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NEW YORK, AUGUST 5, 1905.

# CLASS STRUGGLE IN CONNECTICUT.

The Labor Organizations Caught in the Tolls of the Law.

The Conspiracy Act and its One-Sided Application - Timid Efforts of the Trade Unions Have So Far Brought Them No Relief - Capitalists Control Political Power and Use Their Advantage

inkman unless it be to assist in pressing his class.

The Law and Its Interpretati

The Conspiracy Act, as it now stands, reads as follows: "Every person who shall threaten or

use any means to intimidate any per-son to compel such person, against his will, to do or abstain from doing any

act which such person has a legal

such person in a disorderly manner

shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months."

The changes asked for in the above

law were not radical. The act whe

it reads "or use any means", was to be amended to read "or use any un-

lawful means", and the part "follow such person in a disorderly manner

was to be omitted, because this part

of the law was already-covered by

another statute. That anything would

be gained by these changes is a matter of opinion, the Attorney-General stat-ing in his opinion the judicial-interpre-

tation would not be altered in the

least, so that in all events the efforts of the trade unionists would have

Now that the Conspiracy Act is be-

the wane. The grievance and label

committees of the Central Labor Unions do not like the law, and instead

of prompt action they look bewildered

The penalty of \$100 fine or six months imprisonment is not an alluring pros-

pect and they do not aspire to pose as

Labor Unions Paralyzed.

The interpretation of the law briefly stated is this: "To use illegal means to attain a legal end is conspiracy; and

rulings may be found the fact that to

strike to secure the discharge of a non-union workman comes under the

conspiracy law as may be seen by the

combine to raise wages and shorten hours, and strike for any cause when an agreement is not in force, but men have no right to combine for boycot-ting or use any means to prevent any man from employing whom he may

ting or use any means to prevent any man from employing whom he may choose The Supreme Court says; "The intention by one man so long as he does nothing is not a crime which the

law will take cognisance of; and so, too, of any number of men acting sep-

the intent and carry it into execution, the case is changed. • • • The law wisely says it is a crime."

If the capitalists follow up the ad-

else be up against a "hot old time". It

is very easy to overstep the limits laid down and when once a man is in the

tolis, it is straight sailing for organized labor to become disorganized labor in so far as he is concerned. In fact,

two can work at the same game. The blacklist is another form of boycotting and the capitalist can work the black-

list more effectively than the working-men can the boycott for the reason

men can the boycott for the reason that the capitalist is conscious of his

The Only Effective Boycott.

The only solution that workings

right kind of boycott. It is a boycott

learn. First they must learn that the

"political constitution of any given country depends upon the condition of

property in that country." In other words the political and judicial super

structure of society in any given-epoc conforms to the economic condition prevailing. The laws in ancient Rom

prevailing. The laws in ancient Rome were in the interests of the ruling classes; during the epoch of feudalism the laws were in the interests of the feudal lords; and the laws in every country where capital reigns supreme are in the interest of the capitalists. The boycott previous to the revolutionary war was a capitalistic boycott and was all right. The boycott of the labor.

was all right. The boycett of the labo unions to-day is a workingman's boy

unions to-day is a workingman's coy-cott and is all wrong, because it is against the class interests of the capi-talists, hence there are laws against boycotting and boycotting is a crime. As long as those who represent the in-

terests of the capitalists are elected to office the laws enacted will be in the

workingmen want laws to protect the interests they must elect class-cor

sclous men of their own class to mak

the laws and enforce them. I will nov

Boycott both Republican and Demo cratic ballots on election day—they are both capitalistic. Vote only a class conscious workingman's ballot. It can

wage-slavery. "Workers of the world

unite; you have nothing to lose bu

CHARLES T. PEACH.

own class interests.

it is also conspiracy to use legal me to attain an illegal end." Under t

Glidden case. The decision in

een able to observe boycotting

amounted to naught.

or injure or threaten to injure his pror

DANBURY, Conn., July 28. The publicans having no use for any work-Connecticut Legislature adjourned inkman unless it be to assist in opabout the middle of July, and with it the hopes of the trade unionists have been deferred. Whether it will be long enough to make the heart sad, canno be known, but that the state of affair , but that the state of affairs legally in this commonwealth is causing some anxiety cannot be doubted.

This legislature has had the distinc tion of having been in session longe than any of its predecessors. The cor-porations got all they wanted. The working people got nothing. The farmers, representing the small towns, being numerically strong, formed themselves into an association to look

after their interests.

The voice of the Anti-Boycott Asso ciation was heard upon the floor of the house, Mr. Banks, a partner of Daniel Davenport, representing the town of

The efforts of organized labor during the late session were directed to secure a modification of the Conspirney Law. This law was enacted in 1878, and a comparison of it with the British Considerey Wet of 1875, made famous by the Taff Vale decision, will castly convince anyone that the late Chief Justice Andrews, when he framed 'the hw, 'tonowed' the British

### Damage Suits Against Unions.

The first decision under the Connecticut law was that known as the Glidden case, and it was rendered in 1887 against the defendants, who were members of the New-Haven Type graphical Union, and the cause for action arose out of a strike on the New Haven "Journal and Courier." After that decision the act lay dor-mant until 1903, when a suit was brought against the United Hatters of North America by D. E. Loewe of Danbury (backed by the Anti-Boycott Association) for the recovery of \$100, 000 damages. (A suit for damages was also brought by the same firm against the United Hattan in the United States District Court for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.) Subsequently, in the same year, the Team on strike, and acts committed during that strike led to the arrest and conviction of nine of the union's members for consuracy, which conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court. The Futile Plan of

"Pledging" Candidates. The sentencing of the members of the New Haven Tenmatars' Union to jail (whether they were guilty or not) for boycotting made the officers of the Connecticut Federation of Labor do some thinking. Than New Haven Tgades Council did likewise. The re-sult was that an effort along the old lines of hearstern was to be used. lines of hegging was to be made to procure a madification of the law. The candidates of both capitalist parties were to be seen and pledges secured. In Dambury two candidates made pledges to work for the end desired. One of them is now president of the Hat Makers Union, a large union with a membership of over 800. The other is one of the attorneys representing the hatters in the Loewe suit. The union men of Danbury wanted the law modified so much that they defeated

modified so much that they detend both of the pledged candidates. Only one man in the legislature stood pledged for a modification of the law, so far as I know. He is Senator Bailey of Bethel, secretary of the Hat Finishers' Union. He accomplished nothing for his class during the seslearn. However, he did get a good fat political plum, landing the position of State Auditor. Perhaps he is sat

# Equally Futile Labor Lobby.

so far, so good. The next move was to have the labor unions send delegations before the legislative comm on labor, and work for a favorable re-port and thus get a modification of the law. The hearings were largely attended. Both labor and the business interests came out in force. The law-yers for the United Hatters and the New Haven Trades Council were there, as were also Daniel Davenpor there, as were also Daniel Davenport and others of the capitalist class. Ar-guments were made pro and con on the right of the people to boycott. The facts that the forefathers of this republic in the stirring times preceding the revolution boycotted British goods, and that this was taught in the public schools with some degree of national pride, were cited in argument, as were also reports from newspapers telling of speeches made at the Anti-Boycott Association's meetings favoring the boycotting of union-made and denouncing the working goods, and denouncing the working men for boycotting non-union goods The arguments put up by the working-men went all right with the commit-tee, who, after a consultation with Attorney-General King, reported favor-ably on an amendment modifying the

Conspiracy Act.

It has been the custom for a long time for both houses to accept bills upon the favorable reports of committees, but in this instance the House ded from its usual rule and rejected ill.. Only two men were reported the bill. Only-two men were reported as speaking in its favor, and the opposition was led very effectively by Representative Banks, who eulogized Daniel Davenport as one of the grandest characters in the state of Connecticut, and he is proud to be associated with him. In the Senate it was placed at the foot of the calendar during the closing days of the session, thus sumbling the labor senator, Balley, the Review of acabbing.

Work of the Five Socialist Members.

LEGISLATURE.

IN WISCONSIN

No Great Positive Results Achieves Yet by Our Little Delegation - But They Have "Broken the loe" and More Is to Be Done - Commended the Respect of Alt.

Some little time ago Ira Cross pub lished the following letter from Madi-son, Wis., In the Milwaukee "Social emocratic Herald":
One of the longest sessions that has

ever been held by a legislature of Wisconsin has at last come to a close. It notable session, because of many things. It was the first that ever contained true representatives of the working class. It was the first time that a Socialist ever sat in the law-making bodies of the state of Wis-It has been a notable session because the "reform" element has had a majority in both houses, and the working people of Wisconsin will now have the opportunity of realizing how much consideration they can expect in the future from the hands of the halfbreed reformers. It has also been a notable session because of the fact that some really constructive legislation has been passed, although it took a long time to do it. One or two new paths have been blazed in the fields of lawmaking, and it is safe to say that Wiscons Wisconsin has set the pace in

The Social Democratic Party, not only of Wisconsin, but of the whole United States, is grateful to the comrades of Milwaukee who last fall elect-ed four Socialist Assemblymen and one Senator. These men came here fresh from the factory, workshop, and store, direct from the ranks of the workers. They knew nothing of the intricacles of law-making, nothing of the sale and swapping of votes, nothing of legislative parliamentary rules and regulations. Yet in spite of these ulties, and with practically no one o assist them, they have struggled day after day against an almost over-whelming prejudice in their attempts to obtain the passage of beneficial laws. That they have accomplished much more than was expected of them is no surprise to one who knows the character of the Socialist members.

Night after night I have been with them, and instead of talking of sport ing affairs and the like, I have heard bem talk by the hour on the interpre tation of some law, or on some scheme by means of which they hoped to get a Socialist bill reported favorably by the committee which had it in charge. They have worked hard. They have done their tasks well, and their constituents upon their return to Milwau-kee should greet them with a "Well done, good and 'aithful servant".

True, the Socialist members have not succeeded in obtaining the passage of very many laws, but they have done better. They have broken the ice: they have paved the way for future legis-lators; they have laid a strong and solid foundation. Not once have they wavered in their duty to the class they represented. Each measure was considered from the stanopoint of "Will ff be of some benefit to the prole-tariat?" Coming here as they did, classed as "anarchists" and fanatical scorned by many of their fellow legislators, socially ostracted by the majority to both house. jority in both houses, they have pur-sued an independent policy, which has gained them the respect of all the nembers. Upon no measure would their approval unless it was fax orable to the class they represented. So plain was their attitude upon all measures, so accurately did they represent the desires of the workers of the state, towards the end of the ses-sion legislators would come to them for advice upon various bills. [Com-rade Cross further states that one of the leading politicians publicly admitted the great influence of the Socialist members on legislation, because they are better acquainted with the needs of the people than those of any

troduced by the Socialists succeeds in passing the Legislature in some form or other. Many of these bills came back from the committee room as committee bills, not as Socialist cialist thunder. But the laws which 200 S. Relating to Election Inspec

tors in Milwaukee.

425 A. Prohibiting the use of wo alcohol in the painting of vats.

O A. Relating to the assignment of wages, requiring the consent of the wife and two uninterested witnesses.

ory inspectors.

570 A. Requiring that all accidents orted to the State Labor Com 72 A. Permitting the taking of an

547 A. Making Truent Officers fa

134 A. Enlarging the force of fac-tory inspectors by the addition of four 48 A. Relating to the providing of suction fans and ventilators in rooms in which emery and buffing wheels are

302 A. Relating to the inspection of

302 A. Helating to the inspection of scaffolding used in the construction or painting of buildings.

Our boys have gone home. The rest of the legislators have gone home, and with them they take a new idea of what a Socialist is. They realise that he is a hard man to fight. They realise that he is a hard man to fight. They will be there in greater numbers.

# **OUR PROGRESS** IN AUSTRALIA.

Labor Party Becoming Avowedly Socialistic

Legislative and Municipal Elections in State of South Australia Bring Us B'g Gains - The Same Tendi ency Throughout the Commonweath:

In the recent legislative elections in the state of South Australia the Labor party increased its representation from six members to fifteen in the lower in all. At the same time municipal elections were held and at Adelaide, Torrens, and other places the Labor party defeated the Liberals by Beavy

majorities.

It is believed that when the Legis lature meets Tom Price, the leader of the Labor party, will become premier, as a number of independent members are in sympathy with the Labor party. If Price wins an aggressive campaign will be begun at once against the up per house, election to which is re-stricted by rental and property quali-fications. A deadlock will probaly ensue, the Legislature will be dissolved

and an appeal taken to the country.

Throughout the campaign the ques tion of Socialism was uppermost. Na-tional Premier Reid was imported into the state to "smash Socialism";

into the state to "smash Socialism"; with the result that the Labor party, accepting the gage of battle, leaped into control of the Assembly.

A correspondent in South Australia, countenting on the fact that the labor party there is openly proclaiming itself. Socialist, writes that if any Australian labor party had called treatly Socialist. altor party had called itself Sociaffst a few years ago defent would have followed as surely as night followed as surely as night followed day. "Now the labor parties throughout the Commonwealth boldly as nounce themselves Socialists, and are gaining ground every day. In the Best laborators was the surely parties of the surely p eral Parliament the Labor party is the strongest of the three, both in Scinite | I observe with regret that the American and House of Representatives; in support of the Russian projetariat in their Queensland a majority of the Assembly is labor, and a Labor-Liberal Min istry is in office; in West Australia, a labor ministry, and in South Australia we hope to instal a labor ministry. If things heep going for the next for years as well as for the last four se five, Austrafia will lead the world, and show in practise what Socialism is.

The Papuan Industries Company, Ltd., informs the Australian Federal The Papuan Industries Company,
Ltd., informs the Australian Federal
authorities that it is to undertake
"missioness work and mercantile enterprise." Thereupon the Sydne
"Thereupon the Sydne"
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"Thereupon the Sydne terprise." Thereupon the Sydne "Britetin" breaks out into yerse, this fashion:

The missioner, with his Bible hig.

Goes forth to islands far and dim
To save the poor, benighted "nig".

George Held says the first, word of the motte of his new anti-Socialist league will be "Liberty". The "Bulle-tin" explains this conception of liberty. as resembling that of another state man: "I shall never rest, gentle until every man in this state is to do as"I damn please."

# TRADE UNIONISTS.

The British infonists have will to Good The third Congress of the Russian drawn from Parliament their bill to Good Democratic Labor Party was protect trade unions against damage held recently, abroad, and was attended by the delegates of the Central protect trade unions against damage suits. The capitalist politicians amend-ed the bill out of shape. The measure

out of all semblance to its original "and still more strange if in any u form it passes into law." The bill has he utterly worthless for the object It was intended to serve; and the Attorney-General has coolly stated that there is no likelihood of its being passed in any form in the present session. This is an unquali-It must have been evident from the and that even many of those who voted for the bill did so with the sincere hope and asses-nice that it would never be placed on the statute bost. The associated employers is the House of Commons are sufficiently sure which they think is likely to mate litated with the power and wit gaulantion give them to capture the politi-cal machinery. In this way they may turn present defeat into a great victory.

### JAPANESE WORKERS JAN JIRED OF THE WAR

spite of all the press stories shout lingo enthusiasm of the Japanese people, it is certain that they are fering heavily from the war. necessity of continuously booming appanese government securities in the American and European stock magicits accounts for the misrepresentation. From a private letter written from Tokyo we quote the following:

Tokyo we quote the following:
"The people have had enough edwar. The 27,000 new drafts
passed through here about a week's
were but a scrub lot and had to vent desertion."

The Tokyo "Socialist" of July 1 we to toke the socialist demands the ending of prar. Supakes little or no district the observating class, ft mys. or toke the working class, ft mys. or toke the working class, ft mys. or toke the working class, ft mys. or toke the property of the control o

would be better for them than the con tinuance of bostilities. "Chokugen" takes the same position, declaring that the wives and children of soldiers at the front are going hungry and ragged Notwithstanding the suppression o

our party's agitation by the govern-ment, Socialism is being much dis-cussed in high political circles as a force that threatens the existing order Our Japanese comrades are faith fully performing their task of distrib uting among the Russian prisoners of war the revolutionary literature sent out by Russian Socialists in this coun-

try. "Chokugen" says: Comrade Kotoku and Nishikawa, who are now both in prison, have just received letters of condolence from Comrade Huysmans, the Secretary of the International Socialist Itureau, saying that he congratulates them upon their working for the cause in this manner, and wishes their that they are deeply consoled with the they shall be released, realizing in its ful menning that they are thus making a part of the great international movement. Koteku will be released on July 28 and Nishi Kawa must remain there till the end of

### AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

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

Previously reported, \$3,348.80; W. S. D. B. P., Br. 49, per "Negge Leben", Chl-cago, \$10; Ernst Besselman, San Francisco, \$1: J. L. Pledger, Thibodaux, La., \$1: J. A. Miller, Sacramento, Cal., \$5; total to July 31, \$4,385,89.

Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to J. Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York. Sumner W. Rose of Biloxi, Miss. writes to The Worker:

support of the Russian proletariat in their ingly weak. I would think the Russian ades in New York would get discour

I make this proposal, that every work ingman and every Socialist who sympa thizes with the Czar's struggling millions give one day's wage or profit to this cause

these seems of the property of the seems of s, let us give to the aid of those

### CONGRESS OF RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

"Justice" prints, over the signature "N. A.", the following re-port-explaining, bowever, that the signature "N. A.", the following ingress in question did not represent the whole of the Russian Social Dem cratic Labor Party, but only the frac-tion opposed to Piechanoff, Vera Zas-aulitch, Axelrod, and Deutsch;

suits. The capitalist politicians amended the bill out of shape. The measure was the outcome of the Taff Vale safe was the outcome of the Taff Vale safe was case, in which the unionists were forced to pay heavy damages.

Of this measure the London "Social Democrat" said in its May issue:

Our anticipations in regard to the Trides Disputes Rui have been amply verified. We suggested a, month ago, that it would be very wonderful if it were not transformed out of all semblance to its original set. elected the new Central Committee, abolished the impractical tripartite didi, the Central Committee, and the Editorial Committee: established the to be published weekly under direct of the Central Committee: and political crisis which Russis is now ions were as follows:

# THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Whereas at the present revolutiona period the government, with the object of self-preservation, is increasing its usual re-pressive mensures, directed chiefly against the conscious elements of the proletariat. and at the same time attempting by way of sham concessions and by promises of re-form, to corrupt politically the working classes and to entice them away from the popular representation like the so-called Zemsti Sobor: further organises so-called "blacks hunderds," 'and raises against the forced upon the government; and, further, that it is abboiltely impossible for the

sich to the workmen the true nature of such government measures, and to show the necessity for the proletarigit to call by

tion all the reactionary elements, and with race of religious hatred:

party organizations— 1. To unmask the resistionary aims of the government's concessions and to em-the government's concessions have been

(Continued on page 8.)

# **Western Comrades Putting**

Up a Sturdy Fight. Arthur Morrow Lewis the Central Fig. ure in Seattle and Portland-Point

Seems to Be Won in Both Places--Issue Still Open in Oakland. The Worker gave an account ias

week of the fight being waged by the Socialists of various western cities for the same terms that are granted with out question to the Salvation Arms and other religious organizations and to the Republican and Democratic par tics whenever they wish it. One of these places was Portland, Ore., where ou comrade Thomas Burns served two and a half days in jail for speaking or a street corner, while an evangelis and a medicine man, holding meetings on adjacent corners at the same moment, were not molested. It is inter esting to note in connection with this outrageous affair that the Mayor of Portland is a "radical" Democrat. This "gives us a line on" reformers of the Hearst stripe. What is more painfu to record, but quite as needful, is the fact that, at the last city election in Portland, a number of alleged Socialists voted for this man instead of sup porting their own party candidate, be cause he was "coming our way" an they did not wish to "throw their Now they begin to real ize what they did with their votes.

### We Win in Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., was another of the storm-centers we mentioned. There Arthur Morrow Lewis of San Francisco was "up against the game". learn from a letter written by him to the Oakland, Cal., "Socialist Voice" that he and the Scattle comrades won out. He reports in part: Arrested Thursday night, Tried Friday

afternoon. Found guilty, but sentence aus pended pending good behavior. Arrested again Friday night. Saturday, when the day. Then the rumor spread that if was arrested Saturday night, being already out on bail, ball for the second offense would be refused and I should be kept in jail until Monday, and thus be unable to lecture in the Temple Sunday evening. Se the party decided to put somebody else on the box and let the honors of the oc cosion go round. There was an immens-crowd. Comrade Hutcheson was the first speaker. It was clear, however, that the had books out for me, for they allowed disturbing him, and he finally gave way to Comrade Kennedy, a veteran street market, and more then equal to the oc-casion. In the meantime the police were

equiring: "Is Lewis going to speak? Wao is to be the next speaker?" Konnedy got busy and gave the police such a peppery roast that they decided to act. A sudden rush from a side alley—Kenuedy was santched from the stand and everybody knocked to one side and four men beside

the speaker were arrested.

A procession 2,000 strong marched down the few blocks toward the City Hall. Com-Delaney and he said he "didn't want any

nore of that kind of nonsense A conference was arranged for Monday morning between a committee from the party and the Chief and Mayor. At this conference it was decided that Bocialis whenever necessary, to keep the sidewall the time of writing, Mrs. Lewis has spoke: there twice, and all goes an

# And in Portland, Too

Meanwhile Comrade Lewis received by telegraph a challenge to debate with John Z. White, Single Taxer, in Portland. He went, without delay. Also, judging from the response made by the audience, he might have written, "I come, I saw, I conquered".

Being in Portland, Lewis took up the free-speech fight there. He writes

The following day I waited on the Mayor to see what his position was on the free speech question. He was very polite and affable, and declared that the Sociafists of Portland should have as full a deal as anybody else. He declared his complete ignorance as to what had happened [Won lerful ignorance old party officials will co fess to, when they are nailed!] and prom-ised to see the Chief of Police about it at once. We have held two meetings since

Of course, the statement ,made in the Francisco "Chronicle." that I called the President "a cur and a scoundrel" is the regulation capitalist lie. What really hapened was that a young fellow in the aud nce said that Roosevelt was all right and and gone down to the point where he de are done as Cleveland did.

### Fight Still On in Oakland. In Oakland the fight is being kept

up fearlessly. The "Socialist Voice of July 22, just at hand, says: When this issue appears on the streets

fortnight] in this free-speech struggle are cases galore set for trial, all by jury "The law's delay" has been beautifully ex The laws delay has been ownuituily ex-implified. . . . Meanwhile, the storm of iscussion rages, hundreds gather nightly in the battlefield at Tenth and Broadway; sundreds come to headquarters; the "S illy papers give us as much space as the save been FORCED to grant us; and every where and all the time free speech and 80-cialism are the paramount issues on thou-sands of tongues. In the last ten days over 8,000 people have attended Botalist meetings in Oaklond—which heats all pre-

FOR FREE SPEECH Vious records. And so we acknowledge to Mayor Mott our profound sense of gratitude to him for his invaluable (and really

### KRAFFT ARRESED. BUT QUICKLY RELEASED.

[This should have appeared last week, at was omitted in the hurry of the make-Frederick Krafft was arrested Tues-

day evening while addressing cialist street meeting in Union Hill, N. J. His crime was "knocking the police department," according to the officer who made the arrest, "You talk Socialism and let the police alone, or 1'll run you in," said the bluecoat.Krafit declined to accept instructions from the policeman and was taken to the station. The Police Justice, however, immediately discharged him and gave was to keep order, not to try to run the meeting. The large crowd in the court room cheered the speaker and followed him back to the street corner where a very successful meeting was

### INTER-COLLEGIATE SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

The following call has been addressed to all those interested in the forms ciety:

launching of our project has not been fully sending the call to the secretary of every Institution of learning with request to post on bulletin. For reasons that are apparent, this could not be done until the full open tions Would it be wise to form an organization now, or shall we await the larger numbers the call will bring out in the fall There have been about one hundred anwers received, desiring particulars or ofmitted an outline of the ideas of those who

are or ever have been students in any merican college or are engaged in edurational work.

"Its purpose should be the interesting of ollege students and teachers in the subcollege students and teachers in the sub-ject of modern Socialism.
"Its methods should be the bringing to-

gether in one body of all persons interested establishing of an agency for their prose-"The forming of clubs for propaganda

ure sultable for college men.

"The listing of speakers and the arrang ing of meetings through the college clubs.

'The Society should be democratically managed. Its policies and officers should be cheen by a Correspondence role of its whole membership.

"The dues should be sufficiently large to enable something to be accomplished. Five dollars a year is suggested. There should be some honorary membership for those o are able to contribute m Society should have a business

neeting and reunion once a year. In tenly to this communication kindly In reply to this communication kindly state name and address; college or high school and year; Socialist organization of which you may be a member; dues you would feel able to pay; any work at which you could help, speaking, organization, correspondence; a list of all persons who would be interested in this plan

Replies should be addressed to M. R. Holbrook, Secretary, Box 1663, New

# WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY "INFECTED.

Reports reach us that the University isconsin is becoming "a hotbed of Socialism", to the great alarm of the capitalists and old-party politicia the state. There is a thriving students' club for the study of Socialism, and some of the professors are quite openly favorable to the movement.

EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH The Elmira, N. Y., Federation of Labor has voted to present Patrick Hol-leran, a cigarmaker, with \$150 as re-imbursement for an equal amount required of him by the courts as the re-sult of an action brought against him in 1903, when he was one of the nine persons included in a permanent in-junction granted to the Payne Engine Company restraining striking s and all other persons from congregating in groups on street corners of the Payne shops or addressing the men who had taken their places and trying to induce them to join the

### ANOTHER STATE TAX ON WORKINGMEN'S NOMINATIONS.

Minnesota is not the only state to make it difficult for a workingmen's party, without a "barrel", to go into campaign. The Nebraska politicians as we recently noted, are trying to in troduce such a scheme. Arkansas al nated for a state office there a fee of \$37,50 must be paid; for county can-didates, from \$3 to \$25; for city and lownsship candidates, \$1. This is not quite so bad as the Minnesota law, but

# RESPECTABLE POISONERS.

Out of 363 articles of food examin that go into the homes of the work ers the State Board of Health in New Hampshire discovered that the centage of adulteration in them aver aged nearly 50 per cent. It is improb able that anything will be done to the swindlers. There are too many of them—and they are too "respectable".

-The Worker, like every well regu

ated paper, declines to us

typewriter.

Italy, the Socialists wo

# THE COMING COAL STRIKE.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Harder Fight Than That of 1902 Expected.

Owners of Anthracite and Bituminous Mines Are Making Preparations ---If the Conflict Comes It Will Ering Hardship to All Working People-Now is the Time to Act.

The developments in the coal-mining industry are in the direction of a great national suspension in both the bituminous and anthracite regions, says the Cleveland "Citizen." The says the Cleveland "Citizen." The statements regarding possible trouble that appeared in this paper were bas d upon information received direct from prominent national official, who expressed the hope that organized labor would be in a position to assist the miners again if called upon at a criff-

cal period.

During the past week dispatches from Columbus have appeared stating that the Ohlo operators are making preparations for a fight. They demand that the miners accept a sweeping reduction from 85 cents a tons to 3) cents a ton for mining coal. The bosses set up the old cry that it is unprofitable to compete with West Virginia, where the mines are largely no and the wage scale is consequently

On the other hand, the miners have been complaining that they are un-able to earn enough wages to support their families, as they are working on short time, the majority securing two, three, and occasionally four days a week. They declare that under no circumstances will they accept a fur-ther reduction than that made in Indianapolis at the joint conference a

year ago last spring.

The deadlock that exists in Ohio is likewise reflected in Pennsylvania, It is reported from Pittsburg that trou is to begin in that state before win in both the hard and soft coal This action is to be taken This action is to be taken to for any plan of the operators in thracite region to force a general

out. Vice-president Lewis is as saying that if the men 51. as saying that if the men gether, as he expects, it will can greatest conflict between in capital and labor the working

According to Vice-Preside an every preparation is made basis erators in the East for their fight. The railroads are erectived bins which will be filled with to anticipation of the strike.

For weeks President Mitchell been in the anthracite region rall, the men for the threatened confi when the agreement expires n spring, and district officers and org izers are busy strengthening t It is undoubtedly true that

est that has ever occurred in try, nor is it probable that the can be postponed longer Baer and his crowd of beg have been chains under the that was forced upon them ment interference in 1902, and bitterness has made them as otic in their desire for revenge

Among the bituminous bares West Virginia situation is unqu West Virginia situation is uniquesably a source of annarance important that the dea Bart they must meet from the result of the source in the I pal states are fighting among selves or are having trouble with stockholders.

Some of the shrewd manipu some of the anrewd manip see a golden opportunity to ma rels of money. By forcing a suspension they restore to among the big operators, as aqueeze out the little investor their suspins coal till prices reached the term state. reached the top notch, and favorable chance of beatir

The magnates are indiffered hardships that will have to be by the mineworkers and the mass of people who are compe depend upon coal for fuel. The lu the game for every dollar the be had. But their very greed is lil

cause their downnfall. The ful people of this land will r serve that the coal barons only conspiring to oppress but are actually moving the industries of the count millions of innocent men, the

We predict that if the of the operators results in miners to strike, Socialism W galed from any other source While organized labor doubtedly stand behind the men who will be directly as ly involved in this immer

yet we are bound to confeed, be a stupendous task to the cient financial support to pub-out unless a beginning time funds is made at once. Trinwould therefore suggest ! sentatives of the miners ecutive Council of the Article eration of Labor to issee I attached international are as to establish a special de trins a certain per captia, by the subject to the call of the subject to the call of the Intime of peace prepared to the College of the Subject to the call of the Intime of peace prepared to the College of the College of

In the recent city election

of thirty-four seats to the municipal council. that the jubilation of tions were not well for

104 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512.

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The Worker. Communications will be separately inderward.

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Birtered as second-class matter at the

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its third general election. Its growing powed is indicated by the increase of its voice. 



on the ballot under this emdi dinigira ma, e

of Labor upholding the lightenment, a fit emblem lass and does not desire a e that does not represent Here York City Ticket. OTULE MAYOR-

Algernon Lee. gress of LERg the W. Cavagaugh. PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD ALDERMEN

Morris Brack. ....

1871 AND 1905. lowing words uttered by Wen nillips at a labor party conven-

Worcester, Mass., ou Sept. 4, . . . . . . . . . ent-the marshalling of al owards remodelling the indus-ad political civilization of the I have not a word to uttere!-against the grandes Paris wrote on the pages of his and blood. I honor Pari

ranguard of the internationa pet, startled and aghast, they the im of Germany and its or v of forces. Aristocrac the aghast at the memory of of the people, I look to th he durms of an aristogracy, and not they dread most. And toonspiracy of emperors is to-what? Not the Tsar, no for William, not the armie hat plot do they lay? he International!"

s the echoes of the Paris net were disturbing the "masters, lords, and rulers now it is the growing a. They did not succeed is the International. Its to a better organization powerful and extended as and William beld their ace last week, they too to ennibilate the Interir plots are as vain as decessors-nay, even

> ng for the kings and would be to give up

the fight and get out of the way. And of workingmen, it is not the individual. they can never be wise enough to do that voluntarily.

PREPARING TO STEAL THE BAL-LOT AWAY.

There is really nothing surprising in the recent declaration of Secretary of War Taft in favor of disfranchis ing "all ignorant voters, whites as wel as blacks." It is quite in keeping with the undemocratic trend of thought which now rules at Washington and which is being most industriously cultivated by the various spokesmen of great capitalism, in press, pulpit, and college chair. It is not surprising, but it is well worth noting.

From a purely partizan point of view, we Socialists could have no objection to any moderate educational qualification honestly applied. The average of intelligence and of education among our voters is much higher than among those of either of the old parties; comparatively few illiterates vote the Socialist ticket, and if a reading-and-writing test were enforced in good faith the Republican and Democratic parties would lose ten times as many votes proportionately to their present strength as we would. But, in the first place, we do not wish to see even our opponents disfranchised; and, what is still more to the point, we know that such qualifications are neve honestly applied. It is notorious that in those southern states where the law requires that the voter shall be able to "rend and explain" the Constitution of the United States, the most ignorant man can register and vote if he is known to be a safe supporter of the dominant party, while the poor man who is suspected of intending to vote the epposition ticket is called upon to "explain" some constitutional point that the Supreme Court of the United States has never been able to agree on and is convicted of ignorance no matter how he expounds it.

All this talk about the dangers of the ignorant vote is nothing more nor less than a screen to conceal the intentions of the dominant school of cap Italist politicians gradually to take the ballot away from the working class lest the workers use their lawful power to abolish capitalist exploitation.

In one place the process begins with the establishment of an educational or a property qualification, ostensibly aimed at the colored race alone in order to enlist the support of prejudiced whites in carrying it, but afterward applied against white and black workingmen alike whenever they show any disposition to use the ballot for their own benefit. In another place it is advanced as a plan to exclude from the suffrage the ignorant of all races. in order to get the consent of these who do not count themselves ignorant, and is then enforced in such a manner as to admit all who are "regular" and shut out all whose opinions are distasteful to the ruling powers, regardless of their learning or their ignorance. Still more commonly the object is being effected by a gradual lengthening of the required term of residence in the county or the voting district, which is one of the very best plans for disfranchising workingmen and work! ingmen alone, because workingmen are compelled to remove frequently from one place to another in search of cmployment and cannot, like the rich. maintain two or three residences and choose which shall be called the legal

With reference particularly to the educational qualification, it is to be noted, too, that conditions are making it ever harder for laborers and factory "hands" to keep their children in school, so that the tendency is slow ly but surely to reduce the working class to a lower educational level. Disfranchise those who are not educated and at the same time refuse to build enough schools in the quarters where the working people live-that is one o the methods by which the propertied classes count on getting the whole political power into their own hands, so that their uncarned wealth and privileges shall be safe against anything but a revolution of force-which, the imagine, the workingmen of this coun try are too tame-spirited ever to at-

It is high time that the American workingmen take thought on these matters, lest they find the ballot stolen out of their hands and no peaceful redress for their grievances left to them.

# "KEEPING TAB."

The trade-union papers inform that the Massachusetts State Federa tion of Labor is "keeping tab on mem bers of the Legislature." Some of the labor editors seem to think this is a wonderful thing and give Frank Fos ter great credit for it. Of course there s nothing new about this method-recording the votes of individual mem bers for or against various labor bills, reporting them to the unions, and advising the union men to oppose the renomination or re-election of a few of only is it not new, but it is practically fruitiess. It is like gunning for tigers with a toy pistol. If the customary killing or emasculation of labor bills were due to the "natural cussedness" of some individual politicians, there would be some sense in this sort of individual campaign against them. But it is not so. On all issues that vegily

touch the interests of capitalists and

legislator or other official who counts. it is the party. Both old parties, being led and financed by capitalists, are averse to any legislation that will really help the workers in their struggle against exploitation. Both parties are well organized and at least as ably managed as are the trade unions When a labor bill is to be killed, if there is any danger of its becoming an issue in the next election, the party leaders foresce this and arrange that as many "buncome" votes shall be cast for it as will barely not carry it and that the adverse votes shall be cast either by men who represent districts where their party is impregnable to any such half-hearted assault as the conservative unionists will make or else by men whom the party is willing to retire from the legislature and reward with some appointive tob or fat contract for their past services to capitalism; and, if worst comes to worst, the two old parties, understanding e ach other as they do, can openly defy the conservative union lobbyists and "tab keepers" instead of dodging them. for the capitalist machine can always count on controlling one nomination. If not both, in each district and can throw the weight of its boodle and its influence of every sort on whichever side it will when the next election

comes around This scheme of picking out individual representatives of the old parties for condemnation or commendation by what is mistakenly called the "labor vote" has been in vogue for many years, and has accomplished no more for the improvement of labor conditions than has its twin policy-that of begging for petty reforms instead of aggressively demanding something worth while. So long as the unions continue this sort of pleayune policy, the politicians will despise them and they will get noth-

### THE CRESTLINE REFERENDUM.

Within a few days the members of the party will begin to vote on the two propositions initiated by Local Crestline, O., as a result of the Berger coutroversy. We would urge that the decision be not allowed to go by default one way or the other through the apathy of comrades; the vote ought to be as full as possible, so that the decision, whatever it may be, will command respect. We would urge also that every comrade weigh the matter very carefully before voting, as the decision may be pregnant of much good or evil for the cause.

The first proposition-that Victor L. Berger be removed from the National Executive Committee-is rather out of date, because the National Committee has already removed him; he is not a member of the N. E. C. and cannot very well be removed from it.

The second clause is the important ne. It proposes-

"That the Social Democratic Party t the state of Wisconsin be debarred from all participation in national aftime as they apply for and accept a charter such as all other states have accepted, and that they comply with the same conditions as all other

In a word, it is proposed to expel from the party a whole state organization, one of the largest and one which has accomplished great results at the polls, for what-as it seems to us-is purely formal and technical cause. The question of the charter is the only one definitely at issue. The phrase comply with the same conditions as all other states" is vague and superfluous; it adds nothing to the meaning of the clause, but only to its length

Now we think it rather petty of the Wisconsin comrades to stand on their dignity and refuse to go through the expression of their affiliation with the national party organization. But we think it would be still more ridiculous for the party to expel them for that cause. The affiliation is a fact. Wisconsin pays dues and, in general, "complies with the same conditions as the other states", except that she does not hold a charter.

If it be said that the real reason for the proposed expulsion en masse is not Wisconsin's failure to take out a char ter, but the indignation of many comrades in all parts of the country over the Berger incident and the approval of his course by the state organization -if this is the real reason, and the lack of a charter is only the ostensible one, then we say that it ought to be plainly put so. We cannot honestly vote for a proposition on one ground

ind publicly assign another. Moreover, it is to be remembered that the Berger incident was not an isolated one. Similar mistakes, and even worse ones, bave been made in various other states; doubtless similar mistakes will be made again; and the party will survive them-all the better if it does not get excited and resor to extreme measures. The Californi organization made a much worse mis take two or three years ago. We did not expel it. We discussed the matter freely and defined the position of the national organization on such ques tions. We that is, the majority, who disapproved of the action of the Call fornia comrades-still treated them as comrades. We did not threaten, we take was righted and the California

The old historians tell us that when Draco made laws for Athens, he imposed the death penalty for every of ense, without exception. He explaine that the smallest infraction of the law deserved death and that he knew no heavier penalty for more serious crimes. They tell us, further, that the Draconian laws did not work well. On the principle of "us well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb", men who broke the law at all were forced to go on and utterly defy the law and commi more helnous crimes to conceal their lesser ones. The general public, too being impressed with horror at the cruel punishment of minor offenses. was led to sympathize with all violators of the law and to regard them as martyrs, so that the law inspired neither fear nor respect.

There is a lesson for us in that epi sode from Greek history. In our party law, expulsion is equivalent to capital punishment. It is the heaviest punishment we can impose. It ought to be reserved for the most serious cases, or it will lose its effect, as it did in the days of the old S. L. P., when expulsions and revocations of charters were so common that they became a toke.

We may be wrong. It may be that our Wisconsin comrades ought to be thrown out in a body. But we don't see it. And at any rate, we insist that no party member ought to vote for the exclusion of the Wisconsin organization without squarely facing the consequences and accepting them. Are we prepared, for such cause as exists, to declare these comrades outside the party and to send national organizers into the state to attack them, to destroy their organization, and to try to build up a new one on its ruins? That would be the only logical consequence of the adoutton of the Crestline proposition. No one who is not ready to go that length should vote in the affirmative. For to pass the resolutions and then not to enforce them would be to make the party ridiculous.

### NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

eceived at this office seem to indicate that some of our readers outside of New York City understood our publication of Local New-York's campaignfund appeal as a call on comrades all over the country to help the New Yorkers in their fight. This was not the intention. Of course, if anyone in Maine or Florida or California feels like contributing to the New York campaign fund, no New Yorker will ob-But Local New York had no idea of asking for outside help. About a quarter of the circulation of The Worker is in this city, while the rest is scattered through several hundred therefore, give somewhat more promiaffairs of the party in this city than in any one other p'nee. That was the reason for our "displaying" New York campaign-fund appeal. On the whole, probably, Local New York is financially better-off than any other local in the country, and New York comrades have no wish to play the part of "the daughters of the horse-leech, crying "Give, give" -at least for local purposes. According to our opinion that is, the opinion of The Worker, and probably of most of the New York comrades-a party member should consider his financial obli-gations to the cause about in this order; First payment of dues which forms the basis of the financial sup-port of the national organization and of his state and his local organizations: Socialist papers one as near as possible to his home and one published in coluntary contributions to the campaign and prepaganda funds of his ocal; fourth, similar contributions to his state organization and the national organization; lastly, and only after he thinks he has done his duty to these, contributions to other state or local organizations in which he may feel an interest, or to special funds of various sorts-as, just now, for the Russian revolution or for the proposed "Daily Call". Duty, like charity, begins at Of course, it should not end there. But we doem this explanation advisable, lest some may think that the New York comrades have an ex orbitant sense of their own import ance, or else that they wish to spung on the party at large-which is not the

The "Shoe Workers' Journal" thi month gives a page of its space to an editorial effort to convince the employers-that "attempts to destroy trade mions are sheer waste." Does the editor really suppose that the employers don't knew their own business Does he really think that lockouts an age suits against unions and intuntions against strikers and the use of olice and military to break strikes are all due to the bosses' ignorance of their own interests? Does he really believe as much as they hurt the workers? We toubt whether he is such a fool We uspect that he knows better. And we realize that to say this is to credit his intelligence at the expense of his integrity. The bosses know what they are doing when they form employers ssociations and fight the unions. The know—and the labor leaders ought to know, if they do not—that the expense ashing a union is a good inves ment for the employers. The only to destroy trade unions are sheet waste" is that sooner or later the union will learn by experience, will repudi-ate leaders who talk such misleading nonsense, and will adopt an aggressive policy that will ensure their own vic tory over the organized bosses.

ications written with ne

# was on a firmer basis than ever be- I COULD NOT GIVE YOU THE YEAR AND THE DAY.

By Horace Traubel. I could not give you the year and | ter, if I had to stop with either the

the day. But I know that the and the day have been appointed. I have no fear that any of your work or any of my work is being wasted. The cause is subtly and inevitably working towards its effect. To pre-vent the social state now you would have to go back and change the entire The past is unalienable. that thing of which the past is the precursor and preparation is just as much unalterable. That is why I can feel good natured and happy. Justice will come because justice has been prepar-ed for. Profit and rent and interest have just as inexorably broken the way to communism as ways before were broken by anterior forces for profit and rent and interest. You can delay or hurry. You cannot prevent, Jesus Christ could not have been pre-Jesus Christ could not have cented. Rockefeller could not have been prevented. Debs cannot be prevented. The word was spoken way It is not to-day's word. It is vesterday's word. I am not worrie when the proprietors put on extra screws. When the tide seems to go against the crowd. When wages are reduced instead of raised. When the pen shop triumphs over the closed hop. I know that these are incident History History uses but does not anchor in in-cidents. Beyond every incident is the ideal. The roots of life never ultimate in the incidents of life. I know that he crowd will arrive. After many in cidents will arrive. After failures will arrive. After all the dissents and dissenters are escaped will arrive. The law says they will arrive. The law will enforce the last letter of its prophecy. I do not cry in sorrow with those who cry in sorrow. I see that orrow will arrive. Will arrive in joy. The tenements will arrive in be The children refused will arrive in the hildren welcomed. I know, dear brother, why you are grieved and sore I, too, am grieved and sore. But I see our law at work even in our grief and our wounds. The law of tion. If we were to stop with the cruelties that would be like stopping in hell. But we suffer cruelty only to pass through cruelty. We suffer the askmasters. We suffer the lords of land and money and prestige. We suf-fer starvation. We suffer these only. to pass through them. I do not know which would be more sorrowful to me. the closed shop or the open shop, if we One or two letters which have been had to stop with either the closed shop or the open shop. I do not know which would be more horrible to me, the master of men or the sinve of a mas- | the year and the day.

master of men or the slave of a mas-ter. But we are not to stop. We are to go down but we are also to comup. We are to sink very low before we are lifted very high. We are to pass on. Pass on beyond all the pow-ers that transgress. Pass on beyond the struggle of the robber and the robbed. Pass on beyond the age of to much and not enough. If you feel un certain recall the law. If you think that the ruler can happen but that the free man cannot happen consult the law. If you think that the thing for which you suffer can happen but that the thing from which you may rejoice cannot happen consult the law. You will look behind you. You will look about you. You will look abead. You will see the law. You will pay th landlord. You will see the law. Yo will pay the profit to the storekeeper will see the law. You will worl work when you do not want to work and where you do not want to work You will know that the hard work of the crowd is stolen by the easy hand of the felon. You will go home on p life. But you will see the law. You will break down but you will see the law. You will read the law in the language of justice. You will under stand that the robber may be escaped but that the robbed can never be es caped. You will regard history with tranquil eyes. When you get ac ed with the law you will see that you can afford to wait. You will see that no time is too soon to begin and that no time is too long to wait. The law with gentle hand will wipe the tears out of your eyes. The law will pu some red in the anemic cheek of you children. The law will not only teach while you wait. For the law had use to put Rockefeller to and is taking its to put you to and will take its own which to do it. You will se You will not wring your desert ing hands with misery. You will lift your loyal hands in joy. You will laugh. For you will see the cheerful face of the law. You will not care for a creed with its eyes fixed on the ground. You will worship the ascendam never afraid to go to bed at night or get up in the morning. I know appointed though I could not give you

# GIFTS FOR OUR LORD THE KING.

Who has a thing to bring For a gift to our lord the i Our king all kings above? A young girl brought him love; And he dowered her with shame, With a sort of infamous fame, Of penance and bitter tears.

Nove is scarcely the thing of bring as a fift to our king.

Who has a thing to bring For a gift to our lord the king? an brought him plan Justice for all the land And in recompense he got
Flères struggle with brigue and
Then a fail from lofty place
Into exile and disgrace.
Justice is never the thing
To bring as a gift for our king.

Who has a thing to bring For a gift to our lord the king? A writer brought him truth; And first he imprisoned the youth; And also to cure the pain

Truth is a very bad thing

To bring as a gift for our king.
Who has a thing to bring
For a gift to our lord the king?
The people brought him their see
Loyalty ferrid and pure:
And he gave them bountiful spoil
Of taxes and honger and tolh of ellemorarce, brutish plight,
And wholesale slaughter in fight, Loyalty's quite the worst thing. To bring as a gift for our king.

Of the statesman in disgrace. Fervility's always a thing To bring as a gift for our king. Who has a thing to bring

For a gift to our lord the king? A soldier brought him war, "La gloire, la victoire," Ravage and carnage and groans, For the plous Te Deum tones; And he got in return for himself War is a very fine this

Who has a thing to bring
For a gift to our lord the king?
A harlot brought him her flesh.
Her lusts, and the manifold mesh
Of her wiles intervolved with capric.
And he gave her his reaim to fleece,
To corrupt, to ruin, and gave
Himself for her toy and her slave,
Harlotry's just the thing
To bring as a gift for our king.

Who has a thing to bring For a gift to our lord the king? Our king who fears to die? A pricer brought him a lie And the blackness of helf up In heaven's shining gold;
And he got he guerdon for that
A see and a cardinal's hat. A lie is an excellent thing To bring as a gift for our king.

Has snyone yet a thing For a gift to our lord the king? The country gave him a ton A magnificent sleeping-room; And thus it obtained some res And thus it obtained some rest, Clear ciddance of many a pest, And a hope which it much enjo; That the throne would continue A tomb is the very best thing

# WHO THROWS AWAY HIS VOTE?

No, you do not throw away your | deliverance is by voting the Sactation when you vote the So ticket. To vote any other ticket is to vote You throw away your vote when you vote a capitalist ticket, the Republican

or Democratic ticket. The man who votes against his own interest is the one who throws his vote. If you vote the Repu

or Democratic ticket von vote against your own interest.
The Republican and Democratic parties stand for the continuation of the present system, which robs you. The are run in the interest of the capita

If you vote the Republican or Demo-cratic ticket you help to strengthen and perpetuate the rule of your ennies, so that they can continue to rol

Your ballot is a strong and heavy

If you vote the Republican or Demo eratic ticket you hand that club over to the capitalist class, saying: "Please mash me over the head with that!"

hough it does not win, you strongthe ild up the party which is de tined to emancipate you

The only way in which you avoid throwing away your vote is roting the Socialist ticket. The only way in which you can hake your vote hasten the day of your

W. F. OF M. IN ALASKA.

The "Miners" Magazine" reports the organization of a local of the Western Federation of the Control of the Western eration of Miners at Nome, Alaska mewhere near "the jumping-off s." The nulon has 1,500 charter ers, practicaly as the mi

you have that erroneous notion in you hend the sooner you get it out the bet

Socialism is the next step.

This is demonstrated by the great and constant increase in the Socialist vote all over the civilized world.

The Socialist vote of the United States increased from ninety-eight thousand in 1900 to four hundred and three thousand in 1904.

The Socialist vote of France in

creased from forty-seven thousand in 1887 to eight hundred and eighty thou-The Socialist vote of Germany to creased from thirty thousand in 1867 to three million and eight thousand in 1903.

In 1870, the total Socialist vote of world was, in round numbers,

In \$800, it was four hundred and thirty-eight thousand.
In 1890, it was one million six hun-In 1000, it was four million six hun-

In 1904, it was about seven million.

No. Socialism is not a far off dream.—John M. Work, in "What's So and What Isn't."

TROLLEY TRUST BOSSES KNOW

It is absurd to object to overcrowded cars in bot weather. The human body, at Di egrees, naturally has a refrigerating of degrees, naturally has a refrigerating ef-fect when the temperature is higher; con-sequently the more people are packed into a cur, the more comfortable they will be. Transportation managers are fully aware of this scientific truth.—New York Evening Ivat.

# WORK TO DO! VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

Boom the Circulation of The Worker!-How It Can Be Done-Encouraging Response to Last Week's Call, But More Voluntoors are Needed.

inteers who will attend to calling upon omrades whose subscriptions to The Worker are about to expire, which was printed in our last issue, has been most gratifying. Four assembly districts in New York, one in Brooklyn, and the city of Ithaca, N. Y., are now provided for. Such co-operation as this indi-

cates must certainly show a very marked increase in our subscription list as soon as these comrades get to work. The letters received were full of that sort of enthusiasm which renews our hopes for the future of The Worker, and increases our belief that the comrades throughout the country sary time and attention to this branch of the Socialist movem they see that the way is open for effective results. It may be said truthfully, we think.

and without reflecting in any way upon such comrades as are devoting their time to other branches in our great movement that nothing would help more toward accomplish ing our aims and purposes than to se cure for The Worker a very large circulation. And it can unot e done if a sufficiently large numbe of the comrades will consent to give a little time each week to seefur that renewals are secured from those whose subscriptions are expiring. We want a representative in every assembly disin the large cities, and at least one volunteer in every village, town. or city where The Worker has a single subscriber, who will attend to this most important work. If we can only hold our old subscribers, the new one make a remarkable increase in our list. The work is important enough to appeal to every comrade. What assem-bly district or city will you volunteer to take care of?

Address all communications to the Circulation Manager, 184 William street, New York City.

For the benefit of those who may have overlooked our call for volunteers published last week we here reprint a part of it:

L.-The Worker receives each week, as result of the efforts of its friends from 150 to 250 new subscribers, but-and here's the rub—there are about as many old sub-scribers who drop out every week. At present we are engaged in the innocent di version of attempting to fill up a tub has of our paper is running out at one end at most as rapidly as we fill it up at the other

to get a very large percentage of renewals if, when a subscription expires, the subscribers were to be visited, his renewal solicited, and if it was made simple and easy for him to remit the subscription Fifty cents is an awkward sun will not take the trouble to go to the Gain .....

vote", declaring in an interview

The response to our appeal for vol- | postoffice and get a money order for se small an amount.

It is now proposed to organize a staff of volunteers, one in each town, several in each large city, who will visit the subscribers in the territory assigned to them, subscription, collect the 50 cents and attend to sending it to The Worker, and stop the everlasting leak, which now pre vents the growth of our circulation, if ones coming in will bring our total paid circulation above the 25,00) mark in a teer will be required to see more than a very few men in his territory in any week the work. Step up, comrades, with hearty enthusiasm and let, as know what terrifory you are willing to take care of, and how much time you can give us. We will send you a list each week of the subscrim tions expiring in your territory; we will write to each subscriber on your list that you will call to visit blm, and belp you n every way possible. Get your shoulder to the wheel at once!

IL-In New York City we want a volunteer for each assembly distret. We also wish to organize a working corps of cemrades who will agree to give one or more nights a week to selling The Worker at bers to the outdoor meetings, just as the speakers are assigned by the Organizer Volunteers will be notified at which meet ing they are expected to be present. will supplied with a bundle of the papers instructed how to sell the papers, and he pin every way. The profits from the sale of the papers will be paid over to the local in whose territory the papers are sold. Such district organizations as are at present sell ing papers at their meetings will be omitted the territory to be worked by this representative join the corps.

Max Tanger of the 0th and 10th A. D. ells from 60 to 150 papers at every meeting he attends. During the campaign last full he sold many thousand conies of The Worker and a large amount of other fiters ture. He will instruct the members of this corps how to go about the work.

It will not take long to boom the pape if this plan is consistently carried out. Who amone our connect contrades has an even Write us where you live, what night or nights you can give, how soon you can

The following fable shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks;

Week ending July 22. July 20. Single subscriptions ....11.611 11.708 Outside bundles ...... Samples
Exchanges
Sold at office in bundles 450 or at retail ...... 1,852 1,908 14,862 14,943

# POLITICS AND LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW YORK.

Max S. Hayes in "International Socialist Review.

Several more "workingman's friends" | wharves. If he makes a clean breast whiteves. It be makes a clean breast of his political experience a few things may be forgiven "3.50". Less than two years ago certain "labor leaders" of New York shouted themselves hourse in proclaiming the have displayed their claws during the post few weeks. For instance, when Mr. W. L. Douglas was elected Governor of Massachusetts last fall quite many virtues of McClellan, Tammany

a lot of labor leaders, so-called, went off into paroxysms of delight at the many virtues of Accience as a "work-candidate for mayor. He was a "work-ingman's friend" who would see that labor obtained its rights, they cried, great "labor" victory. The first thing that Douglas did after learning of his and anyone who refused to vote for election was to repudiate the "labor "Little Mac" was an enemy to society.

And when McClellan was elected his the business men had elected him. Probably he regretted the "bar" that boosters actually started a presidential he was compelled to tap to keep the "flying squadrons" in a proper condiboom for him. Yet, in nearly every instance where organized labor made a request for fair treatment Mction of enthusiasm. Anyhow, he sented himself in the gubernatorial chair and proceeded to "settle" the textile Clellan has, since landing in office, turned the union people down hard. The worst blow of all was administerworkers' strike in true capitalistic fashion. It will be recalled that some ed a couple of weeks ago, when, after five years of effort, the unions 25,000 men, women and children at Pall River had been on strike for six | the enactment of a law providing for crease of wages for street sweepers, per cent in their wages on top of a 10 drivers and other laborers who per cent cut that had been accepted a few months previously. The strikers, work ten hours a day and seven days a week for \$60 per month. Although in order to secure their surrender, were \$500,000 had been appropriated just previously by the administration for given assurances that the second reduction would probably amount to no more than 71/2 per cent. But Douglas more pay for high-salaried ample as well as new jobs, Mayor McClellan vetoed the bill to reduce the hours and had no further need for labor votes now and so decided as arbitrator that raise the wages of the poor laborers, "a partial restoration of wages is not and went out of his way to make warranted", and therefore the total cut bitter attack upon those responsible for the passage of the bill. While the stands. It is generally agreed that at the time when the wages in the Massa raise given to the politicians amounted chusetts mills were at the maximum they were hardly sufficient to enable increased pay provided for the laborthe employees to properly feed, clothe ers. 5,000 h and house themselves, and how they will exist benceforth with prices of year, and work would also have been farnished to many more men who are now compelled to depend upon charity necessities at top figures the Lord only knows. Douglas' decision, which means for an existence. Nothing is too good for the grafters and heelers, while the suffering and misery for thousands of poor women and children, was soon followed by a public statement to the laborers who do useful work are kept at starvation level and are abused and effect that the "workingmen's friend insulted by the shameless politicians besides. Those Eastern "labor lead-ers" who advise the rank and file to would not accent a renomination from ment was probably received with

keep out of labor politics and allow themselves to be sold out should now renew their howls for McClellan for President, and, as his running mate, what's the matter with Governor Douglas! The platform might be written by Tom Platt, Senator from the United States Express Company, and another great "workingman's friend" who sits in his office in New York and dictates that the teamsters' Chicago shall not be settled. Really, if a lot of Hottentots or ring. nosed Zulus made as poor use of their ballots as do our own bright, intelligent, patriotic American sovereigns we

would have a right to pity them. It is small wonder that the great capitalists of the country have a hard job to hide the contempt that they feel for the

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

the Democratic party. This anno

grafters who controlled the

gogue.

much sadness by the manipulators of

the "flying squadrons", who "dragged politics into the unions" last fall, and

dirty capitalistic politics at that, for

fare you well. I am told that the labor

rons" denounced and hounded men

who refused to vote for the dema-

gogue. Douglas, in a manner that would bring joy to the Peabodys and

Parrys, and that one of the rear admir-als recived a "present" of \$5,000 from the shoe man. Not only has Douglas

refused to be bled again this year by

the political boodlers and heelers, but it is intimated that he intends to imi-

tate his fellow plutocrat, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, and relate something shout "frenzied politics" after he leaves office, and how some men are

bought like sausages and fish on the

The state of the s

# ----Current # # Literature

THE DARK SIDE OF THE BEEF TRUST. By Herman Strachauer. Pub-tished by Theodore Z. Root, Jamestowa, N. Y. Price, cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents; postpaid.

The general character and purpor of this book can readily be infer from the title. It aids one more to the stready long list of exposures of the criminal methods by which success is won in the capitalist world. One is sometimes tempted to doubt the util ity of such work when he consider the enormous amount of literature of the sort which has been put out in the years and the comparatively upon the minds of the people who have the power in their hands to stop the ready to use that power intelligently that the cumulative result of so muc unpleasant fruth-telling will be seen

present.
"Unpleasant truth-telling" is just the sal of it has a strong tendency to de stroy one's appetite for almost an sort of food that is within the reac of the ordinary man. But we have no reason to doubt the complete accuracy of the revolting statements with which its pages are filled. The author is said years' experience in the cattle and ment business and several years ex-perience as manager of a cold-storage house for one of the trust packing companies. He seems to know whereof he speaks, and we cannot well disbelieve him comforting as it would be to do

The central figure in this expositio of modern business enterprise is the "canner". Just what is meant by this word will become clear when one reads the following extract from the second chapter of Mr. Hirschauer's book:

A farmer has a bull that has become un A farmer has a built that has become unfit for breeding on account of hurry, age,
or failure of service; or an ox that has been
worked until his usefulness is over; or a
cow that from some distempts or disorder
has cast her calf and does not readily regain her health; or a cow that, owing to
distempter or infirmity, cannot produce her
keep from milk or is unprofitable as a
breeder; or a cow that from some injury or
discoder that here here there has been that the some injury or disorder taints her milk so that it cannot be mixed with the milk of the herd; or any nept animal that owing to cancers, co any next animal that owing to cancers, con-sumption, or internal disorders caunot as-minister food and becomes poor and scraw-ny and feverish, or from age or infamity cannot chew the clid, or has a lumpy jaw, or sores on the back caused by fevers or disorders, or caked or running sores on the udder. It would be hard work, and it is very likely anyhody but a practical expert would fail, to find any of this class upon the hook or block classed as prime. But they all find their way to the market. The they all find their way to the market. The local buyer will take snything fint car walk, and if the animal is too feeble to raffrond and make delivery alive, the baye

railroad and make delivery aliva, 'the layer will offer some price.

This low-grade class of cattle make up what has become to be known as the "Canners", to-day the most profitable division of the great parking-house industry. Why the most profitable? Because it makes us of that which prior to the centralization of the slaughtering of the cattle had litte or no value. Refuge, the days of the greed of gain there was no market for this class of stock. Before the days when the Beef Brust established the prices that would be paid to the entire raiser for his cattle, and the prices which the consumer must pay it the market for meat or the products of the packing houses, there was no such wordass "Canner" in the vacabulary, and there was no thought of making lag of such material as food for the human family. The swal no thought of making use of such material as food for the human family. The fleef Trust, in its pursuit of gold, has not saily added a new word to the English language, "Canner", but it has caused to be brought into general use that other word "ptomatine", which hise-tenths of the American people never heard of before the Enited States volunteer, the boy soldler, had died in the camp or hospital from what the learned medical profession called piomaine poisoning, the result of eating the purifical meats put up by the great packing houses and sold to the United States Government for the use of the army and tany.

The economy of the centralization of the blaughtering, and the conditions and facili-tics at hand for utilizing all the bycondition of the animal, the fat, the tongue, beart, and liver may be saved and used; the stomach may be made into tripe, and the estable or guts may be used for cas-ings for susages; and atways there are the hide and head and feet and hones and sther offsi that are looked upon as ready

noncy.

This class of cattle, the "Caupers", are not the cattle that are paraded on the avenues; they are not the animals that age entered in the live-stock exhibitions for the entered in the live-stock exhibitions for the inspection of visitors from all parts of the country; they are not the animals whose likenesses are produced by the camera and the pictures sent broadcast over all the en-tire world to bring to the attention of every people the meats made and put up by the great packing houses of the United States. If perchance it becomes necessary to drive the "Canners" on the hoof, they are routed through the alleys or back streets or driven under the cover of dark ness. The "Canners" are never on exhibi-tion, living or dead, for they go in, are killed, and prepared into food on the other side of the partitions from the great sh tie, and the rendering works will nearly mal or careass that the inspector feels com-

One may be permitted to doubt whether there is any bright side to the Beef Trust, except from the point of view of those who get the profits with institution that Mr. Hirschauer has see forth. The relate schemes and other devices by which the packers' combination drives smaller competitors out of the business are, it seems to us, very petty offenses indeed in comparison petty offenses indeed in comparison with this systematic poisoning of the

people for profit.

And it should not be forgotten that this is a normal feature of the capitalist system. The disguising of the dis-eased flesh of the "canner" and the me 'eting of it for human food under jous which make it absolutel ossible for the consumer to guard inst the langer to his health and

be accounted for by the especial wick educes of the magnates of the ment industry. It is paralleled in all other lines to-day—in the adulteration of drugs as well as of all kinds of fo and beverages, in the murderously eco-nomical methods of building and of operation which result in daily holocausts in railway disasters, mine ex-plosions, theater and steambout fires, the collapse of jerry-built tenements, and a hundred other sorts of horrors, some slow and quiet, some sudden and pectacular, which furnish shundan busy in fabricating explanations the do not explain. The evil is universal, and the cause is fundamental to the capitalist system. It will not be reforce of "enlightened public epinion or "an awakened social conscience used now to cover up the lack of detir ite thought. An enlightened public any remedial action possil an enlightenment of the class tinuance of such profitable crimes and who suffer the most from them; penal the evil if the law were enforced, but It will not be enforced in such matters as these so long as the political power is left in the hands of the class tha profits by these particular criminal practises; and they will not cease until the opportunity and the incentive are removed by the placing of the

for private profit. Such books as the one now under not point out that the evil lies at the cost and must attacked at the root in order to be attacked with any chance of success; but they do good in that they at least call public attention to the crime that honeycombs the wh existing system and so stimulate the

whole industrial system on the new

basis of public ownership and opera

lic good instead of the old basis of pri

vate ownership by non-workers and ir

ion under public control for the

From the posthumously published "Later Poems" of John White Chadwick we take the following, certainly one of the fluest political sonnets ev written in America. With a little to much of the involved construction that of Milton it has also what we miss nity and passionate love of freedo It was elicited by the Rossevoltian braggadocio about "our entry into world-politics" and the welcome which the new departure received from the reactionaries of the old world-particularly, if our memory does not deceive the gift of a statute of that Frederick the Great, to adorn our na tional capital.

TIMEO DANAOS.

Art proud, my country, that these mighty

Wearing the jeweled splender of old Come bringing prodigality of praise To thee amid thy light of westering suns

Bldding their blaring trumpets and their Whys.

Now fallen; to their sorrow and Blood of whose bearts the ancient bonor

Nay, fear them rather, for they cry with

gave All that she had to set a people free;

the slave."

And on their heads the curse of ruined

# RUSSIAN CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 1.)

bly, elected directly by the people on the

means of the eight-hour working day, and

4. To organize armed resistance against the attacks of the "black hundreds", and of the reactionary elements in general, in stigated by the government.

THE LIBERAL MOVEMENT.

Whereas the Social Democracy must support the bourgeoisle in its struggle against the autocracy where the bourgeoisic revolutionary and opposed to the pre-régime; and whereas the Social Democrawhile greeting the political awakening of the Russian bourgeoiste, is bound to un-mask before the proletarist the inconsist ment in all its manifestations, the Congress urgently recommends to all com-rades ency and insufficiency of the Liberal move

 To explain to the workingmen the auti-revolutionary and anti-proletarian character of the bourgeois-democratic movement, of the moderate Liberalism of landowners and manufacturers, as well as of the Radicalism of the "Emancipation

2. To fight energetically any attempt of working-class movement or to act as rep esentatives of the proletarist

# THE PEASANT MOVEMENT

In consideration that the peasant more-ment which is spreading now, although elementary and politically unconscious, is lag social and political ragime forms one of the duties of the Social Democracy; that in

of the pensant bourgeoisie; the Congressinstructs all the party organizations. 1. To inform the people that the Social Democracy considers it a fluty to give the

2. And as a means of imparitue the grea easant committees with the object of ca natry from the oppression of the police

autocracy and of supporting the revolution-nry greak on it, to invite the pessantry and the agricultural proletariat to take part in every kind of political demonstra-tion, to collectively refuse to pay taxes ts agents.

tural proletariat independently of the peas ant bourgeoisie, to ally it with the indus trial projetariat under the banner of the Social Democracy, and to assist it to return its own representatives on the peasant con

In consideration that the proletariat, be ing by its very position the most progres revolutionary democratic movement in Ru sia: that this movement has alreads nsurrection; that the proletariat will in evitably take the most energetic part in proletariat can lead this revolution only Party, which should give both the thee retical and practical lead to its struggle carry on its struggle for Socialism against Congress recognizes that the organization of the proletariat for the direct struggle against the autocracy by means of arms insurrection is one of the most important and urgent tasks of the party at the pres-Congress instructs all the party organism

political importance and the practical side of the armed insurrection.

pageuda and agitation the great import once which the political general strikes

3. To take the most energetic measure for arming the proletariat and for prepar-ing and leading an armed insurrection; for the purpose of which special groups of com rudes should be formed. PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOV

In consideration that both the immediate interests of the proletariat and the inter-ests of its struggle for the final aims of Socialism demand the fullest possible po litical freedom, therefore the abolition of the autocracy and establishment of the democratic republic in Russia is conceivable only as a result of the successful insurrec-tion of the people, the executive of which insurrection will be a provisional revolutionary government that would alone guar the will of the people, and elected by uni versal, direct, and equal suffrage; that this ent social and economic constitution o Russia, will not weaken the bourgeoisic but will strengthen its predominance, and that the bourgeoisie is likely to attempt, at a given moment, unscrupulously and relentlessly to rob the proletariat of the largest part of its acquisitions made during the revolutionary period; the Congres

ing the working class a cor of the most probable course of the revolumust necessarily arise a provisional revo-lutionary government, from which the prominimum program.

2. That owing to the correlation of forces and other factors which cannot be calcu lated beforehand, the participation of the isional revolutionary governme permitted for the purpose of an inexerable struggle against all the counter-revolution-ary attempts, and for the defense of the

3. That the necessary condition of this participation is a strict control of the party over its representatives and a rigid ma cial Beinecracy, which, simfug at the so-cial revolution, is thus irreconcilably hos-tile to all bourgeois parties. tenance of the independence of the So

4. Whether the participation of the So cial Democrats in the provisional revolu-tionary government will be possible or not it is necessary to propagate in the wides government by the armed proletariat, leby Social Democracy, for the maintenance

# SOCIALIST WOMEN

ADDRESS THE SOLDIERS The Socialist women of Belgium ave issued a manifesto to the Belgian soldiers, which is distributed broad cast in all the barracks of the land urging them, in the name of their mothers, sisters, and wipes, to stand for international peace and industrial freedom. It is certain that many of reedom. It is certain that many or the soldiers are in sympathy with the Socialist movement, and that the gov-ernment could not depend on them to fire on strikers if ordered to do so.

# BELGIAR PARTY CONGRESS.

The national convention of the Socialist Party of Belgium was recently held at Brussels with 561 delegates present. The main question under discussion was that of alliance with the Liberais. After considerable opposition a resolution effected by Vanderveide was adopted which permits temperary siliances to be made with these parties who will stand for universal equal suffrage.

In moving the resolution, however, Comresse Vanderveide declared that it The national convention of the S

ceived concerning the propaganda in the farming districts. A Flemish organization has recently been formed having the special work of carrying on tural sections. Steps were also taken to arrange for more active work in the organization of trade unions.

### GERMAN-CLERICALS AND DEMOCRATY

The European press is remarking on the inconsistent attitude of the Clerical party toward proposed changes of a more or less democratic tendency in states of Würtemberg and Bavaria, In Würtemberg a few Catholic landlords although the proposed reform would probably strengthen the conservative forces as a whole, giving larger representation to the industrial capitalists, who are mostly Lutherans, the Clerical party opposes it. In Bavaria, on the other hand, the Clericals stand with the Social Democrats for an exension of the suffrage. The explana tion is that Catholiciam is relatively stronger among the poor pensants of Bayarla than among the propertied classes who now enjoy the larger share of political power, so that the church may hope to increase its influ nce by democratic reforms there. In scriptural language, the Clericals know how "to be all things to all men, that of their waning privileges.

### THE WOMEN IN THE

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION Father Gapon, the Russian revoluflonist, pays a high tribute to the women who are taking part in the struggle for freedom in his Tsar-cursed land. In an interview Father Gapon

What struck me most of all during thes historic days was the behavior of the women. The courage they displayed while inder fire of the soldiers, and their spiendie ishing. It was not in tens or hur that they loined the movement and signed touching than their faith in the righteous fore me in larder to protect me from the obliged to nek some of the men to lead

Gapon, in speaking of his escape after the third volley was fired into the mirrching masses in St. Petersburg

They pushed me into a bye-street, and sors from his pocket and quickly cropped my hair; another, a poor ragged fellow, put his coat upon me and his cap, and I was mediately shaved off my beard, and after

Gapon does not name the place where he found refuge, because to do so might compromise some devoted,

### ELISEE RECLUS.

Jacques Elisée Rechis died on July professor of comparative geography in the New University. He was seventy five years of age. Reclus fought against the Napoleonic coup d'etat in 1851, and as a refugee lived in Eng-Ireland, the United States South America. He fought with the Commune in 1871, and was sentenced to transportation for life. This sentence, in 1872, was commuted to ban shment. His geographical writings of works on other subjects, one of bem being "Evolution, Revolution archist of the same type as Peter Krootkin, with whom one naturally asso m untural acience.

### TRUMPHAL PROGRESS OF THE TORACCO TRUST

The Tobacco Trust has scooped in Weyman Bros., the largest independent

tebacco firm in this country, and it is announced that several more competitors are to be absorbed in a short time Meanwhile the government investiga-tion is proceeding slowly and it is stated nothing will be made public beport will be a dead letter.

News comes from Australia that the stated in these columns, is internation al in scope, having successfully invaded England, Germany, and Austriahas driven all the independent tobacc manufacturers out of Omeonsland with is now fighting for its life.

# HADER THE WHEEL

The wheel of fate bath a me round—

A measureless round, and it turneth slow And few on the topmost curve are found. Who care for the lives crushed out below nt elleut und sure its circuit keeps: And still the shadows beneath it steal; for, sooner or later, all its sweeps Under the Wheel.

As the great wheel slackened their strain

The spatiess martyrs kept theirs of old. And some in the furnice of greed are los (Nor ever the angel beside them feel,) and out of the darkness where some at

Under the Wheel. The laughter is silenced on childhood's lips

hollowed the check of beauty' still on, remoraeless, the great orb all;

Sweet age is robbed of its saintly peace; (Ch. saddest woes that the heart can feel?

. . \_ ===

# POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Just at this time it might be oppor time to suggest to the nilmisters that they drop the backneyed subject of "Why workingmen don't go to church," and exercise their alleged intellects dicted capitalists don't go to jail."

I know not whether laws be right But rarely have I seen the plute Haled to the dungeon strong; Or if by chance he does arrive,

He doesn't stay there long. But this I know, and well it were That all should know it too: That when a poor man breakes the lav He gets there P. D. O.

Serves out the sentence due. And yet the law is not a "hass."

The will and tool insteads my man can see who'se got Some brains within his head.

But there, that possibly lets too many of the cloth out. The subject is a very difficult one to tackle—for them. But at any rate they are welcome to

Anyhow, ignorance is widespread; nobody has a monoply of it. Only the other day in a little Pennsylvania town, the wisest looking inhabitant actually informed me that he objected to Soc clalism because he "didn't want to divide up with nobody." In this age of enlightenment this may sound in credible, but nevertheless it is true And more astounding still, several of owned community asserted that my in formant was the "best posted" man for

It is primitive simplicity of this type upon which the equitalist lives and thrives. Such experiences above make one wish that our "first parents" hadn't left an apple on that "tree of the ble is they didn't eat enough, and most of their descendants have confused the two things ever since. If only Rocke feller had been there instead, he would have plucked it bare and we would have been rid of capitalism long ago As it is, we Socialists have to suffer with the other dummies. But growling won't mend matters. All we can do graphs for the benefit of the abords

Last week a pottery operative who thought he was a Rapublican informed trustification in the pottery industry. A few days ofterwards a \$40,000,000 Ohle. To those sitting in economic darkness, the trust evidently comes as

A European dispatch announces the Anarchists are threatening the crowned heads of Europe. It refers probably to those grand dukes who are getting after poor little Nicholas.

It was about due and It has arrived on schedule time—the periodical false-bood that "there are two jobs for our man." The "American Economist" trots it out as follows: "It is con more men are wanted to-day in the various industries of the country." Now sit back and listen to the chorns of liars start up when the signal has been

cockroach capitalists of Kansas don't feel particularly jubliant over the "splendid isolation of Rockefeller. Even the magnetic Lawson faffed to sterest them with his windy promise sas has that tired feeling and ne dose of Socialism, but doesn't know t as yet.

Socialists speakers are being arrested all over the country for using the streets for propaganda; which only roves that capitalism is becoming at intolerable nuisance, that must be sup-pressed as quickly as possible.

Good morning! Have you subscribed "Fads and Fancles" yet? Only \$2,000 a copy. What's that? You're a workingman. Then you have nothug to conceal of course, and if you had, you have nothing to pay for con enlment. But you can keep at work and assist the boss to get the pric for his copy. He'll need it all right when he sees what isn't in it if he buys. Good morning again. I'm just going round to call on Mr. Chauncey M. Depew.

Having read Mr. Post's latest dis flaving read Mr. Posts integrate dat-tribe against trade unions we have figured it out that that either Mr. Post doesn't consume much of that alleged brain-forming product of his which he has labeled "Grapenuts" or that the article does't come up to the spe-cifications of the advertisement. On second thoughts, however, it is possi-ble that he may be assimilating some other kind of nuts, for his literary output has a decidedly "nutry" flavor.

Perhaps one reason why Mr. Law remaps one reason why Mr. Law-son's "public" doesn't rise in its wrath and swep "Aunalgamated" from the earth is that it has a suspicion that it isn't big enough to tackle the job, and the suspicion, if held, is well founded.

All that is needed to destroy the Res Trust, according to Mr. Russell, of "Everybody's," is to make it an "islan't it curious that mobody ever thought of saying it just that way be-fore? 

We notice that "social ostracism" haup's diminished the netivity of John B. 10 any considerable extent. Lest week he grabbed the imased oil supply of the country with see hand and lighed Kansas to a standardil with the other.

How are the mighty fullen! Chicago tameness will not be allowed to wear their union butions hencidorth, unless squessied. Now, talking or buttons

we can recomend one to the teamsters as a substitute—a small red one bearing an Arm and Torch and words "Se

cialist Party." Try your gracious mas

comes of it.

About \$20,000 worth of snruggled to bacco has been found on the Standard Oil ships at Bayonne, N. J., within th past few weeks. Of course the "tariff is the mother of trusts," all right, but it seems the trusts are not above plunder tunity offers.

Reforms in the Equitable Life As surance has at last started. Morton succeeds Alexander. After his recen confession anent railroad rebates, Pau should be a most attractive foot for prospective policy holders.

Tsar Nicholas is reported to be strongly opposed to a "humiliating peace." Now is the time for some peace." Now is the time for some platitudinous bourgeois to spring that old gag on the wretched little creature about "peace having her victories no about "peace having her victories no less renowned than war." If he never heard it before, it would surely con

Isn't it strange that no capitalist wisenere has yet predicted that Law-son's "remedy" won't work? That they don't know what it is should not matter, for they have been saying the same thing about Socialism for year same thing about Socialism for years and they are just as ignorant of what

Graft will disappear when the ma jority discover that the wage system is the one big graft from which all other minor grafts spring.

We notice that people who talk loud ly about the "right to work" are care ful not to insist too strenuously of their "right" when asking the boss for

No doubt one of the reasons why is dicted capitalists don't go to jail is because there would be nobody left to take care of the poor workingmen.

The editor of this paper is the candi date on the Social Democratic ticket for Mayor of this city. Don't vote for him to help him out. Do it to help out

### APING TSAR AND KAISER.

George T. Angell, the veteran and humane editor of "Our Dumb Ani mals," incurred the displeasure of the school authorities of the District Columbia, because of an article in his paper criticizing the President for kill-ing animals for sport. They have excluded the paper from the school libraries and reading rooms. The Oakland "Tribune," commenting upon the action, says that it was taken "not by the President, but by flunkles who do not comprehend the meaning of free speech nor understand the character play of official-toadyism that deserve the contempt of all right thinking per ple. It is a sorry exhibition for the capital of the nation." We have not heard that the President has condemn ed the "sorry exhibition." On the contrary, he has approved it by his silence.

—San Francisco Star.

# PROUD OF OUR ENEMIES.

Ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury James H. Eckles spoke strongly against Socialism at a highschool commencement in Illinois the other day. Eckles is the man that Lawson charges with manipulating a government bond issue, while he was Standard Oil crowd were on hand and permitted to raise their figures a frac-tion to bring them above the highes hidder, after bids had been opened Subsequently Eckles was made president of one of the Standard Oll Com pany's banks in New York. When such a man opposes Socialism we consider that Socialism has been given boost. We should feel chagrined if such as he approved of the movement —Cleveland Citizen.

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

The deservedly favorable reception of this book has resulted in the issuance of a pa-per bound edition at such a price as to enings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen mor valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the ma-terialistic conception of history it it with-out an equal. The local or branch of the Socialist Party that cannot dispose of at air meetings this summer is an organisation

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ter to an armful of its contemporaries.

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NITED BHOTHERMOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL ENION, NG. 478, meets every Tues-day at 8 m. in Boh mian National Inst. (2) E. 72. attent. H. M. Stoffers, 23 R. 104st Street, Recording Secretary; G. Taulier, 671.8th avenue, Fluancial Secre-tary.

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ELECTRICIANS.

Third Ward. J. Panken.

County, comprising Locals Fenleyville and Charleroi, held a convention at Charleroi on July 16. After organizing

county committee the convention do

field this fall. A resolution was adopt ed calling on all Socialist voters to re

frain from voting for county candi

dates on other tickets. It has bee

decided to employ an organizer and

nake a vigorous campaign for Social-

ist education and for the state ticket

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

have Comrades Hanford, Carey, Lor

don, Dehs and others to speak here

The general meeting approunced to

Open-air meetings will be held as

Saturday, Aug. 5-Tarentum. Schwarts

Carnegie, Fourth avenue and Jefferson street. Holmes and Wright.

Tuesday, Aug. 8-Allegheny, Beaver and

Washington avenues. Schwartz and Geist. Saturday, Aug. 12—Sharpsburg, Ninth and Main streets. Wright and Holmes.

McKes Rocks, McKee street, Schwartz, Kenneds, and Slivis.

Pittsburg. S. S., Eighteenth and Carso

streets. Adams and Grist.
Saturday, Aug. 19 Braddock, Sixth and

traddock avenue. Schwarts, Adams, and

Hazelwood, Second and Flowers avenues

Saturday, Aug. 26-Pittsburg, Thirty-fourth and Butler, Holmes, Wright, and

Pittsburg, Court House Steps. Adams

Illinois.

Sunday. Not much was anticipated;

but to the delight of all the comrade

over fifty came with their baskets of

good things, which were opened and

"divided up", so that there was plenty

for all and seven baskets of fragments

left over. After dinner an hour was

spent in getting better acquainted

then speaking began, with John Walker, Mrs. Rableson, Dr. Sahnd, Geo. E. Littlefield, and Ralph Korn-

life coming in the Co-operative Com

The Vermilion County Local Secre

and made arrangements for Com-

tary, Ralph Korngold, spoke in Fair

rade Littlefield to speak Saturday

evening, which he did to an even larger

Wisconsin.

be crooked work done at the Milwan

kee garbage crematory, at Jones I

by the politicians to make places for their favorities. The consequence is that the work is done expensively and badly. The garbage is, only half

burned, so that it creates a frightful stench in the neighborhood, which

metimes overpowers the watchmer

on the look-out at the Life Saving

Station and seriously interferes with their duties. The number of employees

large, and the steam-making energy of the fires is allowed to go wholly to

waste, although over \$14,000 a year might be saved to the city by applying

this energy to furnish steam to the

pumping station, next door. All thes

facts and others of the same nature Comrade Heath has exposed in a min

ority investigating report. The signifi-quar point of the matter, is that the cost and inefficiency of the garbage plant is being used by the politicians

who control it to discredit municipal ownership. All of which goes to show

how unsatisfactory is municipa ownership in the hands of capitalis

political schemers. It was a good maxim of old English law, that "no

Aldermen Seidel and Welch have just killed an infamous deal for hand-ing over \$200,000 to the C. M. & St.

which, according to the road's agreement with the city, the railway is re-

quired by the charter to build. Th

but for the nine Social Democrats in

the Common Council. The granting of bay-window privileges to business

men is another form of graft which the Social Democrats in the Council have now killed. These privileges have been a clover-field for Common

at the last Council meeting was the

so-called Isolation Hospital site steal

which our Alderman Melms, who

working for a new hospital on modern

lines, was instrumental in defeating. Commenting on this and other grafting schemes exposed at the last meeting, the Milwaukee "Daily News" re-

marks: "Here was another play that would have gone through whooping in

many former councils. That it was

with the Milwaukee ros

is a good sign of the times." Yes, it

in the Council. It is the Social Demo crats who are "doing things" in Mil

Missouri.

A new local has been formed at Fall River. Locals Aurora and Houston

have resumed activity. The state now has fifty locals in good standing. A good state campaign is to be expected

Local Novinger is preparing for town

Comrade Latimer has been agitating

in Green County. Alother Jones has had several very

There are hundreds of Hitle places

et, Kansas City.

next year.

wankee, and the people know it.

ss one, but would have gone through

sition was an especially shame

oks. Another deal killed

at the crematory is un

Alderman Heath has been exposing

crematory has been use

mont last week to a good sized

gold. All agreed that such

first pienie in Ellsworth Park

The Socialists of Danville held their

Holmes, Wright, and Connors.

during the campaign.

follows:

and Adams.

Bilvis.

and Schwartz

monwealth.

Aug. 6 has been postpon

A local has been organized at Brad-

to put a county ticket in the

o. Dobsevage.

# PATRIOTISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.

### Morris Hillquit's Contribution to the Symposium Instituted by "La Vie Socialiste" to Define the Socialist View on This Subject.

Last week we gave a translation of the hands of the capitalists against the hands of the Socialist movement sium in "La Vie Socialiste" on Patriotism

Thus both capitalism and Socialism and Internationalism. This week we pre-sent Morris Hillquit's article. In succeed ling issues we shall give several of the others.

The symposium is introduced by the quo tation of the following words, written in 1847 by Marx and Engels in the "Com-

nunist Manifesto":
"We are reproached with desiring to abol and nationality. The work ingmen have no country. We cannot take from them what they have not. Since the proletariat must first of all acquire politiproletariat must first of all acquire politi-cal supremacy, must rise to be the leading class of the nation, must constitute itself the nation, it is, so far, itself national, though not in the bourgeols sense of the

To each contributor are addressed these

questions:
"1. What do you think of this thesis and do you interpret it. Can patriotis nd internationalism be reconciled?
"2. What practical attitude, what form of

aganda, does internationalism impo propaganda, does internationalism impos-upon Socialists in view of militarism an-

international relations projective tariffs, labor legislation, etc.?

"4. What is the duty of Socialists in once

of war?"
The editors add that these questions are intended only to serve as a general indi-cation of the purpose of the inquiry, not that each contributor is expected to confine timeelf to categorical answers to them.

### Hillquit's Reply.

The capitalist mode of production and exchange has created new concep-tions of patriotism and new conditions

of internationalism.

At a certain stage of development every industrial country produces more than its population consumes. Hence the necessity of export to foreign countries and the development of the international market. International commerce has converted the narrow, bigoted bourgeois of old into a citizen of the world. The interchange of ma terial goods between the various cour tries of the globe has brought the capitalists of all nations into close con tact with each other. It has for them to study the language, customs and institutions of the different coun tries, to enter into mutual treatle and to establish means of internation unication, such as the postal enion, the transatiantic cables, the ocean steamships and transcontinental Capital is in its substance

hly international. The mo makes investments rate of profit, no matter whether such come from his-own beloved my of his country, from the Christian nations of Europe or the "unregarded nations of Europe or the "unregener ate heathen" of Asia or Africa. The typical representative of French high finance is interested in the oil wells of Russia, the railroads of England. the mines of America, and the leading industries of other countries; the German firm of Krupp sells deadly fire-arms to Russia as well as to Japan. and the capitalists of all other countries are just as impartial in their in

But the vital principle of capitalism is competition. In the international market the capitalists of the different untries meet not as allies co-operat ing for the attainment of a commor object, but as beligerents and rivals each engaged in the war for the cor onest of the largest silce of the for clusive retention of the domestic field of exploitation. This conflict between capitalists of the differen treis, changeable in form and expres rion, but never censing nor relenting shapes the external and internal policy of all modern nations. It accounts the ever increasing imperialistic ten dencies of the European and American tive tariff legislation, it guides the in tricate workings of the diplomatic the only real reason for all fratricidal modern wars.

matters may between the enpitalists of the world is decided in the last instance by the physical power of their respective countries. The stronger the army and navy of a given country are, the better the chances o the capitalists of that country to pre-vail in the international market by force or "persuasion". It is, therefore perfectly natural that our good capi-talists should become enthusiastic for a strong standing army and a power ful navy, that they should be so licitous over the safety of the "dear fatherland", and that they should develop a frantic patriotism well char acterized by our German comrades as murder patriotism";

Socialishm, on the other hand, is movement of the working class in all respects opposed to capitalism. Its aim is the complete overthrow of the competitive system of production. Its voluntarity co-operating for the gen

eral advancement of human progress internationalism of Socialis alogs and methods of the working class of all parts of the world, and on the fraternal co-operation of the working men of all countries in their comm struggle against the oppression of in-

ternational capitalism. The first concern of the workingment of every country is to abolish all forms of exploitation and oppression in their own country; to realize for their own ons the high ideals of Soc

Their next concern is to see the same ideals realized in the other countries of the civilized world, for only among

The working class has, therefore, but concern in the conquest of for-markets and no interest in the jugation of other nations. It abre navies it sees but a tremen-oric burden, a la ree of na-ration and room in

are international as well as national or patriotic. But these terms have radically different significance in each case. The internationalism of capital ism finds its expression in the petitive struggles of the internation al market, that of Socialism in the sol idarity of the world-wide movement of the working class. The patriotism of capitalism is conceived in egotism reared in hypocrisy, and expressed jingoism; the patriotism of Socialis is based on an intelligent understand social and political evils of the coun try and an earnest determination to

Such is my interpretation of the amous passage of the "Communis Manifesto" quoted by you, and on this interpretation are based my answers your remaining questions

Internationalism and jingoism clude each other, but internationalism and intelligent working-class patriot-ism, as above defined, are not only reconcliable, but they supplement and

imply each other.

It is the duty of the Socialist parties of all countries to oppose the im-perialistic tendencies of their governments with all means at their com nand: to agitate, in the press, at pubblies, against the extension of colonies to urge the complete industrial and po-litical equality of all existing colonic with the dominant country, and to vote against all budgets for standing arm-

ies and for navies.

The attitude of Socialists in case of war must depend upon the cause and object of the war in each particular instance. Where the war is purely one of conquest or brought about for dy-nastic interests, the Socialist parties. provided they have sufficient strength and influence, should actively oppor it, to the extent of refusing to take arms, to the extent of proclaiming a general strike, if need be. The recedeclaration of the Socialist Party The recent Sweden that it would proclaim a gen eral strike in case of war with Norway was, from this point of view, fully in line with the tactics of internationa

But where the war is purely or of defense, one into which the nation has been forced in order to defend its political independence, or a war waged in the interests of human progress, the inlists will not only not refuse to take up arms, but will be found in the front ranks of the battle ready to give heir lives for the cause of liberty

# PARTY NEWS. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Rational.

Pinancial secretaries of locals should see that the report-cards from locals for July reach the State Secre-tary not later than Aug. 8, Albert Ryan, Secretary of Arizona, says. "The se of those cards will tend to promote organization and will facilitate the work of the national and state offices, enabling them to keep in closer touch with each local." George enabling them to keep in T. Cramton, Secretary of Colorac "The system is so nearly perfec that it justifies the time taken National Office in prevaring it."

On July 31 individual ballots for vo ing and blanks for reporting votes cast were sent out relating to a referendum of the whole narty membership on the Crestline resolutions. State secretaries local secretaries in unorganized states or members at large should notify th National Office if they fail to receive

them in a reasonable time. The National Committee is to che committee of two to pass on articles submitted under the prize plan adopt ed by the N. E. C.

National Committeeman Thomps of Wisconsin calls the attention of th National Committee to the action of W. E. Trautmann of Ohlo, a member of that body for Ohio, in coming in Milwaukee and speaking along with baniel De Leon at a public meeting under the auspices of the S. L. P. He and secretary. All caucuses in all cities. protests against such conduct and calls

for appropriate action.

C. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chi cago, holds six shares of stock in the Kerr Co-operative Publishing Com pany—value \$10 each—for the Nations Committee To the first six subscrit ers these shares will be sold and the amount received will be turned into the national office.

A local with ten members The following amendments to the constitution have been proposed by

Local Cleveland, O.: Add Sec. 5. Art. XII-"No state organi zation shall be entitled to participapte by referendum vote on any question unles based upon the report of the respective State Secretary three months prior to the

Add Sec 1 Art VI\_"Provided however that no state shall be entitled to rept sentation upon the National Executive Con mittee whose Committee has neglected t ominations for National Executive Com

Add Sec. 2. Art VI-"It shall be the dut of the National Committee to declare vis tional Executive Committee who by his

Local Minneapolis has protested against the revocation of its charter by the State Committee, alleging irregularity and snap methods, and de manding a referendum.

for the coming week are as follows: John Collins: Aug. 6, Shawnee, Okla. Aug. 7, Chandler; Aug. 8, Stillwater: Aug Aug. 1, Canader, Aug. 12, Claremore.

Geo. H. Goebel: Aug. 6, Marshall, Tex;
Aug. 7 and 5, Longstreet, La.; Aug. 3,
Shrvevperf; Aug. 10 and 11, Blossom, Tex.

Goebel was unable to fill a number of dates in Louislana, owing to the quaran-

of dates in Louisiana, owing to the quaractine agninst y-cliow fever.

B. Felgrenbaum (Jewish): Aug. 7 and 8,
Minnespolls, Minn.; Aug. 9, 8t. Paul; Aug.
16, Milwaukee, Wis.; Aug. 18, Cincinnati,
Dates between Milwaukee and Cincinnati
will be filed later.

Jus. F. Carey has been engaged for a

Ben Hanford of New York will speak at a big demonstration St. Louis on Sept. 10, and a series eighteen dates will be made for him on the way to that city and back.

of the Central States, beginning

Massachusetts. The total receipts of the Secretary's office from all sources, including state

debt fund, donations, and dues, are The annual conference of the So cialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts will be held in Paine Memorial Mall, Sunday, Aug. 27, at 10:30 a.m. The leval state convention for the nomina ion of candidates will be held on the following day. Credentials should be forwarded to State Secretary G. Cutting, 699 Washington

street, Boston. State Committee of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts has issued the

following caucus call:
All members of the Socialist Party are igain called upon to support the pris f Socialism at the ballot-box at the com ng state election for the year 1905.

he candidates of the Socialist Party, tother with all others who intend to vote by notified to meet in caucus in your re-22, 1905, at 7.30 P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the state, councill senatorial and other district conventio such representative districts as are in deded in a single city or town; in towns to elect a town committee of not less than three for the year 1906; also in cities, if preferable, to elect same rather than at

The State Convention shall not he offices of GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT. GOVERNOR, SECRETARY, TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL, AUDITOR, AND ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Conseiller conventions shall nominate Council. Senatorial conventions shall nominate

each one candidate for the State Ser ate and shall elect one member for the tate Committee for the year 1996. Representative district conventions shall in their respective districts nominate one, we, or three candidates for the General

court, according to the number they are The basis of representation to the state onvention shall be one delegate at large rom each town or city ward, and one additional delegate from town or city ward for each 100 votes or major fraction thereo

Sovernor in their respective town or ward n the year 1904. Every city and town in the state can hold caucuses to elect delegates to the state convention by virtue of the fact that have polled for our candidates for gov ernor one thousand and more votes five successive years. This, however, de ot give us the right to make any other nomination. All representative district senatrial, councillor or otherwise, must enhave cast for governor, for five successivenes, the number of votes necessary at caucus or convention. The number ne ernor in the district and all districts no ess than fifty votes, otherwise nomination

The election returns for the five years ire being compiled to ascertain what dis tricts are entitled to nominate at caucus convention. Those desirous to learn th espective standing should write to George Custing Socialist Party Headquarters

rates to a senatorial convention, in order to the a member of the State Committee

We wish here to note that some ar eccesury to have twenty-five citizens participate at our cauceaes. This is a mis-take; no particular number is essential. Our cauceaes must be held at our own expense. Ve can call them where we wish, giving of its ward cancuses at one place if it wards, and towns are to be held and will

"Luce Law," will have nothing to do with the working of our caucuses. The caucu cuses to have chairman and secretary. Non ination certificates for representatives to be obtained of city or town clerk in places where nominations are made. All others o be obtained of our State Secretary.

The Massachusetts Socialist Clubs' constitution is being translated by John Hakola, Secretary of the Finnish Socialist Clubs, for "Raivaaja", the Socialist Clubs, for "Raivanja", the Finnish Socialist weekly published at Fitchburg. Official party news is no ranslated and published weekly. Th innish comrades are very active at present in organizing work, having clubs at Quincy, Peabody, Norwood, Maynard, and Fitchburg. There are about 10,000 Finns in the state.

Branch 1 of Local Worcester ha lected the following officers: Organizer. Thos. F. Maroney: Secretary Treasurer, Geo. Hutton; Recording Secretary, Chas. Venzie; Literature Agent, A. Osbourne; delegates to the City Central Committee-Hutton cers of Br. 4 (Jewish) are: Organ-izer, Louis Greenfield; Secretary-Trens-N. Rosner: Literature Agent, J. Tuck-er; delegates to the C. C. C.—B. Rosen-berg, Greenfield, Rosner.—The C. C. C. at its last meeting took steps toward the establishment of headquarters basket picuic is to be held at North Pond on Sunday, Aug. 6. John Cam-

eron of Lawrence will speak.

The Middlesex County Federation of
Socialist Clubs met on July 2 in Irving
Hall. Everett. F. W. Wolffer of Somerville was chairman. On roll call, Cambridge, Everett, Newton, Malden, and Somerville responded, Lowell and Natick not responding. Election of officers resulted as follows: John D. Williams of Malden, County Organizer; Charles

R. Blaisdell of Semerville, Recording Secretary; Eugene Hough of Newton Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Dis trict Organizers-for Cambridge, Sunderland; for Newton, P. A. Powers; for Everett, Geo. Miller: for Malden, Sam Literature Agent, Eugene Hough; At diting Committee—Comrades Blaisdell, Sunderland, and Miller. A vote of thanks was extended to Comrade Blaisdell for his services as Secretary, Comrade Moore reported that Local Newton had received ten new subscrib ers for the "Appeal to Reason", had put out 900 copies of The Worker, 100 of "Wilshire's Magazine", 30 of "Appeal", 25 of the Chicago "Socialist" and 25 of the "Social Democrati Herald". Comrade Flynn reported that Local Somerville had held five open-air agitation meetings and put out 100 conies of "Wilshire's Magazine rade Williams reported that Local Malden was to hold an agitation meeting on July 20. Comrade Miller that Local Everett had put out 120 copies of the "Apepal to Reason" and quantities of other Socialist literature, and had two applications for member ship for the next meeting. The follow dopted unanimously: An Executive Committee consisting of five members and the Secretary-Treasurer and three to be chosen from the body of dele-gates, to transact all business of the Federation while the Federation is not in session. Comrade Blaisdell, Hough were elected. An invitation from Lo cal Cambridge to meet with them Sun day, Aug. 6, at 2 p. m., in Temple of Honor Hall, 591 Massachusetts avenue Cambridge, was accepted. It was voted that the Secretary request each loca to forward him the names and addresses of its secretaries, also the time and place of meeting. The financial report showed cash on hand, \$48.60; received for dues, \$1.50; "Mass and Class" tickets, \$1.15; total, \$46.25; paid for literature, \$25.60; for express \$2.85; for typewriting, \$1; balance

BOSTON.

The Political Committee held a meeting last Thursday and mapped plan of campaign in informing the comrades in secard to the necessary Hall, 252 Westville street, Dorchester chairman of the Legal City Commit ee, is prepared to furnish all required

Five new members were found on the Common last Sunday.

At the City Central Committee meet-

ing of July 25 G. G. Hall of 259 West ville street was elected Organizer. Fi nancial Secretary Livengston reported an increase of 70 per cent. in the sale of dues-stamps as compared with the previous half-year. Wards 19 and 22 Claus in Ward 22. Courades through out the state will take note that to have efficient locals, and ward clubs they ought to elect regular dues col ectors. The committee ing arrangements to have the annua picnic at Apollo Garden on Labor Day a grand success was increased from five to seven by adding Louis Marcus and G. G. Hall. Comrade Koehler is appointed to get hold of the best citif-palgn leaflety for distribution about

election time. S. P. Levenberg, who has full charge of the assignment of speakers for out-door meetings, reports that the meetings are going very well. Judging from the way the commudes are working and from other indications, he thinks that the party is better organized in Bos-ton than it ever was before, and that this good condition is here to stay. He urges, however, that the chairman and other committee at street meetings pay more attention to the use of literature prove of it and then go away and for get but if besides the speech he gets a Socialist paper or leaflet to afterward, this fixes the impressi his mind. At every meeting the lit-erature should be on hand even before the speaker arrives and should be care distributed. Open-air meetings

Monday, Aug. 7 Central Square. Mrs. H. Merrineld.

Tuesday, Aug. 8-Union Square. M. H. Fourin. Wednesday, Aug. 9 Maverich Square. G.

Magone Square. A. H. Smith. re G G Half Field's Corner. Mrs. Merrifield, Thursday, Aug. 10—E. Cottage er streets. Patrick Mahoney. Hayes Square, W. J. Cove

reets. Theo. Curtis. I and Broadway, W. J. Corne Saturday, Aug. 12-Mattapan Square.

Cleary Square. Comrade Sunderland

Connecticut. Beginning on July 27, Dan A. White of Brockton has spoken under the auspices of Local Mystic in Mystic, Stonington, New London, Norwich, and Montville. The Rhode Island State Committee engaged Comrade White to speak in Westerly, where he addressed man at these meetings; copies of The Worker were distributed, as well as other literature, subscriptions to The Worker were received, a collection was party members were received in Mystic alone, as the result of Comrade White's excellent work. In Mystic and Sten-ington be had to talk against the band,

which was holding a concert.

Comrade Clarke had an excellent leter on Socialism in the Hartford "Evening Post" of July 27.

Wew Jersey

The Essex County Campaign Committee meets every Wednesday evening at headquarters. At the last meeting all branches but one were represented, and that one excused. Reports showed activity among the comrades and interest on the part of the public, Attendance at open-air meetings and sale of literature are encouraging. Out-door meetings will be held as follows: Thursday, Aug. 8-Postoffice, Newark.

rederick Krest. id: -L. D. Mares

Friday, Aug. + Orange. W. Newark. M. Walker.

organized in Kansas City, for the pur pose of producing Socialist plays. Per sons not Socialists having interest in and qualifications for such work are Monday, Aug. 7-Belmont, and Cour ewark. L. D. Mayes. Warren and Hudson. J. M. Beilly. eligible for membership; but all appli cations for membership must be Tuesday, Aug. 8.-Courthouse, E. Wind posed in writing and voted upon membership fee will be two dollars Pennsylvania." \*\* and the dues twenty-five cents per month. For further information ad-The Socialist Party of Washington

Washington.

State Secretary E. E. Martin's finan cial report for June shows receipts of \$143.45 (of which \$131.70 was for dues), expenditures of \$164.40 (of eficit of \$90.06, as against \$69.11 on May 30. It would seem that with a secretary working hard for a miserable \$50 a month( and apparently no always getting it), it ought not to pard for the comrades of a state like Washington to wipe out a deficit of \$90 and keep things even hereafter.

dress Mrs. St. Cin. Secretary-Treas-

, 212 E. Thirteenth street, Kansas

A general vote is being taken, close Aug 16 on the acts of the state convention—the constitution (by sections), the anti-fusion resolutions, the Crestline propositions, the Grand Rap-ids proposition, a resolution of sympathy with the Russian revolution ary movement, a motion to declare member of the National Committee, together with the location of state headjuarters, and the election of the State Committee and Quorum.

California

Arthur Morrow Lewis has declined the nomination for State Secretary in consideration of the fact that H. C. Tuck is a candidate, as he consider Comrade Tuck an especially good man for the place. Besides these two, H. M. McKee, Josephine R. Cole, and E. N. Burton have been nominated.

The Rev. E. F. Dinsmore of Oakland cently delivered a lecture before the rohibitionist convention with the title: Socialism, False in Principle and Mischlevous in Method. The Socialist Party of Oakland, his home town, has promptly challenged him to debate hat subject at any public hall in the city with a representative of our party. The Socialists offer to pay all sary, to reimburse the minister for his

The Socialists of San Luis Obispo are going to run a local propaganda paper. A long-fult need at Los Angeles light large clean reading-room at 207 New High street. It is under the adinistration of a committee appointe by the local consisting of Comrades Miss Schiefer, L. Hope Cooper and A.

Here and There.

Local Bellingham, Wash., adopts resolutions expressing its disapproval of the course of Comrade Berger as not in keeping with the unwritten law of he party in this country, but also dis approving the manner in which he has een dealt with by the National Com mittee as intolerant and subversive the spirit of Socialism.

The Cleveland "Citizen" reports that the meeting addressed there by B. Fei genbaum, Jewish National Organizer was productive of much good. In very city where there is a Jewish pop-dation, the local ought to arrange with the National Secretary for a visit from Feigenbaum. If there is a Jewish branch of the party, his work will strengthen it; if there is none, there ought to be, and he can probably

There is talk of organizing a Portuguese branch of the party in Oakland George Elmer Littlefield is booked for two lectures at the Vincennes Ind.; Chautauqua on Aug. 11 and 12, and also for three at the Lily Dale City of Light Assembly on Aug. 23, 25, and 27. Any comrades in and around Buf-falo, Ningara Falls, Dunkirk, Jamestown or Rochester who would like to have Comrade Littlefield speak for them on Aug. 18, 19, or 20, when he will be in that locality, may engage him by writing him at 134 Vermillon street, Danville, Ill., or to J. C. Chase, State Secretary for New York.

our of Iowa, speaking at the following places: Aug. 5, New Market: Aug. 6. and 7. Tingley; Aug. 8. Centerville; Aug. 9 and 10, Mystic. Nina E. Wood is campaigning in the northeastern

New York State.

Clinton H. Pierce writes: "It is with pleasure that I inform you that I had the honor of addressing the first Soialist mass meeting ever held in Chatham. I came down from Albany to spend Sunday with Louis Gottschalk, in old and tireless worker in the move ment. We saw the opportunity Public Square, Comrade Gottschafk got a soap-box and for three-quarters of an hour we held forth to an audience of about 300 wage-workers, who show ed intense interest. We are greatly plensed with the results of our efforts, as the threat had often been made to Comrade Gottschalk that the Socialists rould never be allowed to hold a mee Chatham is the home ing here. Louis F. Payn, one of the most powbosses of the stat s about twenty-three miles east o Albany on the Boston and Albany and is also the terminus of the Harlem Railroad. We hope that the State Committee will put Chatham on its ist for further agitation in the ner future. Its population is somewhat under 2,500. Industrial conditions are particularly had here just now. State Secretary Chase has fi has finished

his tour of the state and returned t New York During the past week h ville, Amsterdam, and Schenectady The meetings in Johnstown and Glov tady two attempts were made, an rain interfered each time; the meeting was finally held in the Trades Asserbly Hall, and because of the weath conditions was poorly attended. In Am-sterdam a small audience of confirmed Socialists only turned out, and an organization was formed. The loca in Missouri where there are one, two, or three Socialists but the State Secretary is handicapped by last of frads in his efforts to reach them. Whoever wishes to help should address T. E. Palmer, State Secretary, 420 E. Ninth starts with six members and the mem-bership will undoubtedly be doubled at its next meeting. Amsterdam has been a hard place in which to start a local of the party, but with the small beginning now made it is believed that a good live movement will be created the held on Thursday, A == 24, at the there. The members of the local are Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. The Conferocratic Club has been

most of them prominent members of

Membership referendum hallots a vote on the resolutions in the Wissecretaries during the week. Secretaries of locals should carefully follow instructions in tabulating the vote and make prompt returns to the State Se

How York City. Local New York has just received

from the printer 100,000 copies of leaflet entitled "Social Democrata De cline to Fuse". This is a reprint of the reply sent to the Citizens' Union by the City Executive Committee of ou our party, with an appropriate in troduction. It makes a valuable cam paign document, setting forth plainly the purposes of the Social Democratic Party and its uncompromising policy. It should be distributed at all openair meetings. The price is 60 cents thousand.-The 32-page campaign book let, dealing primarily with issues af fecting the present municipal cam paign, will be ready in a few days and the Organizer will be pleased to re-ceive orders from the various agitation or district committees as so as possible. The price is \$1 a hundred.—In addition to these, Local New York has still on hand a large quantit of the other two leaflets-American Workingman and His Se cred Right to Work" and "The Mun cipal Platform of the S. D. P."—to be had at 50 cents a thousand. The com rades ought to see that as many distributed now as possible, so as to enable the local to print new leaflets a contemplated.

At the last meeting of the 14th A. D

Comrade Fonfara again turned over \$2 realized from the sale of The Works among his shopmates. He now dis-poses of 24 every week. He is doing his share of agitation for our organd others should try to do the same. The committee in charge of the last joint pienie with the reported that the district' share amounts to \$13.28 Another out ing in conjunction with the German Free School will be held on Sunday Aug. 20, at Bronx Park. The comrad. ings and it is to be hoped that they will turn out with their families friends in large numbers. Price o ticket, 15 cents; refreshments, lady and gentleman, with ticket, 75 cents; out ticket, \$1; extra lady, 25 cents. The open-air meetings held every Friday at Tenth street and Second are very successful and large quanti-ties of The Worker and other literature are sold.

The 24th A. D. will mave a picpic or Sunday, Aug. 6, at August Reysen's, Somerville Park, Astoria, L. I., minutes' walk from the ferry. Admis sion for lady and gentleman, including refreshments, costs \$1. Presents wi be given to children and prizes for bowling-\$8, \$5, \$3, \$1, and boxes of cigars-as well as

Two applicants were admitted embership at the last meeting of the Hungarian Branch of the 28th A. D On the Librarian's report it was voted that books be loaned to downtown club members in good standing. Dele gates report that the Hungarian week ly will appear about Sept. 15. It will be called "Kiöre", and the subscription price will be \$1 a year or 50 cents for six months; single copies, 5 cents. Sub-scription and advertisements should be sent to H. Königskneht, 185 Second street. Tickets for the Aug. 27 picnic at Führer's Long Island Park can be had at 1528 Second avenue and 197 E Fourth street

At the last meeting of the Bronx Agitation Committee, July 26, Comrade Bailey presiding, Organizer Starring reported the open-air meetings very successful and sales of The good; he added that difficulty is experi enced in getting speakers, who seen te be disinclined to come to the Brons "Trust Edition" of the "Appeal to Rea son" raised a lively discuss to give their support to The Worker and others holding that the "Appeal notion prevailed. It was decided to renew for a year the order for one b dred copies of The Worker. It was decided also to display the red flag at the menkers' stand at outdoor Delegates to the Agitation Com mittee are urged to attend its meetings Which are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, as campaign work is pressing.

The quarterly joint meeting of the S. D. P. branches in the Bronx was held on July 18 at 3300 Third avenue. Borough Organizer Staring reported that the campaign in the Bronx was opened early in June, one or two opendr meetings being held weekly: mo of these meetings are well attended; the sale of The Worker and other literature is being pushed and 20,000 leaflets were distributed; a naturalizaion bureau was established, but as yet had only three or four applicants; ca of active workers is felt, and comradare urged to respond more freely both for captain's work and for the work of open-air agitation. On motion \$25 was voted to the funds of the Russia cial Democratic Party. The report of the Financial Secretary showed healthy condition, and all look forwar o a spirited and successful campaign. The next regular meeting of the New York Call Conference will be held

Aug. 10, at 8 p. m. BROOKLYN.
Geo. M. Marr presided as chairman at the Call Conference meeting held on July 27 at the Brooklyn Labor Ly-

ceum. Two delegates from the 21st A. D., Br. 2, were admitted. The resignation of L. J. McIntyre as Financial Secretary and members of Board of Management was accepted. It was voted to merge the offices of Rethat the present Recording Secretary will fill the vacancy till the coming election. Suggestion was offered to arrange a large mass meeting in Brook forth clearly the necessity of having a daily Socialist and trace-union paper that will voice and defend the interests of the working population. The next meeting of the Conference will

hattan Lodge No. 402, L. A. of M. has given by month for twelve months.

ence acknowledges the support Man-

LOCAL NEW YORK ... CAMPAION FUND.

Contributions for the Social Democratic eampaign of Local New York (Manhattan and the Bronx) should be sent to U. Solo mon, Organiser, "64 East" Fourth street New York. All receipts will be acknowl edged in The Worker.

The following contributions have been received up to Xdg. 1?

N. Ravich, List 24, 25c.; L. Bellmund, List 210, \$2; John H. Fry, List 219, \$5; Quat. Humbeutel, List 306, \$3; Bruno Gunther, List 433, \$1; Moses Oppenheimer, List 405, \$6; List 633, don., \$10; J. Sickman, List 699, \$5.65; Frank Eschrich, List 736, \$8.75; A. Hornung, List 932, \$1; A. L., \$1; John Conway, \$5; J. L. Lledger, Thibodaux, La., 25c.; Kranken Kasse, Br. 24, \$50; Kinder Sterbe Kasse, Br. 24, \$5; Geo. D. Herron, per Hillquit, \$150; total, \$253.90.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4.

14th A. D.-N. E. corner Tenth St. and econd Av. Sol. Fieldman. 26th A. D.-N. E. corner Seventy-fifth St. Second Av. Thomas J. Lewis, Jacob Pankin.

28th A. D .- Avenue A. between Seventre

and Seventy sixth Sta. E. T. Neben. J. C. Frost. 30th A. D.—N. E. corner Eighty-fourth St. and East End Av. M. W. Wilkins. 32d A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. John Mul-

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

Oth A. D.-N. W. corner Twenty-fifth St and Eighth Av. John Spargo, Algernon 18th A. D.-N. E. corner Twenty se

nd Sixteenth St. and Seventh Av. Sol. 31st A. D.-S. W. corner One Hundred

C. Chase, I. Phillips.

34th A. D. (Bronx)—S. E. corner One fundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willia Av. M. W. Wilkins. 35th A. D.-N. E. corner One Hundred

Villiam Karlin, J. C. Frost. MONDAY, AUG. 7. 3d A. D .- N. E. corner Clarkson and

Hudson Sts. Alb. Abrahams, John Mullen. 6th A. D.-S. E. corner Seventh St. and econd Av. J. C. Frost, Benjamin Hanford. 18th A. D.—S. W. corner Forty-first St. nd Fighth Av. M. W. Wilkins. 16th A. D .- N. E. corner Third St. and Avenue C. Sel. Fieldman. 224 A. D. -8. W. corner Forty-sixth St. and First Av. John C. Chase, I. Phillips.

TUESDAY, AUG. 8. 17th A. D.—S. W. corner Fifty-eighth St. nd Eighth Av. Edw. Cassidy, Benjamin

Hanford. 10th A. D.-N. E. corner Eighty-third St. and Amsterdam Av. Thos. J. Lewis. Jacob Pankin. -... 20th A. D.-S. W. corner Twenty-sixth

21d A. D. N. W. corper One Hundre

34th A. D. (Bronx)-S. W. corner One Hundred r at Porty sixth St. and Brook Av., M. W. Wilkins.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9. Oth A. D. N. W. corner Twenty sevents. St. and Eighth Av. J. C. Frost, Sam. Edel-21st A. D.-N. E. corner One Hundred

and Seventh St. and Amsterdam Av. M. W. Wikina. 24th A. D.—S. W. corner Sixty second St. and First Av. J. Fox, L. D. Mayes, Slat A. D.-N. E. corner One Hundred, and Sixteenth St. and Fifth Av. Warren

Atkinson Iten Hanford 33d A. D.-N. E. corner One Hundred and Sixteenth St. and First Av. Sol. Fields THURSDAY, AUG. 10. 5th A. D .- N. W. corner Christopher and

7th A. D. N. E. corner Fifteent St. and Righth Av. John C. Chase, Jacob Panking 10th A. D.—N. E. corner Fourth St. and Av. A. I. Phillips, Thos. J. Lewis. 11th A. D. S. W. corner Thirty-afth St. and Eighth Av. Alb. Abrahams.

16th A. D.- N. E. corner Fifth St. and

Av. C. Fred. Paulitsch, J. C. Frost. 25th A. D.—S. E. corner Seventeenth St. and Broadway. Sol. Fieldman. FRIDAY, AUG. 11. 14th A. D.—S. H. corner Tenth St. and second Av. John C. Chase, Ben Hanford. 15th A. D.—N. W. corner Fiftieth St.

and Fighth Av. Sol. Fieldman

28th A. D. B. El corner Seventy-fourth st. and First Av. Sam Edelstein, L. D. Mayes. 28th A. D. S. W. corner Eightleth St. 30th A. D .- S. W. corner Eighty seventh

St. and First Av. Edw. F. Cassidy, L. 32d A. D.-N. E. corner One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. J. Fox J C. 34th A. D. (Manhattan)-8: W. corner

One Hundred and Twenty seventh St. and First Av. Thos. J. Lewis, John Mullen. SATURDAY, AUG. 12 18th A. D. S. E. corner Fourteenth St. and Irving PL. Sol. Fieldman

25th A. D.-S. E. corner Twenty-fourth St. and Madison Av. (Madison Square). M. illst A. I. N. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Sam Edelstein, Ben Hanford.

54th A. D. (Bronx)-N. E. corner One Hundred and Forty eightle St. and Willia Av. John Spargo, Algernon Lee. 35th A. D.-N. E. corner One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston R. Kinley Square). J. C. Frost, I. D. Mayes. 13th A. D. N. W. corner Forty-third St.

and Eighth Av. Alb. Abrahams, I. Phillips.

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