or public sanction to their ur takings. The party has plenty of work for its members to do and offers plenty of opportunities for them to spend their money for the cause by methods which ized effort and popular control. The are too narrowly individualistic be left to bear the responsibility of

Kindly answer the following question for he satisfaction of a few trade unionists who voted the Socialist ticket at the last election: Is it consistent for the Socialist Party to retain as a member of the party a man who is an employer and who belongs to an employers' association whose avowed purpose is to destroy the trade-union movement? What we can't understand is, how a Socialist can consistently ask us to vote for his party and at the same time try to destroy our organization.

So writes a correspondent. We think the question must be answered in the affirmative. If a capitalist takes the side of the working class on the politi-cal field and helps toward abolishing capitalists exploit the workers, we do not think that we can consistently ask dent have him do? Must to a dividual go out of business, give up his property, and become a wageworker? That would do the working-worker? That would do the working the semanting capitalists tent have him do? Must be as an in men no good; the remaining capitalists would exploit them just the same, and trade unions when the other emple trade unions when the other emple trade unions when the other emple ble for a system whi man is willing to give up his at tage and work for his living, will correspondent marantee him a sh to get a living.

ad refuse those demands, will our it guarantee him a cha to madersell him? He cannot do it. No one can give either of those guaran er the existing system This Socialist employer would say

to his critics:
"Gentlemen, I don't like capitalism though personally I profit by it, wish to see a better system, which wil let us work and all get the value of one product. I am doing my best to hasten that change; if all of you who are robbed by capitalism would do the same, robbery would soon be stopped. But, since I happen to be a capitalist. I have to play the game or go to the wall. I'm going to play the game as long as the workingmen vote for it. sooner they wake up und put nd to the game, the aleased: that is fast what I am voting for, Meanwhile, as to that last ser ence in your letter, let me tell you that you made a little mistake. I no ASKED you to vote for for MY party. I have ADVISED you to vote for YOUR OWN party. The only apparent inconsistency in my conduct is parent inconsistency in my conduct is that I have given you good advice against my own personal interest as a capitalist. If you choose to vote against your own party just because I happen to support it-well, you are quite free, of course, to cut off you nose to spite your face; but it isn't very sensible thing to do. If you rete against Socialism, I and the res of my class will go on making profits you may thank yourselves for it. Suit

And he would be quite right.

The situation is quite\_different if workingman belonging to the Socialist Party seabs on his fellow workers in a strike or acts as a capitalist in his union or anything of the ort. A few such cases have happened, and the party has expelled or disciplined the guilty persons according to the degree of their proven guilt. We expect a capitalist to act according to the ethics and the inter-est of his class; when, as is the rule, capitalist fights the labor move by all means in his power, we do not blame him; we fight back at him with a good will, and yet we may respect him personally. In the same way, we expect of a workingman that he will les of the working class; if he does not do so, if he scabs or otherwise be trays the organizations of his class we look on him with contempt and treat him accordingly; there may ne want—that partially excuse him but his act is a crime and may generally be taken to prove him unworthy of our confidence The difference be fween our attitude toward the capitalst and toward the senb is the same as the difference in time of war between memy and toward a traitor. We shoo the enemy in arms if we can, but w the traitor because we despise him for violating the obligation of loyalty to

### MRS. RAND IS DEAD

Mrs. E. D. Rand, mother of our good omrade Carrie Rand Herron, died at ence, Italy, on Sunday, July 23. Mrs. Herron and her husband were with her when she passed away.

Ben Hanford has a way of saying, when he meets some man who was in the forefront of progress half a cen tury ago but is now opposed to all fur-ther progress, that we have no right to expect a man to go through two revolutions, that if he has been both on the right side in one he has earned e to be wrong the rest of his a license to be wrong the rest or his life and yet have our respect. Mrs. Band was one of the very rare excep-tions to this rule. She was an active and devoted Abolitionist when she was a young woman, and stood by her principles in spite of all blame and ridicule from those who surrounded ridicule from those who surrounde her. But she was always ready t see a new truth as well as a familiar one; and when fifty years had rolled by, she was still a revolutionist in the new and yet greater revolution. At breadth of view, the all-embracing sympathy, and the alert and aggres-sive love of freedom that we expect only in youth. Her life was an inspir ation to all who knew it—her modest self-effacement, together with the physical weakness of her latter years made them too few. Up to the last day when she was able to read at al the read The Worker, we are told and wed the most lively interest in al that was going on in the Socialist movement of America and of the world. And with this indomitable spirit was combined a sound common sense and a quiet humor that made all her turn into realizable deeds O er more intimately personal qualities ft is not for us to speak. We know that the sympathy of all our comrade-will go out to the couple that she loved and that loved her so well.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT. The following table shows in detail

last two weeks: July 15. July 22 

gle subscriptions . . . . 11,821 | 11,611 telde bundles or at retail ..... 1,446 1,850

The real center of antocracy and reaction Russia is in the little circle of the rand Duke Steel and the Grand Duk

EAND THIS PAPER TO A PRIEND.

Current # # Literature

THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. By Withel Bilische. / Translated by Ernest Unter mann, Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1900 Cloth, pp. 160. Price, 50 cents.

There is not and never has been any other social movement making s great demand upon the intelligen its adherents and requiring in the so much and so varied knowledges that of modern So Founded in the aspirations and de voted to the interests of the wage workers, whose economic position makes it peculiarly difficult for then gree of thoroughness, yet it needs in its militant rank and file—not in its leaders alone—a range of learning and an accuracy of thought such as is tion of the leisure class itself; and the wonderful thing—the thing which more perhaps than anything else goe to show the indomitable vigor of this ut—is that, spite of all the ob stacles put in their way by poverty and overwork, that portion of the working class which comes under its influence does, on the whole, come up to this requirement to an extent which of all men capable of judging who be come familiar with the facts is less true in this country than in Germany and perhaps some other ovement here is so much younger.

To be a really good Socialist It is not enough that one merely accept the declared principles of the party and be willing to obey the decisi one understand those principles at least in their general outlines and know the reasons for the policies adopted. It is not necessary, or course, that every Socialist be an en cyclopedia of knowledge; but there is perhaps no sert of knowledge that the active Socialist will not find useful to him as such.

Along with history and economics natural science is a field with which no Socialist should, if he can help hem-self, be wholly unacquainted. The work of Darwin and his collaborator and Engels; both contribute in no very unequal degree to the same scientific conception of life and of the world which must guide a Socialist in his ac-

From Bölsche's preface we quot the following words, which indicate that he approaches his work with the idea of making it easier for jus men as the Socialist movement chiefly attracts to gain such general view of the results of Darwin's work:

Whoever claims to be an educated man, a man who thinks, must acquire a knowl-edge of the ortlines of modern scientific research and of the theories concerning the descent of man. No thought is so essential and subline as that about ourselves. people. It may seem that scientific metlods of expression and thought are an obstacle to popularization. If so, we must take so much the more pains to overcome this obstacle and find a popular interpre-tation for our thoughts. The present lift volume is addressed to the widest circ of renders, even to those who are as ye unacquainted with a goodly number of ex-cellent but much more volundhous works concerning the same subject. This.little work is reduced to such a size that it may easily be perused in one leisure hour. Nevertheless, I think that the facts which it presents will furnish material for inde-pendent reflection in serious hours.

To those who have had little oppor ciate their importance we can mend Bölsche's book as a pleasant and easy introduction. Many who read will no doubt be stimulated to follow it up with a perusal of the several ex-cellent works, somewhat larger and less elementary in manner, in which Huxley, Clifford, Grant Allen, and ject. Even if they do not so pursu the subject, they will gain from Bölsche a mind-broadening conception of the blood-kinship which subsists, among all living things and of the slow but vast and bresistible proces es by which the world of to-day has grown out of the world of olden times and by which the world of the future is being formed to-day.

"Frances Willard's Views on Socialism" is an interesting little pamphlet that has recently been brought out by J. H. Hollingsworth of Terre Haute, several often quoted utterances of her arkable woman in he ater years took a lively intere Socialist movement; but we did no know, until reading this pamphlet, how clear was her understanding of the subject or how complete was he sympathy with the movement. Com ide Hollingsworth has made extracti from the addresses delivered by Mis Willard at the twenty-fourth meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, held at Buffalo in 1897, a few s before her death. He has dor a good work, for there are circles in which the namphlet will be of gre propagands value, serving to dispel prejudices which now stand in the way of any calm consideration of Sos, by showing that the ideas were heartly endorsed by one whose nemory commands profound respect in these circles—es, indeed, it should among all who know her life and work. The pamphlet sells for five copy, p rates in quantity.

HOW ABOUT THE LEGAL TURPIRST Dick Turpin, the highwayman, is ! for consuming the manns of other people bring. "Nay," says blick to the plain minded pesson, "observe how beneficent and pleasantly I spend whatever I get?" "Tee, Dick," persists the plain-mind person, "but how do you get it?"

# WORK TO DO! VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

Boom the Circulation of The Worker!-How it Can Be Done -Some Straight Talk by the Circulation Manager.

and sampling lists supplied by prese

comrades who at present bear the

on a self-sustaining basis. We believe

efforts effective, and it is with this is

every week. At present we are

gaged in the innocent diversion of at-tempting to fill up a tub having a hole

in its bottom. The circulation of our

paper is running out at one end almost as rapidly as we fill it up at the other.

There is little question of our being

renewals if, when a subscription ex-

pires, the subscriber were to be visited

his renewal solicited, and if it was

made simple and easy for him to remit

the subscription price. Fifty cents is

an awkward sum to send through the

mail, and many persons will not take

the trouble to go to the postoffice and get a money order for so small an

It is now proposed, however, to or-

each town, several in each large city.

territory assigned to them, one

who will agree to visit the subscriber

week before the expiration of each

subscription, collect the fifty cents and

be tried:

owever, that the rank and file of the

monthly deficit. Surely there is

and to be abandoned. The

The problem presented to those com-rades who are definitely interested in in will bring our total paid circulation above the 25,000 mark in a short time. the welfare of The Worker, by the condition in which its circulation has As the expirations amount to less than remained for several months past, con-tinues to be a perplexing one. It States, it is probable that no volunteer on this committee will be required to night as well be admitted right at the see more than a very few n eginning that the recent attempt to territory in any week, or devote more the circulation of the paper than one night a week to the work at rough the method of circularizing Now, step up, comrades, with hearty

enthusiasm—those of you who are willing to help in this work—and let us hough plenty of names were received so mengre a response followed as a di-rect result of the experiment made know what territory you are willing to take care of, and how much time you can give us. We will send you a list upon a trial thousand, that the plan each week of the subscriptions expirwere not large enough to cover the cost of the stamps used in making the test. It was manifestly useless and foolish ing in your territory; we will write to each subscriber on your list that you will call to visit him, and help you in every way possible. Get your shoulder to the wheel at once! Here is a splendid constraint of the way of the w continue the experiment further, on so poor a showing.

However, the failure of the initial plan is not a sufficient reason for abandoning all effort to increase the did opportunity for the young men in e party to help the Socialist move-ent along where it certainly needs list of paid subscribers. We now proment along where it certain, help very greatly. Don't put it off! Do it now! We need YOUR help THIS pose to try another plan, and we invite the earnest co-operation and sup-port of all those comrades who feel II.-In New York City we want a that the English-speaking members

volunteer for each assembly district. We also wish to organize a working and sympathizers of the party rest un-der a just charge of neglecting their corps of comrades who will agree to give one or more nights a week to sell-ing The Worker at the street meetings. duty to the party press so long as they permit The Worker to remain a finau-cial burden upon the loyal German The plan is to assign members to the thing definitely wrong with things when the Eastern wing of the party speakers are assigned by the organiz er. Volunteers will be notified in advance at which meeting they are exdoes not give sufficient support to its weekly English paper to maintain it pected to be present, will be supplied with a bundle of the papers, will be in-structed how to sell the papers, and will be encouraged and helped in every comrades are more than willing to do way. The profits from the sale of the the necessary work to not the circulapapers will be paid over to the loca in whose territory the papers are sold. way devised which would make their Such district organization present selling papers at their meetmind that the following plans are to figs will be omitted from the territory to be worked by this committee, unless they consent to have their representa I.-The Worker receives each week, ult of the efforts of its friends, from 150 to 250 new subscribers, but —and here's the rub—there are about tive join the corps, which is much the trust each district will consent to fol-low. is many old subscribers who drop out

Max Tanzer of the 6th and 10th A. D. sells from 60 to 150 papers at every meeting he attends. During the campaign last fall he sold many thousand copies of The Worker and a large amount of other literature. He will instruct the members of this corps how to go about the work in the mos effective manner.

More than forty meetings will be held this week in New York and Brooklyn. Do you not see, comrades, what a mighty help to the circulation of The Worker it would be if we had a good salesman at each of these meet-ings? It will not take long to boom the paper if this plan is consistently carried out. Who among our younger comrades has an evening a week from now until election to spare? Get in line! Volunteer for the cause at once Write us where you live, what night or nights you can give, how soon you can begin! Make it this week, if you possibly can!
Address all communications to the

Circulation Manager, 184 William Street, New York.

### Quarterly Statement to Our Readers.

We wish the readers of The Worker | to know just how its affairs stand. In our issue of May 6 we presented

weekly expenses and income for the first quarter of 1905, comparing it with statement for the preceding quar-

penses, an increase of \$13.41 in average weekly income, and a consequent reduction of \$12.91 in average weekly

We are now able to give the state nent for the second quarter of 1905. The comparison shows an increase of \$1.54 a week in expenses, a decrease of \$1.86 a week in receipts, and a conattempt, by soliciting new subscriptions and renewals, to bring the circulation up to a point where the deficit

The table shows:

and otherwise do everything within their power to stop the everlasting leak, which now prevents the growth

That comparison showed an increase of 50 cents in average weekly ex-

sequent increase of the average week-ly deficit from \$1.25 to \$4.65.

When we remember that during the weekly deficit was \$41.15, that in the third quarter of 1904 it was still \$29,62 and that in the next quarter it had fallen only to \$14.16, we see that this statement is far from being a dis-couraging one. The quarter reported in May was exceptional, owing to large receipts from advertising, on which neither can nor wish to depend. Al-though the showing for the last quarter is worse, taken as a whole, than that for the preceding one, yet the circulation receipts rose from \$153.89 to \$158.90 a week-a small gain, but still to depend upon. The question is: How many of our readers will join in the

AVERAGE WEEKLY EXPENSES. Jan.-Mar. Apr.-June, \$36.00 \$76.23 tion, sundries ..... Paper
Expedition, postage, and mail list.... ribers and dealers..... Average total weekly expense...... \$170 %7 \$178.11 \$1.54 AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME. Subscriptions and sales...... \$152.89 \$158.00 dries..... 21.43 Average total weekly income...... \$175.32 \$173,40 Decrease ...... DEFICIT. 14.65 \$3.40

### THE TEACHERS' HOPE

President Roosevelt may go to Asbury park and address the National Educational Association (an organization of both exploiters and exploited and academically and diplor teachers, but we can rest assured that he will warm up much more in tensely over an appropriation for tar get practice than over any practical se who are very largely shaping the lives of our future citizens. On modern cannon shot wastes money suf-ficient for the education of a Daniel Webster, but there is no lack of funds In Chicago the condition of the

teachers' wages was getting more and more hopeless while the capitalist more hopeless while the capitalist class were dodging their taxes, until a few determined women, under the leadership of Miss Haley, organized a union for offensive and defensive purposes and made decided gains for themselves as well as for the city. They went to the Republican and Democratic politicians and to reform organizations, but did not receive any exterior aid until they came to the risi aid until they came to the ago Federation of Labor. Isn't a lesson in this for us teachers?

the state of the s

phere from the politicians and reform ers, but when it comes to tangible sid to substantial backing, we can only expect it from our own fellow workmen in the labor unions with whom wa should be proud to cooperate and on the polictical organization of the working class, the Socialist Party. Wake up, fellow teachers, get some backbone, organize with your class, agttate for your class, vote with your class and victory will be ours.—Edward Perkins Clarke in New London

#### THE "GOOD CITIZENS" OVERREACHED THEMSELVES When National Organizer George H.

and planned to hold a Socialist open-air meeting there, the "good citizens"—that is, those with plenty of money and those with little brains-rose up is indignation and forbade it. The is not large, however, and Goebel found a way. He held his meeting just outside the borough line, and the workingman of the town thronged out to hear him—all the more eagerly be him off.

5th and 5th A. D. meets every Thurst 10 Support avenuer Beccetary, M. Heuer, 1030 Myrtle avenue

6

of the Boar war, who said: are practically unnoticed outside the

The opponents of Socialism

would exploit them just the same, and there would simply be one more work-ingman competing for a job. Must he stay in business, but stay out of the employers' association of his branch of trade and grant the demands of the case unions when the other employ-ers in the trade do not? He might bet-ter go out of business at once, for he will soon be put out of business by his less scrupulous competitors. He is not every man either an exploiter or a vic tim of exploitation; he is doing all h

14,214 14,802 THE AMERICAN GRAND DUKES.

## THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

By Chas. H. Kerr, in Chicago Socialist.

that people's political institutions and their moral ideas are the direct result of the way the people get their livingtaken in connection with the way their fathers and grandfathers got their Hying. In my second article I explained how the laborers to-day get their livfng by creating surplus value for the

Put these two thoughts together and what do they suggest? Here we have en the one side a class of capitalists living in luxury on the labor of others. Yet no one capitalist is forcibly robbing any one laborer. Quite possibly each capitalist, or at least the father or grandfather of each capitalist, has n a laborer himself. So it is not strange that these capitalists and their hangers-on persuade themselves and also persuade the less intelligent laborers that wealth is the natural reward of virtue and efficiency, and that those stir up discontent are criminals.

that the more intelligent laborers should feel that they are being robbed of what they earn. They realize that modern machinery now used es their labor immensely more productive than was the labor of form erations, yet they see that they are lying as their wages a far smaller portion of the product than-ever labor

do not make it; they simply explain it, and point out the lines on which it must develop. Thus, for, the chief weapon of the laborers has been the labor union, and the fighting has been through strikes and boycotts. In the day of the small capitalist, real gains were made by the unions. The em-pleyer who was making a large profit off his laborers while selling his prot in competition with the product of other employers, could often bette afford to grant an increase of wages

tomers be taken away by his rivals.

The trust has changed all this. In
the leading lines of production there are no more rivals. In an ever increa ing number of trades the trust is the sole employer. In times of "prosper-fty" it can well afford to pay its workthe prevailing standard of comfort. In times of depression it can with the geduce wages at its pleasure and the unions are helpless to resist.

Every improvement in machinery ber of hours, and thus the employ er is enabled to do without a part of his laborers. These displaced laborers make up the "army of the unemployed". If the workmen employed by trust go on strike, a new force workmen can soon be organized out

ces for the unions to resort to e, but here the capitalists are ready for them with superior force The powers of government in America and in every other "civilized" country are at the disposal of the capitalist when a contest is on with the laborer.

struggle has inevitably been shifted to the hallot box. Here must be fought out the question of who shall rule,

By by working.

Let us take a look at the forces ranged on each side. "The Chicago "Chronicle" and the "impossibilists" would have you believe that the battle is between hand workers on one side. and brain workers on the other. But Marrian ideas that we are studying

mainly moved by the economic condiunder which they get their are just two ways to get bread and the other necessaries of life under our present society. One way is to work with hand and brain. The other way is to own things and by this ownershi

In my first chapter I tried to show | by working and those who live by Once the employer was a labore who worked in a little shop along with

the other laborers to whom he paid Later, he was a superintendent who

did not work with his own hands, but day by day directed the labor of the others to make it more efficient. Still later, be hired a workman to do

he superintending, while he went into the market to buy the raw material and sell the product.

Lestly he has sold his factory to a lock of dividend-paying stock or a ounch of interest-drawing bonds. No he never needs go near the factory; he may live where he likes and spend his income as he pleases. All the buyi and selling, all the account-keepi and planning, all the brain work as well as all the hand work is done by hired wage laborers. And the income he draws and spends without working is made possible only by virtue of the fact that those who are doing the work are getting for it less than they really

for the final contest between the capi-talist and the laborer, there will be on the side of the capitalist only thos who live by owning and those who can be feeled or bribed into voting against the interests of the class to which they really belong.

On the other side will be those who live by their labor. The distinction between bodily and mental labor is really an outgrown distinction like labor. If a ditch-digger were to put no intelligence into his work he could no intelligence into his work he could not hold his job. And there is no men tal labor without bodily labor. No matter how sharp or unscrupulous a corporation attorney may be, he can not earn his hig fee without the hodily labor of dictating his regal papers as then examining them to see that they leave no loophole of escape for the trust's latest prey.

Again, it is absurd to attempt to

drawn a line between useful work and useless work under capitalism, and to set those who do useless work as on the side of capital. Useful work is ough to enable them to live act that which satisfies the desires somebody that has the price. Do away capitalist and his desires will him. But under our presen system, when each member of the for this labor power if he is to stay on the earth, it is foolish to count a man as being on the capitalist side because he has to earn his week's pay by set ting jewels in a poodle dog's collar or adding up columns of figures in

And not all workers are employed on a weekly wage. When the railroad corporations received from their gov ernment millions of acres of fertile lands, they did not hire to go on those lands and raise crops for them. That was because the found that by selling the land to farm ers who thought they were going to become wealthy by their labor they farm in interest and freight charge than by hiring laborers to work it And these Western farmers are work ing longer hours for smaller pay that the average city laborer." more, they are as ready to rebel.

The small shopkeeper also is in the same boat. If he is stupid, he may think of himself as a capitalist, but if think of himself as a capitalist, but if he is at all bright he is coming to see wages, for the labor he expends in taking care of his shop and selling goods. So his material interests really lea him to favor the social revolution tha will bring him better wages for short

So we see that in the class struggle that is daily growing more intense, only those who live by owning, less than ten per cent, of the people, have anything to gain by upholding the live by working, more than ninety pe of some one else. It is of course possible for one person to do both. It will soon be less common than it is. It will soon be less common than it is. The liens are being drawn more and class and establish the Co-operative

# SUPREME COURT AND CONSTITUTION

Walter V. Holloway, in the Socialist Voice.

History tells us that when Soion wished to change the government of Athens from an aristocracy to a democracy he gave the control of the courts, which exercised supreme lovereignty over laws and men, into the ha dis of the people. The aristocrats controlled the legislative power, but the people controlled the judiciary, but the people controlled the judiciary, but the people controlled the judiciary, but the people. The aristocratic controlled the second controlled controlled the second controlled co and the result was a democracy. In the formation of the United States government under the con. Stution, the afraid of the people, because, at the same plan was adopted, but for the close of the Revolutionary War, the opposite purpose. The Supreme Court, through the method of appointment by the President and confirmation by the propertied class, and the government, which under the Articles of Confederation was a democracy, became an ar-

istocracy. In 1787 the capitalist class had lit-In 1787 the capitalist class had littie influence compared with to-day,
but its instinct of self-preservation
was strongly developed. The rich were
afraid the poor would combine at the
polis and dispossess them, and having
undisputed control of the constitutional convention, they were in a position
to frame a document containing every
necessary check upon the wishes of
the common people, whom they despised as heartily as they feared.
"Property certainly is the principal

spised as heartily as they feared.

"Property certainly is the principal object of society," said John Rutledge in the convention, echoing the remark of Gowerneur Morris, "Property is the main object of society," as if it were a foregone conclusion and was mately manifoned in passing. The word "property" is the keynote of the Constitution and stands side by older main object of society," as if it is a foregone conclusion, and was by mentioned in passing. The confirmation of the improperty" is the keynote of the tittution and stands side by side "life and liberty" all through the cent. The extreme arxisty of the nearly two sentences, and it is not carected the change and will not be changed merely because they are ugly the

turbed by "the people." The aristo-cratic delegates had good reason to be great masses were poverty-stricke and discontented. During the war they had fallen into the debt of the rich and under the stress of privation fel keenly the disappointment and disillu sionment brought by the close of the sionment brought by the close of the struggle in which they were fighting for better conditions of life for them-selves and their children. The framers of the Constitution were sorry that it was necessary to grant the people even the pretense of power, and were afraid the House of Representatives would usin the ascendency over the afraid the House of would gain the ascendency over other departments of the governments of the governments of the elaborate system. ncy over the

In England when there is reason to believe a majority of the people are opposed to the administration, Parliament is dissolved, and an appeal is made directly to the voters. The new Parliament on convening proceeds to pass the laws demanded by the people. There is a House of Lords the people. In England when there is reason

ns, pass a law, that settles the mat ter se far as legislation can settle mat ters. Poor, benighted, monarchy-rid-den England! In the United States a asure passed by the House of Rep-entatives may be rejected by the nate, or all the substance taken out of it by amendments. This is the first "check" on the wishes of the people. When we consider the composition of the Senate and how far it is from the direct influence of the voters, this check is a formidable one. If the measure is fortunate enough to pass the Senate the President may veto it. This is the second "check" on the wish-

robable he will ever exercise it again

signs the measure it is still in reality not a law, but merely a tentative propsition subject to the decision of the Supreme Court. There is no other re to-day which refuses the majority the United States against the complicated

jority rule still maintains in the Su preme Court, however, as we see whe nearly all important cases are decide by a vote of five to four. Isn't it rather inconsistent to retain this democratic principle in the very seat of aristo cratic power? I respectfully submit that a decent respect for consistency demands its abandonment there. At this juncture I want to point out

At this juncture I want to point out the fact that the founders of our gov-ernment, in making the Constitution. "builded better than they knew", for the interests of their class. That these men were the representatives of the propertied class, and made the Constitution to further the interests of tha class, no one who has read the real history of this period will deny, but I wish to show that they did a much better job than they realized. Originally it seems to have been intended that the three departments of the government-legislative, executive and judicial—should be independent each of the other. Inherent in each department lies the power to preserve its department should not invade the legislative or the indicial department the legislative should not intrude upon the executive or judicial, and the judicial should not encroach upon the legframers of the Constitution, with all their eagerness to surround property with legal barriers against the vulgar crowd, did not contemplate any such iption of power by the Supreme Court as it has arrogated to itself Frederick Upham Adams is author

ity for the assertion that nothing in the Constitution itself, nothing in the speeches of the members of the convention that framed it will warrant us in supposing it was intended that the Supreme Court should exercise the prerogative of declaring a law regularly passed by the House and Senate, and signed by the President unconstitutional. When John Marshall, chief justice during Jefferson's administration, attempted to encroach upon the executive, the President ignored the court. When the same judge hander a decision against Georgia, the President, refused to support the ing. When Chief Justice Taney, during Lincoln's term of office, intruded upon the executive department, the President asserted his power and the court came out second best.

But when the Income Tax law was nssed in 1893 "times" had changed The measure was regularly a law, as even the first deliverance of the court was favorable to it. Then, for some reason best known to himself, one judge changed his vote and the law inconstitutional by a five to fou

of this article, to trace the develop-ment of the assumption of preroga-tives by the Supreme Court, under the "implied powers" of the Constitution, but it might easily be shown that this development of the court's sovereignty has been pari passu with the now the court has become the main bulwark of that class in the struggle to maintain its hold upon the presen mode of exploiting labor, and to throttie whatever legislation may be to the not need even to discuss whether or not Jefferson was right in his contention that the Supreme Court had no right under the Constitution to declare law unconstitutional. It would seen to the court, and that makes the situation more grave than can readily be realized. However this may be, the fact remains that the Constitution has loaned itself admirably to the needs of the capitalist class and has been the means of legalizing the plundering of Constitution, the insidious growth of power has gone on until now the Su-preme Court has ceased to be the creature of the Constitution and has be-

ome the creator of the Constitution. The United States is no longer a republic or a democracy, no longer a rep-resentative government. It is an oliearth to-day where an elected or ap-pointed judge is permitted to wield the power of an absolute monarch—by veto upon the laws passed by the representatives of the people.

The time has come for the working-men of America to realize that the conditions here are different from thos possible here. The capitalist class con-trols the government. Whatever is to its interest is constitutional; whatever is not to its interest is unconstitution States Supreme Court that the ten hours' law for bakers in New York is unconstitutional shows that the prounconstitutional shows that the program of the progressive shortening of the bours of labor is now out of the question. IT WILL TAKE A WHOLE SOCIAL REVOLUTION TO MAKE

is life is not an

and grate on the nerves of the deli set by our grandsires, and the Contuition is flint trap.

If the court pr unconstitutional by a five to four vote, does not that settle the matter, even if nine-tenths of the "sovereign oters" believe the measure to their dvantage? It is all so beautiful, so

You may say that the "way out" Her method of amendment, and the histor of the amendments made up to th present time, I am firmly convinc you must come to the conclusion that a social revolution is necessary even to amend the Constitution in such a way an amendment would destroy the efficacy of the document as it stands.

In other words, the Constitution,

based as it is upon the capitalist system, can no more be amended than the capitalist system can be "amended." The Constitution was made by the capialist class for the capitalist class. It has served the purpose well, but that purpose is not the welfare of the working class, and the Constitution must go out of business with the class that ought it into existence

CONSTITUTION. THE CAPITALIST CLASS IS THE

SUPREME COURT. THEREFORE THE CAPITALIST CLASS IS THE CONSTITUTION. MR. WORKINGMAN, YOU ARE

#### PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

Having passed the bill for the ser aration of church and state, the French Chamber of Deputies has at last begun the consideration of the Old-Age Pensions Bill. It is impe ole to predict the outcome, farther than to say that the discuss probably last a long time. This was a part of the program of the Combes Ministry, in the time when the Jauresist wing of the Socialists partic-ipated in the government "bloc". It will, of course, be strongly opp Attempts have already been made show that it is unnecessary, as private gether false. Societies for the purpos existed for over fifty years and had some financial aid from the have had some financial aid from the government; but all Ley have accom plished is to provide very small pen sions for about 120,000 superannuate workingmen. It will easily be seen problem. France is many years bind Germany in dealing with this problem of decent maintenance for em. France is many years beaged workingmen. The reason is that the Socialist movement is so much many.

At the same time word comes that the Paris Municipal Council is going to discuss the question of the city erecting houses for the working class done in this direction, as the problem of overcrowded and unhealthful tene-ments is assuming threstenin? propor-tions in the French capitat. In this though conditions are perhaps not quite so serious in French as in German cities, owing to the more rapid in-lustrial development of the latter country in recent years and the con sequently more rapid growth of the cities. It is the Socialist delegation in the Paris Council that has forced the estion to the front

#### WORKERS' LIVES AND CAPITALISTS' PROFITS.

great effort should be made to awaken the national conscience to the horrible carnage which, under the cloak of peaceful industry, is going on daily in our midst. The workers selves hardly seem to realize how used up in workshop and factory, rallway and mine.

"Peace." the poet told us "hath he victories no less renowned than war," but peace bath also her casualities more devastating than war. The government return just issued giving the merely for compensation, but for such pressing amendment of the law as will assure to the wealth producers of our land a reasonable security of their lives and limbs. This return should also attract renewed attention to the question whether the present system of insurance against liability for accidents has not, by removing the indi-vidual responsibility of the employers, led to a laxity of control, a disregard for the safety of the working plan, and a slovenly method of oversight which have appreciably increased the not profess to cover the whole of innot profess to cover the whole of in-dustries, but those only which in some form or other come under official cog-nisance; otherwise the number would have to be considerably increased. It is to be feared also that the official is to be reared also that the official claim of a decrease of 170 fatal acci-dents in 1903, in comparison with pre-vious years, can only be justified by the omission of figures which have in-variably had a place in previous re-turns. These in all probability will be variably had a prace in previous te-turns. These in all probability will be found in the some office statistics of "inquests," and may be concealed, as hundreds of others are concealed, un-der the euphemistic nomenciature of "deaths from misadventure." A miner, for example, is killed by a fall of roofs that is reported as "killed in the course that is reported as "killed in the course that is reported as "killed in the course of his employment," and compensation or his employment, and compensation ensues. A shop assistant, reaching to high fixtures, falls off the ladder and breaks his neck; that is "death from misadventure," and not death "in the course of his employment," hence no compensation follows. Death is, however, none the less real.

The figures we have got are, how-ever, sufficiently serious to arrest na-tional attention, and call for immedi-ate legislative action. The number of persons killed in the course of their employment during the year was
4,518. In 1898 the number of killed
was 2,810, an increase of 583 in 1900
over the figures for 1898. Covering the
quinquennial period 1899 to 1908 me following appalling list represents the

Total ..... 22.732

A total of 22,732 killed at their work in five years! A mean average of 4,546

In the year.

In the proportion to the number employed, the shipping industry contributes by far the greatest levies to death utes by far the greatest levies and are the greatest levies to death "In the course of employment," the humber employed being 247,381, and the number of fatal accidents covering the quinquennial period 8,324, an aver age of 1.605 deaths each year. Yet the action of the ship owners on both sides of the House of Commons has kept, and intends to keep, the sailors from any participation in the meagre beneats of the Compensation Acts. The next most dangerous trade is that of miners have been killed underground and 563 whist working "about" a mine, making a total death-roll of 5,104. On the British railways a total number of 2,638 were killed at their work during the past five years, a

yearly average of 586.

A most serious side of this ceaseles death roll is that it is the workers alone who are killed. The young, the old, the feeble and infirm are at hou dependent upon the worker, who may at any moment be struck down dead hruised, dead mass into the humble home which had been dependent on his earnings. Fifteen of these heartbreaking tragedies occur every day h our midst. One thing we can see al-most on every hand—the widows and erphans of the dead workers left often wretched slums.

This surely is a worker's question It brings home to him—puts into words -the fear he must carry in his hear every morning when he goes to earn his living, and it appeals to all that is best in his manhood, because it lays bare the responsibility which he owes to those dependent upon his labor, he they mother and sisters, wife or chil -T. Gavan-Duffy, in London La

The foregoing shows that the warr fice of workers' lives to capitalists profits is an international question, no local one. The slaughter of work country than in Great Britain: but the is only because capitalism is here mor active and vigorous. The problem is the same everywhere; and everywher

"NOW TO CONDUCT A LOCAL." Under this heading an out-of-town comrade sends us the following satiri attention:

attention:

When the control of the control of the control of sizes, on an unfrequented street. Let the meeting take the form of a social cut has much as possible. Smoke hard and long. Don't put a sign out on the street. Some one might see it. Devote the time to decoming the control of the as they should be run, get sore and begin "knocking". Threaten to leave the local and go around talking about the "other feihis meetings and interrupt him. That, also, will help the cause. You are a great friend of the cause, you know. As a last resort you enn form a local of your own or join the "What's the difference" party.

### THE CRESTLINE

REFERENDUM. or of The Worker:-On be Bacinlist Party, I wish to submit a ernment return just issued giving the number of fatal accidents is quite as appalling in its gruesome revelation as any which has gone before, and makes an absolutely unanswerable case, not Wisconsin organization, unless we for and accept a charter.

We hope that the members of the So cialist party will vote "no" upon this ref many years of hard wark and many the sands of dollars and have distributed to same of usuars and may distributed tons of literature to build up their movement. We do not believe that the Socialists of America will wantonly destroy the results of so much labor and sacrifice.

We have a splendid prolectarian organiza-tion in Wisconsiu. The firm foundation of this movement is shown by the fact that our vote has steadily grown without any sudden gain and without any setback at all. In our last general election we had 25,000 Social-Democratic votes in this state. We now have thirty-two elected Social-Democratic officials in Wisconsin includ-ing five members of the legislature, and almost every one of the thirty-two is a wage-worker and a member of a labor union. All these men are doing work which is a credit to the party, and which shows how well-fitted are intelligent work-ingmen for public office. We have a splendid proletarian organisa

shows how well-fitted are intelligent work-ingmen for public office.

We say this in no bonatful spirit. We know that all true Socialists will feel that this success of ours is their success, and that in just such proportion as the party triumphs in one state, just so much is it to the advantage of the party in every other state.

to the advantage of the party in every other state.

Therefore the Wisconsia members call upon their comrades all over the country not to deal a blow at our splendid move-ment just for the sake of a little piece

ment to dear a store of a little piece of paper.

We may dues to the national head-quarters and comply with all the provisions of the national constitution.

'True, we have se charter, but the constitution does not require us to have one. The Wisconain party had long been organized when it became one of the contracting parties which formed the Sodal-list Party at the 'Unity Convention' at Indianapolis in 1801. It was understood at that time that the states already organized needed no new charters, and that their rots to form a union of the various ganised needed no new charters, and that their vote to form a union of the various organizations similarly them to the pew Socialist Party. We possess all kinds of charters from previous Socialist parties. And since we were already as official party to Wisconsis in 1801 and had been one of the contracting organizations in the Unity discoveries, we thought we should invalidate the contracting organizations in the Unity discoveries, we thought we should invalid late the agreement there entered into the By the fact that na

By the fact that national hendquarters always accepted our dues although we have no charter, they have acknowledged our affiliation with the party.

The fact that we have no paper document is not a sufficient cause for expelling an organization that has proved it can degood work for Socialism without a charter. It surely cannot be a good reason for reason for good work for Socialism without a charter it surely cannot be a good reason for ex-communicating members who have lailored so faithfully, so long, and so successfully. We do not believe that the Socialists of America will stand for any such proceed

America will stand for any autoing.

The question in regard to the removal
of Comrade Berger has already been pretty
fully discused. It has been pointed out
that Comrade Berger did not violate any
clause of the national constitution when
in our last judicial election in Milwaukes,
where we had no ticket in the field, he
worked against the alection of a candidate
who represented the bitter opposition to
Socialism of a certain narrow-minded section of the Roman Catholic clergy. the fact that they have since passed a rest that no member can vote at all when there is no Socialist ticket in the field. This

there is no Socialist ticket in the field. This rule was not passed nor even thought of when Comrade Berger advised his readers to vote against Judge Carpenter, one of onse individual candidates, and therefore Comrade Berger could not at that time have disoleyed it.

It has also been shown that Comrade Berger acted in accordance with the tactics of International Socialism. The great leader of the German Socialists, August Bebel, humself said that the Havarian comrides had "violated no principle, and not even the tactics of the party" when they had ever entered into an open alliance with a reactionary party—something we have never thought of in Wisconsin.

And the Hanover Convention in 1889 by

never thought of in Wisconsin.

And the Hanorer Convention in 1889 by
a vote of 205 to 34 even decided that the
party should not "refuse to combine with
capitalist parties whenever the case may
require it." This rule is in force in Ger many to this day. It is a fact well know international movement, that the Socialist Party in France, Italy, Belgium, and Den mark has on very numerous occasions er tered into OPEN ALLIANCES with bour

geois parties.

Comrade Rerger and the Milwaukee comrades are carnestly opposed to ALL fusion.

We merely cite these cases to show that
our comrades afroad go infinitely farther,
than we, and the soundness of their Socialism has never been called in question.

It has been objected that the condition
in Furupe are entirely different from those
in America, locause in European countrie. in America, because in European countries there still remain many relies of feudalism But in point of fact, even in America But in point of fact, even in America we have one of the best preserved relies of the feedal age and one which has given most trouble to our contrades stroad. I refer to the power of the Roman Catholic clergy, which in most European countries has been used to fight Socialism.
What has been the motive for the alliance of German and other European Socialists with the "liberal" capitalistic parties? The motive, has usually been that they could unite against the ciercal party which so bitterly opposes Socialism is most countries of Europe.

countries of Europe.

With such an opposition we are confronted in Mikwaukee. And that is the reason that our factics had to conform somewhat to European Socialist tactics, atthough we did not go one thousandth part as far. The Socialists of Europe could not concive of such a thing as the removal of an old and tried comrade from the antional councils on such a charge as that brought against Comrade Berger. In fact, we can ill afford to spare sich self-sacrificing and experienced members as Comrade Becger from our National Executive Committee.

tee.

Such measures as the removal of Comrade Berger from the National Executive
Committee and the expulsion of the Wiscanala members from the Socialist party
will seriously injure the Socialist morement
in Milwaukee and throughout the country.
The capitalist press sucers at the "unjust,
coid-blooded, and tyramical methods" empioyed by the Socialists. Such measures
the Anti-Socialists declare are a sample
of what would be done under the Co-operaof what would be done under the Co-operative Commenwealth. Our Anti-Socialist enemies have made a great deal of this whole affair and if this referendum passes, will use it still more to our disadvantage.

Let the members of the Secialist Party
thoughtfully consider and carefully weigh this matter, and examine all sides befo they vote on this most serious question.

This is not a triking affair. The interest of the Socialist in deeply concerned.
E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Milwaukee, July

The blue label of the C. M. I. U. or a cigar box means that the cigars are not made by child-labor nor in a sweatshop.

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

The deservedly favorable reception of this book has resulted in the issuance of a pa-per bound edition at such a price as to enable the comrades to sell it at public meetngs. Its circulation an exposition in plain language of the m terialistic conception of history it it with out an equal. The local or branch of the Socialist Party that cannot dispose of a least twenty or thirty copies at its ope air meetings this summer is an organisation that does not know a good thing when it sees It.

cents a copy. Cloth, \$1.25 a copy. Ex oress charges at your expe SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 184 William Street, New York

Prices: Paper, 25 cents a copy; by mail.

FOR SALE-Complete harness incsiness. If interested, write Chas, Pfeiffer, Orlando, O. T.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.

25 to \$100 per month valary assured our gradestes under boud. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of relegraph schools in America. Smdcreed by all railway officials. OPERATORS ALVATS IN DEMAND. Ladles also admitted Write for estalogue.

MORRE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY Cincianati, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Allanta, Ga, La Crosse, Wis., Texarkun, Tex., Sep Frânciaco, Cal.

Dr. Anna Ingerman, Returned from abroad. Office hours 10—12 a. m., 5—7 p. m. 1008

DR. S. BERLIN. DENTIST. 22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y.

DENTIST, ... 121 Schermerhorn street, Bro Telephone No.: 8118 Main.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN.

PUBLICATIONS.

## IF THERE ABE ANY GERMANS

in your neighborheed, be sure to send their names and addresses at once to "Vorwarts," 184 William street, New York. "Vorwärts" is the leading German Socialist weekly. It is the week ly edition of the oldest and well-known German Socialist daily, the "New York Volkszeitung."

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks for 10 cents.

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

THREE MONTHS, - - -VORWARRYS IRA WIlliam Street, M. Y.

COSTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. BY KARL MARX. Translated from the German Edition by N. I. Slone, A. M.

313 PAGES. CLOTH, \$1.50

For sale by SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 184 William St., N. Y.

#### HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By Morris Hillquit.

No one can thoroughly understand the Socialist movement in the United States as it exists to day without knowing how it arose and there without knowing how it arose and there is the present stage. For example, to give Morris Hilliquit's book a careful reading. It should be in the reading room of every local or club that maintains headquarters, and the comrades should see that it is in every public library as well.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.. 184 William Street.

#### BOOKS WORTH READING.

he American nons octalism and Anarchism." By George octalism and Anarchism." Socialism and Anarchism. By Gonge Piechanoff 155c.
Socialism and Modern Science. By Korice Fert.

Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. By Emile Vanderveide 55c.
The Social Revolution. By Karl Kaut55c. "Economic Foundations of Societ Achille Loria "Ethics of Socialism." By Bax.... mics of Socialism." By H. M. F ialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Belfort Bax and William Morris. Evolution of Property." By The Evolution of Property." By Lafargue 'An Examination of Society." By Walls "An Frankination of Society." By Louis Wallis.
"German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle." By W. H. Dawson ... \$1.3"
"Revolution and Counter Levolution in Germany in 1848. Karl Marx. ... \$1.0"
Socialism. Utopian and Scientific." By Fungels.
"O'right of the Family. Private Property and the State." By Frederic Engels. 36.0"
"Ancient Society." By Frederic Engels. 36.0"
"Ancient Society." By Frederic Engels. 36.0"
"And they stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand.

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

#### "DIE ZUKUNFT" (THE FUTURE) A Monthly Magazine

of Popular Science Literature and Socialism in Jewish language, published by th Zukunft Press Federation SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Per Munum \$1.00 6 Wouths 60s

Single Copie 10s Sample Copies Fract ZUKUNFT. 26 Canal St., New York "POVERTY"

BY ROBERT HUNTER. Prices: Cloth, \$1.50; paper, 25 cents; b

This book is the result of several years of original investigation of social conditions in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Lonion. It is a storebouse of tru dent. For sale by the

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

### "CHANTS COMMUNAL"

BY HORACE TRAUBEL. An artistically printed and well bound volume, containing forty of the author's contributions to The Worker, and some other matter. PRICE: SI POSTPAID.

ORDER FROM THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.. 184 William St., New York.

PHILADELPHIA. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. EDITED BY HORACE TRAUBEL. EUGENE V. DEBS:

THE CONSERVATOR,

"The Conservator," edited by F. Traubel, is a source of genuine deligne. It is distinctively original, refrant inspiriting, and is sure of an eage come wherever it finds its way. PETER E. BURROWES:

"The Conservator" is brave and whole-some. With its long sustained and over-flowing vitality it could supply gray mat-ter to an armful of its contemporaries. GEORGE D. HERRON:

GEORGE D. HERRION:
There is no paper I would so much like to have Socialists rend as "The Conservator." We read our own literature, but we should read something else-something that will bld us remember that Socialism is n means and not an end. The end of exponents likerty is the liberty of the yokel and prisoned hugas spirit. Tranhel and his Conservation of the property of the business partition of the property of the business print to our resembrance.

of the squain spart to our remembrance.
FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH:
"The Conservator" never stoops nor wobsides. It says the thing fentremy and welf. It has a unsuitled message and the dynamics of a real personality. It removates the soul like elemental fire.

the soul like elemental fare.

COURTENAY LEMON:

Everything that Traubel writes is worth reading and much of it is worth reading more than once. The power of battle and the gastle and th

### LAROR ORGANIZATIONS.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 250 Broadway, Room 701: office hours on week days, from S. A. m. to S. p. m. Delegates' neeting every last Saturday of the month at 66 m. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors' meeting every first Mossay of the month, at 250 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspondence to the Labor Secretariat, 220 Broadway.

Labor Secretariat, 200 Broadway.

CIGARMAKERS PROGRESSIVE HTT.

UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 1 (Schaemian)—321 K. Tlet St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—35 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III (German)—36 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—1-322 W. 424 St., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—3599 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—359 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—359 Cond. Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—4-369 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CULIN CULIN (MINISTERME

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIAMS UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a.m., at Labor Lycenum, 68 Exat 4th Street. Secretary, H. Vrey, 171 East 87th street.

MURICIANS\* CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 2a, L. M. U. of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City, N. J. SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches in

New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Eliasheth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicaga, St. Louis, Control Committee meets every second Thursday in the mouth at 11 a.m., in the clubhouse, 206 E. 80th street, New York, City. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL, UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 5 p. m. in Bohemian National Half, 221 & Tale street. H. M. Stoffers, 221 R. 101st street, Recording Secretary, G. Tauter, 611 8th avenue, Financial Secre-tary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UN-10N meets avery second and fourth Mor-day in Links Assembly Rooms, 231-233 Rast Thirty-eight street.

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

The above society was founded in the year 1846 by working me imbued with the spirit of socialistic and Socialist thought, its numerical attent of present composed of 194 local braches that 25, 700 males and 4,800 female members, it all the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45years of age may be admitted to membership is any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.0 for the first-class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a stribenefit of \$5.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption, Members belonging to the cound elliss receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$4.00 and \$1.00 respectively. A burial benefit of

Workmen's Children Death Bebe world of the United States of America.

The address of the Pinancial Sec. 1: tary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

## WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance.

Organized 1872. Membership 18,000 Principal Organization, New Yor ---- and Vicinity

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street of the control of the control

Adams, Boston, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Har ford, Bridgeport and Röckrille, Cons.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Leserne, Albonh, Scraston, Fa.
Chicago, Ili,
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal,
Manchester, N. H.
Baitimors, Md. or addresses of the branch bookies

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, Attorney-at-Law. 320 Broadway, Tel. 2576 Fra

Where to Lunch and Dine Comrades, patronize those who advertis,



Kangaroos are welcoms No line drawn on smaller ante WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORL

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, CUSTAV LINE 774 Seconds. ENGINEERS.

FIREMEN, ELECTRICIAN

We recommend the following books as remost popular and the best ones ever-the lished on the sobject of Steam Enginety as Pull instructions for those wishing of the solution o instruct.

style
loper's Hand-book of Land and style
loper's Hand-book of Land and style
longings. Leather. 1800. Pociers koper's Hand-book of Land and of the fingines. Leather, 18me, Pocley's style
Roper's Care and Management of the A foller, Leather, 18mo, All desires, formation to-owners of stema boil's formation and suggestion.

Roper's Leather, 18mo, Illustrated, reliable hastructions and Suggestion Roper's Leather, 18mo, Mortifale 11 Roper's New Questions and Answer 11 Roper's New Questions and Answer 11 Roper's New Questions and Answer 11 Roper's New Questions and Electricians 19 is the best book pon want before going an examination.

Roper's Hand-book of Modern Stema'l Engines and Electricians for Stema'l Engines. Leather, 18mo, 19me Stema Everything about hydramics, etc.

Roper's New Catechism for Stem Work of the Stema of the Stema Stema Formation of the Stema of the Stema

## PATRIOTISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.

"La Vie Socialiste" Institutes a Symposium to Define the Socialist View on This Interesting Subject-August Bebel's Contribution.

ich a number of well known com les in different countries have been d to contribute. It is intro words, written in 1847 by Mars Engels in the "Communist Mani

We are reproached with desiring t ish countries and nationality. The votes have no country. We cannot men have no country. We cannot use the unter what they have not. Since the letariat must first of all acquire politic supremacy, must rise to be the leading as of the nation, must constitute itself nation, it is, so far. Itself national. rh not in the bourgeois sense of

To each contributor are addressed

1. What do you think of this thesis and do you interpret it? Can patriotisu

and internationalism be reconciled:

2. What practical attitude, what form of pagauda, does internationalism tupose on Socialists in view of militarism and allsm, their causes and their economi

3. What role have Socialists to play in international relations protective tariffs, labor legislation, etc.?

6. What is the duty of Socialists in case of war?

The editors add that these questions are intended only to serve as a gen-eral indication of the purpose of the niry, not that each contributor is sected to confine himself to categorexpected to confine himself to categorical answers to them.

The subject is one of general interest

among Socialists and The Worker thinks it worth while to translate a part of the responses and to summar-ze others.

August Bebel, member of the Ger man Reichstag and recognized all over the world as one of the greatest ex-ponents of Socialism, answered as fol

What do we understand by patriot-

That every people which has its own history and civilization, has the right to develop as an organic whole and to govern itself. He is a patriot who seeks to assure to the people to which by birth, language, and manners he be-longs, without injury or prejudice to other people, the highest civiliza-in the interest of all. If he purones this aim, without thought of per-onal advantage and without serving ruling class, but in the interest of

respect to persons, he real-

ernationalism?
Not the suppression of nationalities the violent fusion of peoples, but maintenance and promotion of aceful relations of civilization beeen the peoples. Side by side with the national civili-

ention of a people, there exists an in-grantional civilization, in which each copie participates in proportion to its ioral and intellectual development. or Lusiness relations, our scientific. ange of inventions and discoveries

the principal characteristics of this ernational effort. Internationalism tends to render ts and treaties of alliance, by the minterchange of all the resources of civ lization, by international laws for the ction of workingmen, by the de-dent of the law of nations, by description of the rights and duties of natives and immigrants, by the ties of natives and immigrants, by the progress of humanitarian efforts among the various peoples, by the set-flements of disputes between astions by an international tribunal.

This internationalism obliges Social-

ists deliberately to combat the greed of conquest, the hostile isolation of naons, tariff reprizals, and warlike eparations on land or sea, because odl these things express mational op-

positions and constitute. a. constant menace of war. The culmination of this internation-action will be a world parliament. ormed of representatives of all the hivilized nations, which will regulate international relations and render them

more and more stable. atriotism and internationalism are opposed, then, but complement other, tending to an ever more

fect human civilization. From the foregoing result the an-

so't ocialists ought everywhere-in their

anizations and their meetings, in is air press, and in parliament—to folder the line of action we have an-

the antagonisms between peop men not disappear at once, we ought to Bocker to seduce them little by little.

some he duty of Socialists in case of war D. transt be defined in a single phrase.

Sicho ocialists are still everywhere in the that hearliaments. The foreign policies ntates is not controlled by the in the manner indicated

if against the will of the Socialbreaks out, they ought, with war breaks out, they ought, with ost rigorous impartiality, to ex-into its causes.

he government of their own y is the aggressor, they ought to granting it the means for carry granting it the means for carry-war and ought to combat it by missible methods. If the govern-of their country is driven into t its own will, if it is at-For in war the government suf-

termany against France in fter the battle of Sedan, the the Socialists is to oppose this

at conquest. ot in the year 1870, the France war broke out, Liebkuscht seined from voting on the of military appropriations. Is because we knew that this

"La Vie Socialiste" of Paris has in-ituted a symposium on the subject of ocialism and intermetonalism, to hich a number of well known coma Hohenzollern for the Spanish throi was only a pretext which Bismarck had invented in order to draw Mapoleon into a war which he, Bismarck, poteon into a war which he, Bishnarch, strongly desired. On the other hand, it was not advisable for us, by voting against the appropriations, to appear to approve the policy of Napoleon.

But when, after Sedan, the peace

which we hoped for was not concluded and the war was continued, be cause it was desired to exact Alsac and Lorraine as the prize of victory we Socialists not only vigorously op posed the continuation of the war, bu in the Reichstag we unanimous voted against the further appropri tions which were asked for that pur

It was then a question of wresting from France a part of her territory This had formerly been German, it is true, and the majority of its popula tion still spoke German; but for centur les the life and culture of this popula tion had been mingled with that o France, and if they had been asked whether they wished to become German or remain French it is probable that the response would have been unanimously in favor of France. Well then, each people or fraction of a peo-ple ought to decide its own lot fo itself. But, in general, it is the case that

fractions of another people remain as foreign elements within the conquering nation. The most typical example is the partition of Poland. Although the final partition took place 110 years ple for national independence, within the three conquering nations, are now stronger than ever. An energetic peo ple which is attacked in its language in its civilization, and consequently niso in its material interests always strives to recover its national indepen because only this can guaran ee the originality of its civilization ome exceptions such as that of re witzerland, where German French, and Italians live side by side in peace, simply confirm the rule; for in Switzerland no nation is dominated or oppressed by another. Conversely Austria, with its semi-absolutis tual conflict and the reactionary gov rnment subsists only by reason heir struggle.

If this is true, it follows that, if a war aims to wrest from a people a part of its terri my or to cause one nation to be oppressed by another, the Socialists of the nation so menae ought, notwithstanding their horror war, to consecrate their forces to the

Let us suppose, for example, that Germany attacks France for the purose of wresting away more prov an event which no one thinks of in any, not even among our oppo ents-not only would be oppos war and vote against appropriation ural that our French comrades should rise as one man to repulse greedy Ger

The normal development of the So cialist movement in any country cer ainly depends upon th of that country. In so far as a who people is oppressed, the class antagon sms and the class struggle do not find a clear expression.

#### -0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0 PARTY NEWS. \*\*\*\*\* Mational.

ries who have received "Official Bulletin" by freight will pay freight and drayage and send bill for the amount to the National Office with their next order for dues and supplie

and it will be credited as cash.

Hudson County, N. J., has order five sets of local account books during have been ordered by the Pennsyl vania State Committee

Local Mystic, Conn., has called on in revising the State and Municipal Program referred to it by the Chicago convention and submit it to genera

instructing the National Executive Committee to draft rules for the Na-Committee and submit then thereto, has been adopted by a vote of 29 to 8, with 16 not voting. N. E. C. ELECTION.

The second ballot for member of the National Executive Committee, vice Victor L. Berger, removed, resulted as follows:

For Berger-Lowry of Arkansas, Kelle, and Reynolds of Indiana, McAllister o Massachusetts, Lamb of Michigan, Holman and Peach of Minnesots, Hoehn and Beh cas of Missouri, Little of New Hampshire Headley of New Jersey, Hillquit of New Vork Lamuman of North Dakota, Maschk Oklahoma, Ramp of Oregon, Thompso Wisconsin—total, 18.

For Towner-La Rue of Alabama, Ranette of Arizona, Edmiston, Lena M. Lewis, and Austin Lewis of California, White of Connecticut, Healey of Florida, Rigg of Idaho, Berlyn of Illinois, Brewer of Kap as. Fox of Maine, Wentworth of Massa-clusetts, McHugh of Montana, Ray of Ne braska, Kearns of New Jersey, Spargo of New York, Bandlow of Ohio, Farmer of Texas, Hastings of Wyoming—total, 19. For Lemon-Work of Jowa, Hanford of New York, Wanhope of Pennsylvania, Floyd of Rhode Island, Sullivan of Ver-

gost-tetal, 5. nont-tetal, 5.

Not voting-Floaten and Woodside of Colorado, Jacobs of Iowa, Towner of Kenucky, Trautmann of Ohio, Ringler of Pennsylvania, Lovett of South Dalota, tilthett f Utah, Smith of Washington, Zimmerman f West Virginia, Berger of Wisconsin—to

The third ballot to decide between Serger and Towner will close Aug. 3

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are as

H. Goebel: July 30, Alvin, Tex.: July 31, Waco; Aug. 1, Ft. Worth; Aug. 2 and 3, Dallas; Aug. 4, Denison; Aug. 3,

B. Feigenbaum (Jewish): July 30, Chicago; Aug. 1 and 2, St. Louis; Aug. 4 and 5, Kansas City.

tour of Maryland revived three locals

and organized one new one.

Massachusetts.

cancus calls with instructions. The State Secretary is sending out the new report cards from nationa

The Secretary is sending out circulars urging comrades in unorganized ocalities to get together and organize

Comrade Gallagher of Hyde Park was the principal speaker at Franklin on last Friday night. Comrade Cullom

acted as chairman. BOSTON.

n full blast and are well attended. The meeting on the Common had one of the largest audiences of the n last Sunday, Comrades McDon ald of Cambridge, Smith of Dorches ter, and Cutting and Ellis of Boston spoke. While Comrade Smith was speaking an apple was thrown from the audience by some "pauperized plu-tocrat", which hit the comrade on the head. It was taken up and use subject to illustrate the evil products f capi

ranging the preliminaries for a picule

Comrade Claus, Organizer of Ward 19 Club, Boston, has made 112 calls to subscribers in the interest of The

Connecticut. having splendid meetings everywhe of the mansions here on earth." largest crowd Saturday night confident that a local can be estab lished there. The weather is against the best results showing at once in un organized places, but Wnite is sowing a few days this week and then take up the work with renewed vigor. He will try to form a local at New Lon-

Comrade Baker is doing good work, according to reports from Bridgepor

to hear from locals on subscription "Get a hustle on, comrades, writes the State Secretary, "and hold up the hands of the Committee in striving to put this state in the ad

perhaps July 80—in Westerly, R. I. and Stonington, Mystic, and New London. Conn. A donation of \$2 was made to the national perpetual-campaign fund.

The campaign in Essex County con tinues with unabated interest. The attendance at meetings is increasing Meetings are scheduled for the next few days as follows:

Thursday, July 27-Postoffice, Newark o, H. Headley müeld. W. B. Killingbeck.

Bloomfield. W. B. Killingbeck.
Friday, July 28—Orange. H. Carlesa.
Belleville. J. M. Reilly.
Baturday, July 29—Hamburg and Ferrystreets, Newark. Chas. Ufert.
Monday, July 31—Court and Belmont

rt and Belmont ewark. W. B. Killingbeck. Hudson and Warren, Newark. E. Wind

Comrades will kindly note that all meetings begin promptly at 8 o'clock and be on time if possible. The semi-annual meeting of the So cialist Party of Hudson County, held at headquarters last Sunday afternoon

presided. Nearly every chair in the hall was occupied, and there was hard ly a comrade present who is not in some degree a fighter. All ordinary business was quickly despatched. The first hitch occurred when an appeal from the decision of the County Comfrom the decision of the County Com-mittee, which had been referred by the State Committee back to he local, came up for disposition. The action of the County Committee was con-curred in and the comrade, like a true Socialist, bowed to the will of the ma-Charges preferred by City mittee of Hoboken against a con rade in its jurisdiction having been in-restigated by a committee elected for that purpose, the committee's recon uendation that papers in the case be ent back to the branch affected, with ower to take such action as it deeme best, was endorsed. Committee on re-vision of county constitution sub-mitted its work, which was taken up ection by section and, with one or tw as, adopted. County Co tee empowered to print requisite num-ber of copies. Election of officers re-fulfed as follows: Feedband Ufert, Organizer; H. E. Kearus, Recording

and Corresponding Secretary; A. E. Cull, Financial Secretary; Wm. Martin, Treasurer; Delegates to State Committee, Max F. Fackert, C. Copson Plymouth, faking place of C. Kronen-Plymouth, taking place of C. Kronen-berg and H. R. Kearns. Reports made by committees were most encouraging, especially that of Campaign Committee. The dircuit plan of street meet-ings has been fully accepted and meet-ings are being held as scheduled. A new departure and one that will make for a larger speakers' list is the pairing of aspirants for soap-box honors with the regular speakers. The novice is to attend all meetings with the speaker whom he is assigned and to act as his chairman, opening and closing meetings until he is competent to go

A picule for the benefit of the Hadon County Fife and Drum Corps will be held on Sunday, July 30, at Shaffer's Park, Paterson Plank Road, Homestead, Admission costs 10 cents. This organization deserves support.

Pennsylvania.

Reports from the tours of our orgazers are very encouraging, writer State Secretary Ringler, Comrade Moore reports good meetings at every point on his trip, and increasing interest being manifested everywhere. It is probable that he will take a vacation of a week or two when the date Cohen reports large and enthusiastic meetings in the western part of the state. Collections and sale of literature are helping materially to reduce the cost to the State Committee. It would seem as though a little more or ganization and co-operation on the part of the locals would make it posble to tour speakers through the stat at almost no cost to the committee ex-

cept railroad fares.

The Mercer County convention of the Socialist Party met-at Sharon on July 22 and nominated the following ticket: For Sheriff, F. A. Grace, Sharon; for Prothonotary, J. A. Stu-Moore, Yymatuning; for Clerk of Courts Arthur Hewlett, Grove City: for Recorder, John Kelling, Green ville; for County Commissioners, J. W. Johnson, Hickory; C. W. Hunter, Wheatland; District Attorney, J. P. Wagner, Sharon: Poor Director . J. R. McKeown, Hickory; Auditors, Chestnut and Wm. Oleary, Res tions were adopted and it was decided o distribute as propaganda.

PHILADELPHIA. Open-air meetings will be held as

Sunday, July 30-North Plaza, City Hall Smon Libros Resument Sekes Monday, July 81-Main and Cotton, Man Broad and South D. Starkman, Joseph

Tuesday, Aug. 1-Seventy-first and Wood and. R. H. Bugbee, John Fagan. Wednesday, Aug. 2—Twenty-third Columbia. D. Starkman, John Fagan. Aug. 3-Germantown

Price. Ph. Hemmeter, John Fagan. Friday, Aug. 4—Front and Dauphin.

var, W. H. Keevan.

Saturday, Aug. 5—Lehigh and Kensingon. T. H. Farrel, Sam Clark.

Lehigh and Germantown. W. H. Hay-

ood, Th. Birtwistle. Germantown and Bristol. John White ead, D. K. Young. Forty-second and Laucaster. Is. Levit-Passyunk and Moore. Ph. Bemmeter,

The plan for a picnic of the Nice town Branch on July 29 has been abandoned. It is hoped to hold on

### Ohla

Isanc Cowen, Socialist candidate for Sovernor, will speak in the state from lept. 1 to Election Day. If any local rishes his services for more than one to have any certain dates, it al at once notify State Secretary Edw. Gardner, 1109 Dayton street, Cincinnati. The terms will be \$5 a meeting derived from collections and

sale of literature.

Nina E. Wood made a tour of the Nina E. Wood made a tour of the state last year and her work was ant-isfactory to those that engaged her. Since then she has been in Philadel-phia studying the conditions of the women and children. She is ready to begin work in August. She will be toured by the state organization on than two days in any town and the expense will be one dollar a day, also board and collections. Comrade Wood is especially successful in interesting the female sex and wants it u stood that she will devote most of her

time to that end.

The State Secretary's report for June shows receipts of \$388.50 (of which \$811.55 was for dues), expenses of \$857.78 (\$100 for dues), and a balance of \$137.73, as against \$107.01 on

During June one hundred and seven members were admitted and a charter was granted to a new local at Byers

The official proceedings of the state The official proceedings of the state convention, including the picture of the delegates, can now be had from the state office. They will be sold at 10 cents a piece in any quantity.

The Socialists of Eric County numi-

The Socialists of Erre County nomi-nated the following ticket: Representa-tive, George E. Gensirt; Clerk of Court, Fred Kelsey; Auditor, Carl L, Osberg; Treasurer, Ed. Wels; Probate Judge, William H. Watts; Recorder, Clifford L. Morton; County Commis-sioner, Martin Darrew; Infirmary Di-rector, D. M. Broderson; Coroner, Dr. G. P. Maxwell.

The Sandusky Socialists have nom-inated Theodore L. Miller for Mayor; William Lutz for Treasurer; James Ryan and Charles Litz for Council; Joseph Buderer and Otto Lechler, Councilmen-at-large; Alonzo Scranton, President of Council; Board of Public Service, Ciro Riccella, Charles A. Schaul, Martin Sinerson: Asse ddenhagen, Charles Flohr

rade Breiel spoke at twenty-se en meetings in June and they were well attended. The fees from locals well attended. The foes from locals amounted to \$38, collections, \$36.15, literature sales \$15.70; miscellaneous \$1.25; total specific, \$91.10; expenses, \$112.75., Therefore the lotal cont to the state office for his month's work was \$21.05. He spoke in seven unor-land toward. For eight meetings he re-

ceived no fee and three dates were left open. His work has been favorably commented upon by the comrade where he has held meetings and se eral locals have made arrangements to have him for a longer period on his

The State Secretary's report for June shows income of \$199.40 (or \$178.90 was for dues), expenditu income of \$199.40 (of which \$188.30 (of which \$85 was for du and a balance of \$11.84, as against 74

tion tour of the state, extending from July 17 to Sept. 10, without any ex to the locals that arrange me Wisconsin.

progress of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin since last year The attendance was larger even in 1904 when a stirring political cam paign was under way. In the aft noon Walter Thomas Mills address In the after the crowd upon The Economic Foundations of Municipal Corruption. Th remedy. In this connection he paid a high tribute to the Milwaukee organi of games in the afternoon and a ball

in the evening.

The Polish Socialists of the Sout Side are organizing a branch of their own, preparatory to an active propa ganda among their countrymen the Polish priests have especially an nized the party in Milwaukee, this organization is a very encouraging fea-We are gaining a strong foot

We now have English, German, Pol-ish, Finnish, Jewish, and Bohemlan branches besides a woman's branch.

tons met a good sale at the state pio-nic. The time was when the term "red-flaggers" was given the Milwau kee Socialists as a term of reproach The change in public sentiment is now marked by the fact that we use the red flag on all our advertising posters, and that it does not frighten away the public from our entertainments.

Mother Jones addressed severa neetings in Missouri last week.

The State Secretary's financial state

nent for June shows receipts of \$70.12 of which \$69.10 was for dues) penditures of \$68.20 (of which \$2 dues), for dues), and a balance of \$2.61, as st 69 cents on June 1.

people braved the elements to attend show that the St. Louis workers are

During the present month five new locals and one branch has been organ-ized and chartered as follows: Locals Angels Camp, Grass Valley, Diamor Springs, Courtland, Paradise; Branch Reading of Local Shasta County.

nated for State Secretary. E. H. Tuck, State Secretary pro tem gives a financial report for

of June showing receipts of \$160.27 (or which \$130.85 is for dues), expenses of \$164.45 (of which \$90 is for dues), an a balance of \$1.82. The sale of due stamps would indicate a membership of something over 1,300.

### Here and There.

gust and September. The largest reeipts for any month in the his

been rescinded by the Minnesota State Committee.

All of Comrade Chase's meetings during the last week have been ex-ceptionally good. Much interest has been manifested by those attending and a good number of subscriptions to The Worker have been taken. "A Geneva we had a fine meeting," Chase writes, "and many interesting questions were asked. At Canastota, which is an unorganized place, we had a very good audience, but could not get a sufficient number of avowed Socialists together to form a local. At Oneida we were obliged to compete with a circus, but had a very successful meeting anyhow. The last meeting of the week was at Rome, and one of the largest audiences of the week turned out. All sorts and conditions of men are now interested in hearing some thing about Socialism in this part of the state." Comrade Chase's dates for the coming week are as follows: July 27, Gloversville; July 28, Amsterdam July 29, Schenectady; July 30 and 31, Albany. He will probably finish his present tour by Saturday, Aug. 5.

An important meeting of the 16th A. D. will take place on Friday, July 28, at the clubrooms 255 E. Fourth

held in the rooms of the Hariem So-cialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and cialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, just six comrades were present—this despite the fact that a special appeal had been sent out to the members to arouse them to reater activity in party work. Those omrades in the 21st A. D. who are comrades in the 21st A. D. who are crive are handicapped by the lethargy of the others. Membership in the party scans something more than taking out a red card, and it is the duty of every ber to attend his district meeting od perform faithfully and to the best f his ability any work that may be as gned to him. Will not the comrade the 21st A. D. wake up and take

held at the clubrooms, 241 E. Fortynd street, admitted three new members. The delegates to the Mur ray Hill Agitation Committee reported that a ball was intended to be held during the coming winter; this wa endorsed by the district and suppor promised; 100 tickets were received through the Agitation Committee for the picule of the 24th A. D. The Or ganizer was instructed to procure lit erature for sale. The district organization and club are both in a satisfac tory condition. The House Commit-tee's report showed \$28 on hand and the district's treasury \$50.60. The officers for the current term are: Finan secretary and Treasurer, G. Leist Recording Secretary, C. Chassen; Organizer, John Herold; Italian Organizer, A. De Bella. The clubrooms are open every evening and visitors are

At the last meeting of the Kings County Committee seventeen appl cants were admitted to party member ship. The following officers were elect ed: Assistant Organizer, C. Hauer Recording Secretary, Geo. L. Giefer Secretary, Wm. Schmidt Treasurer, T. A. Hopkins: Credential and Wolf: delegates to "Daily Call Conference, Harbus and McIntyre Auditing Committee, Butscher, Guntz and Kayfetz.

The 20th A. D. of Kings County has elected the following officers: Organ-izer, Comrade O'Neil; Financial Secretary, Comrade Reich; Recording Secrezary, J. T. Hill; Treasurer, Com rade Jagsdorf; Auditing Committee Carwelles and Spuhr; County Committee, Weil, Giefer. Ly-bold, Spuhr, Hill, Reisenberg, Gerlach, Meyer, and Hausen; 'Daily Call'', Nau-man''; "Volkszeitung", Osterman; 'Li-

Saturday evening at the corner of Jefferson street and Hamburg, avenu All comrades in the 20th A. D. are urged to turn out and make it a rous

### IN NEW YORK CITY.

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

30th A. D .- S. W. corner of Eighty-fourti street and East End avenue. 32d A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hundred

#### SATURDAY, JULY 20.

19th A. D .-- S. W. corner of Fifth stree nd Avenue A. E. T. Neben, I. Phillips 13th A. D .- S. W. corner of Forty-fire treet and Tenth avenue. Sol. Fieldman. treet and Eighth avenue. Fred. Krafft. Alb. Abrahams, William Kariin.

21st A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Seventh avenu

31st A. D.-S. W. corner of One Hu and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh av suite. John Spargo, Algernon Lee.

34th A. D. (Bronx)—N. E. corner of One

Hundred and Forty-eighth street and Willia avenue. M. W. Wilkins. 35th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred

MONDAY, JULY 31. " -45th A. D.—S. E. corner of Forty-first street and Eighth avenue. Sol. Fieldman. 15th A. D.—N. E. corner of Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. M. W. Whäins. 16th A. D.—S. E. corner of Fifth street and Avenue C. Alb. Abrahams Jr., Thomas

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1.

Edw. F. Cassidy. 20th A. D.—N. E. corner of Thirty-se-

17th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fifty fourth street and Eighth avenue. E. T. Neben,

and Twenty-nin street and commons average enue. Fred. Paulitsch, L. D. Mayes.

35th A. D.—N. W. corner of Bathgate and Wendover avenues. Sol. Fieldman. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.

street and First avenue. M. W. Wilkins 31st A. D.—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue 6th A. D. -N. W. corner of Fourth street

2d A. D.—S. W. corner of Christopher and Bleecker streets. Sol. Fieldman. 7th A. D.—S. W. corner of Sixtcenth street and Eighth avenue. Edw. F. Cas sidy, I. Phillips.

13th A. D.—N. W. corner of Porty firsterect and Eighth avenue. Sam Edelstein

Alb. Abrahams.

16th A. D.—S. W. corner of Seventi street and Avenue. C. M. W. Wikins. THURSDAY, AUGUST 3. 34th A. D. (Manhattan)-S. W. corne

14th A.D.—N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. Sol Fleidman.
20th A. D.—N. E. corner of Seventy-fifth atreet and Second avenue. Thomas J. Laris, Jacob Pankin.
28th A. D.—Avenue A. between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-six streets. E. T. Nebes, J. C. Frost. J. C. Frost.

30th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty-fourth
street and East End avenue. M. W. Wil

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF THE

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Br. 1 and 2 of the 21st A. D., Brooklyn, AT MORNINGSIDE PARK Hoffman Boulevard, Jamaica, L. L.

- ON SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1905 ---

TICKETS, 15 Cents a Person. 25 Cents at the Cate. Games for Women and Children. PRIZE BOWLING.

Base ball game between the Wm. Morris Literary Society and Branch 1, S. D. P. Take Jamalca avenue trolley car to Hoffman Boulevard.

### AMMUNITION NEEDED AT THE FRONT.

#### Now Is the Time for New York Socialists to Fill Up the Campaign Fund, that No Opportunities May Be Missed for Lack of Money.

of the Social Democratic Party in Manhattan and the Bronx. Comrades:-We are entering upon

nother city campaign, another skir mish in our uncompromising struggle for the emancination of the class from capitalist oppression. great movement has made wonderful progress in recent years, thanks chiefly to the energy and devotion with which you, the rank and file of the Socialist army, have labored for its sucess. The votes which the Social Demo cratic Party cast in the municipal elecof 1901 grew to 16,956 in that of 1893, and in the national election of 1904 that total was increased to 24.512. Our the capitalist politicians and begins to inspire them with fear, while it daily center for the intelligent aspirations of all who hope and strive for a better grow weary in well-doing. Our past es must only inspire us to greater efforts in the future. Now is the time to act! Every man to his post! Forward, march! On to victory!

You know, comrades, that our campaigns are very different from those of the old parses. We have no million aires to supply our campaign funds 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 integ rity of our movement is the fact tha it is financially independent of all capitalist interests. It is you and you movement, 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 uner any obligation to our enemies. But to you, to each one of you, we appear 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 money contribute according to his means, the aggregate will be sufficient to provide city never saw before. If you honestly

To the Members and Sympathizers , feel that you cannot spare more than a dime, that dime will not be despised; it will be used to the best advantage and will belp to bring the light of Socialism into more than one fellow, workingman's home. But most of you can afford more than that and will do o if you are really in earnest. Whether it be a quarter or a dollar or more, remember that none of it will go for any unworthy purpose, that it will all be used, not for corruption as old-party funds are used, but for the education and organization of our class.

There are no secrets about the financratic Party. All contributions are acknowledged in our party press, and a full accounting is made of the way in which the money has been expended. We do not need a law to re quire publicity; WE HAVE ALWAYS PRACTISED MORE PUBLICITY THAN THE LAW DEMANDS.

Remember one thing, comrades: Since ours is a campaign of education, with brass bands and fire-works and must begin our work early, while the people's minds are still open to reason We cannot wait till the last few as the other parties do. Money is needed NOW to pay for the printing and all the other necessary expenses of such a campaign. Therefore, give early! A dollar contributed now will do more good than two dollars a month

before Election Day.

Let each do his share and do it without delay. The burden on each will be but small and the benefit will be great for all. Fraternally yours

EW YORK COUNTY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE S D P Send all moneys .o U. Solomon, F1ancial Secretary, 64 E. Fourth street,

The following contributions have en received during the past week: L. Bellmund, List No. 216, \$2.00; John H. Fry, Liet No. 219, \$5.00; T. Sickmann, List No. 609, \$5.05; Moses Oppenheimer, List No. 405, \$2.00; A. L. Cash Contribu-tion, \$1.00; total to July 25, \$15.65.

rank and file more earnestly and sys tematically those workers would give good account of themselves at the ballot-box this fall."

### What's To Be Donot

Three years ago, "when the mine owners' greed and obstinacy kept the miners in idleness and kept the people without fuel for so long a time, the workers all over the country realized etter it would be if they had men of their own class in public office; for they saw Republican and Democratic officials twisting the laws or permitting them to be violated for the mine lords' advantage. That experience bought a great increase to the Socialist vote. Now another fight is pending. There is time again to increase the Socialist vote and put in office representatives of the working class b the struggle breaks out. A strong demonstration at the polls this fall, the country over, would add greatly tominers' chances of winning in next year's fight, and might even prevent the strike by impressing the capital-ists with the wisdom of making volun-

### TO CARRY BERRY CASE TO

tary concessions:

employers' law and none other.

#### ANOTHER DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST TRADE UNIONS

assault by organized capitalists upon the trade unions in the field of civil-law. The Fure Ice Company and the-Weems Laundry Company of that city were boycotted by the unions last winter on account of their oppressive treatment of their employees. With the assistance of the local Employers' Association they have now brought suit for damages aggregating \$70,000 against forty-five active union men. Against eight of the defendants theyhave also brought criminal charges but so far as the other thirty-seven areconcerned the position that the em-ployers take is that the simple agreeent of workingmen not to patronise a certain firm is a ground for action for damages

Quincy, Ill., is the scene of another

## LATEST:

## WAR OF THE CLASSES JUST LEFT THE PRESS.

LESS workers and the PROPERTIED asters of workers.

newspaper, however, or in the speech-es of some of their officers, and per-haps if the militant Socialists pushed their campaign of sducation among the 1030 Myrtle avenue

t, the people most.

Okla.; Aug. 1 and 2, Norman; Aug. 3 and

William A. Toole during his recen

The official vote of every town in the state is on file at the Secretary's office, and questions in regard to the proper method of procedure in the

Club secretaries should nake prompt replies.

"Stop apologizing and get to work" is

The street meetings are now going

The Boston comrades are now at

Worker.

Connecticut continues agitation de pite the hot weather. Dan White is he speaks. At New Britain, where it is difficult to get a crowd, he had a record-breaker. When the committee arrived at the place of meeting the Salvation Army was in full swing with music and bad a large crowd. A box was placed near the Army audi captain made an appeal to the crowd come to the barracks. As the Army marched away White stepped upon the box, and in ringing tones said: 'Now that the Salvation Army has attended to all your spiritual wants, let us tell you of materia wants. The Army has told you of the mansions in the sky. We will tell you crowd grew larger and for two hours White held their closest attention Comrades report splendid meetings at Middletown, Meriden, Waterbury, and Naugatuck. Bridgeport reports through Comrade Wolf that White held the seen at open air meetings there. White

and Stamford. The State Committee is still waiting

Local Mystic cleared \$50 on its fire picule. At the next regular meeting the largest in its history-twenty-one members being present, in spite of the almost unbearable heat—it was voted to engage Dan A. White, if pofor four meetings-July 27, 28, 29, and

New Jersey.

was in all respects one of the best meetings that body has ever had. Com-rade Reilly of Branch 2, Jersey City,

next trip. cents on June 1.

Adolph Harrack is making an agita-

The state picpic, held in Milwauke it Schlitz' Park, July 16, marked the speech was especially timely, as the present grand jury has brought in a number of indictments against oldparty county officials. Comrade Mills made a splendid diagnosis of the dis-case of graft, and plainly showed its zation as "systematic, compact and effective". The young people in at-tendance at the picnic enjoyed a series

spite of all opposition.

The red-flag Social Democratic but

# Missouri.

A local has been formed at Flat Although the worst rain storm

TAR IS T California.

Harry McKee, E. H. Tuck, and Ar

Thos. E. Will has resigned as State Secretary of Kansas and F. H. French, 235 S. Market street, Wichita, is acting tane with dates ahead covering Au

the party were turned in to the State Secretary's office during June. The charter of Local Minneapolis has

### How York City

At the last meeting of the 21st A. D

The 22d A. D. at lest insetti

BROOKLYN.

brarian, Carweiles.

An open-air meeting will be held

street and Second avenue. E. T. Neber L. D. Mayes. 28th A. D.-First avenue between Ser enty-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets Thomas J. Lewis, J. C. Frost.

and Sixth street and Madison avenue. Edw

Thomas J. Lewis, Edward F. Cassidy.

and Sixty-fifth street and Forest avenu

I. Lewis.

22d A. D.—S. B. corner of Forty-fourth street and Third avenue. J. C. Frost, Joh

19th A. D.—S. W. corner of Sixty-sev treet and Amsterdam avenue. J. C. F

Peter E. Burrowes.
23d A. D.—N. F. corner of One Hundred

9th A. D.-N. W. corner of Twenty-sixt treet and Eighth avenue. T. J. Lewis T. Neben, Sam Edelstein. 24th A. D.-S. E. corner of Fifty-nintl

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.

Hundred and Twenty-first stree of One Hundred and Twenty-first sire FRIDAY, AUGUST 4.

kina.

22d A. D.—N. W. corner of One Hun dred and Sixth street and Madison avenue. John Mullen and Sam Edelstein. 9th A. D.-X. W. corner of Twenty-afth street and Eighth avenue. John Sparge,

Algerino Lee.

18th A. D.—N. E. corner of Twentynecond street and Second avenue. L. D.
Mayes, Alb. Abrahama.

21st A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Seventh Arrune. Sol Fieldman.

21st A. D.—S. W. corner of One Mun-

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS FRIDAY, JULY 28. 14th A. D.—N. E. corner of Tenth street and Second avenue. M. W. Wilkins. 26th A. D.—N. W. corner of Seventy-fifth

> dred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. Peter E. Burrowes, I. Phillips. 34th A. D. (Bronz)—S. E. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street and Wils avenue, M. W. Wilkins.
>
> 35th A. D.-N. E. corner of One Hun dred and Seventy seventh street and Batt gate avenue. William Karlin, J. C. Fros

Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

10th A. D.—Atlantic and Nevins. M. Durrant, J. C. Lipes, W. W. Pass 16th A. D.—Jefferson and Broadway. Pelser, J. A. Well, H. Seiden. 21st A. D.—Atlantic and Pennsylvas Geo. M. Marr, B. Wolff, W. Koenig. MONDAY, JULY 31.

15th and 14th A. D.-Manhattan and TUESDAY, AUGUST 1. Gth A. D. Myrtle and Bedford J. T. DRh A. D. - Van Brunt and Coffey. Ed. Dawson, Geo. L. Glefer, Myrtle Schenk.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.

COAL STRIKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

complain. Work has been exception

ally unsteady in the last year, thou-

sands of the men averaging from two

ing power is exceedingly low, aside

from the fact that they were compelled to accept a reduction of wages a year ago. The belief is general that

year ago. The belief is general that the industry is overcrowded—that too

many Lines are in operation and too

many men are looking for work in the trade. While under a scientific method of production the industry could be

regulated to provide a good living for all, under the present system it is

doubtful whether any plan can be en-

forced to minimize the enronic evils that confront the miners. They will

have to go on suffering because too

much wealth is produced or is in sight, while the operators seem to thrive

whether there is a scarcity or an over-

production of coal, and they are not

the least backward in boosting prices,

whittling down wages and openly pre-

paring for a struggle with the workers

referred to is likewise shared by one

the latter gentleman makes the novel

the latter gentleman makes the novel claim that 'the miners now have a new organization, which greatly dif-fers from the old, conservative union, in that it has become socialistic in character." He added: 'You may be

keptical on this point, but I tell you

know what the miners are talking

bout. They are repeating socialist

phrases and making all sorts of wild and weolly claims, and pretty soon

they, will declare that the employers

have no right that they are bound to respect.' He was asked why the min-

ers did not vote the Socialist ticket in

greater numbers and replied: 'Well, I expect they will be foolish enough to full into that habit, too.'

"It is undoubtedly true that more or less of a socialistic sentiment is spreading among the miners, which is certainly not reflected in their official

"The pessimistic view of the officer

sed the situation recently. But

who have enriched them.

of the operators' officials with

dars a week and so their earn

Sth A. D.-Douglass and Smith. W. W.

#### assage, Ed. Danson. 15th A. D.-Keep and Grand. Geo. Marr, J. C. Lipes. SATURDAY, AUGUST 3. 19th A. R.—Atlantic and Nevins. Karlin, J. G. Dobsevage.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT. The Massachusetts labor organizations are planning to raise funds to appeal to the Supreme Court of the state Supreme Court in the Berry case, reported in these columns four weeks ago, which made the union shop illegal even when an employer agrees to it. It may be worth while to fight the case out to the last point on the field of capitalist law, simply to make things clear, yet there can be little hope that any direct practical advan-tage will be gained. While the old parties elect the judges we shall have

JACK LONDON'S

Studies of the world-wide class-struggle between the PROPERTS-

Cloth bound, \$1.50; postage, 9c. trs. Paper bound, 26c; postpaid SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 186 WILLIAM ST., NEW No.