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NEW YORK, JUNE 23, 1906.

PRICE 2 TAITS.

THE W. E. A. FAIR. FOR GENUINE

Ten Days' Festivities at New Labor Temple.

What the Workingmen's Educational Association is and Why it Deserves Support from Socialists and Sympathizers - Its New Home in East Eighty-fourth Street.

On Saturday, June 23, at 4 p. m., the doors of the new Labor Temple at 243-247 East E-ighty-fourth street, will open for the beginning of the twelve days' fair, to close with the Fourth of July, to raise funds for the inside finishing and furnishing of the house. Our German comrades have a reputation for doing things thoroly and there can be no doubt that the fair has been well arranged.

Sunday has been set aside as Socialist Party Day, and party members should turn out in good numbers.

The fair will be open afternoons and evenings on Saturdays and Sundays and evenings on the other days, and all sorts of entertainment has been provided. The price of admission is 10

A few words of explanation about the Workingmen's Educational Association may not be out of place. This body was formed in 1896 for the primary purpose of supporting the German Free School, an institution which has been of the greatest service in educating the younger generation in A building was hired at 206 East Eighty-sixth street for clubhouse purposes, which became the headquarters of many progressive labor organizations, English 🏔 well as German, with the latter, of course,

predominating. With the natural tendency of German workingmen toward organized action, the W. E. A. branched out into other lines of activity. A circulating library, consisting chiefly of German books, was established. The Dramatic and Musical Sections were formed and other features added. Besides maintaining a building in which the party as well as other labor organizations could find halls and offices, the Asso-ciation has aided the Socialist movement very liberally whenever it had to raise funds.

At present the Association has near ly 2,000 members. For several years need of larger quarters has been felt and money was gradually gather-ed with which the present site on Eighty-fourth street was purchased and the fine new building erected. The building has now been partially occupled since May 1, but the interior arrangements are not yet completed.

FOR THE "DAILY CALL".

The New York "Call" Conference organized for the purpose of helping to raise a fund for the establishment of a workingmen's daily paper in this city serve the interests of the Socialist and trade-union movements, will hold a meeting on Friday evening, June 20, 585 Eighth avenue, near Thirtyninth street. Every labor organization in sympathy with its purposes. field, should be represented by two delegates. Delegates already elected should not fail to attend and organizations not yet represented should send delegates who can be depended on to be active and faithful. 'The need of a daily paper in the English language controlled by workingmen and devoted to the interests of the working class is keenly felt, and it is up to the rank and file of the organizations to see that the need is soon filled.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Comrades:-Allow us to call your atten-tion to the fact that if you move you should notify us of the change; give the old address as well as the new one.

ost daily we receive from the post office cards stamped "Removed; no address", or "Not found", and have to strike from our list some man who is perhaps, cursing us for not sending the paper. We give the names and old addresses of a numer who have moved without notifying no

STROOKLYN.—J. C. Barnes. 11 St. Marks Av.: B. Herschel. 159 Sumner Av.; H. Lerner. 225 Dumont Av.; E. G. Molloy. Sio Myrtle Av. Dumont Av.; E. G. Molloy. Sio Myrtle Av. PORTLAND, Mc)—John J. Grimes. 1914 South St.; Fred. Huft. 227 Vaughan St.; D. E. Kasting. 36 Mechanic St.; M. A. Lovett, 54 Salem St.; Chas. H. Priest, 58 Roberts St.; Chas. R. Tibbetts, 50 Winslow. BOSTON.—H. W. Dyrer. 376 North. SPRINGFIELD. Mass.—I. H. Fields, 12 Church St.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.—C. Meyer, 510 Adams Pl.

PARK, N. J.-Mrs. H. Tries, 70 Etm

We also get many notices from the post-office stating that the paper is refused. In a number of cases we have found that re-fusal nadices were sent without authority from the addressee. So we say: 1. If you move, be carwful to notify us of the change without delay; 2. If you do not get your paper, write to us, giving us a chance to set the matter right.

A WASHINGTON DISTINCTION.

Costumer: "Give me two yards of bon

rk: "Very sorry, madam, we are just out of honesty; but I can show you candor, which looks just like it, and is less expensive."--American Spectaton

LABOR POLITICS.

St. Louis Trades Council So Milwaukee's Socialist Al-Declares.

Says A. F. of L. "Labor's Bill of Grievances" Is a True Statement of Facts, but "Questioning" Old-Party Candidates Will Not Solve the Prob-Jem-Deprecates Attempt to Launch

New Labor Party Against Socialists. ST. LOUIS, June 18.-The Central Trades and Labor Union held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at Walhalla Hall for the purpose of discussing its political attitude. A resolution had been submitted by the American Federation of Musicians, Local No. 2, in which attention was called to the hostile attitude of the United States Congress toward the labor movement and the deliberate killing or sidetracking of every labor measure which has come before the highest legislative body of this coun-

The Musicians' resolution called for committee of fifteen which should devise a plan for the formation of a "Political Division of the Central Trades and Labor Union". While the document was a splendidly drawn criticism of the capitalist parties, it failed to specify the exact object, failed to state whether the unions should organize an independent labor party. or whether they should simply create a committee to question and "bluff" the old-party politicians.

The discussion which followed was interesting and instructive. The careful observer must have gained the impression that every delegate was endeavoring to consider the question from the standpoint of strictly working-class interests. .

After a three-hours discussion the following stubstitute resolution, offered by Delegate G. A. Hoehn, was

"The document known as Labor's Bill of Grievances, presented to President Roosevelt, to the President of the United States Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representa-tives, on March 21, 1906, by the Excutive Council of the American Federation of Labor, deserves the atten-tion of every member of Organized Labor. In the name of over two millions of organized workers, the A. F. of L. Executive Council, in its official capacity, informed the American people that even the most reasonable and just demands of labor are disregarded and treated with contempt by both houses of Congress and by the highest executive official of the land.

"The complaints and criticism contained in the document are fully warranted and justified. Every line of it is an argument for the independent political action of Labor and an indictment of the capitalist political parties. By independent political action of Laor we mean the use of the workingmen's ballots on a strictly working class platform independent of any capitalist political party. Many years of experience have taught Organized Democratic and Republican parties are controlled and managed for the express purpose of protecting and defending the capitalist class interests.

"The A. F. of L. Bill of Grievances is only another striking argument in favor of the correctness of our attitude as expressed in Sec. 3 of Art. XI, of the Central Trades and Labor Union Constitution, which reads as fol-

" Sec. 3. This Central Trades and Labor Council shall not endorse or support in any manner either the Republican or Democratic parties, or any candidate of either, as there is and can be no issue between them which concerns labor's interest. And we caution all friends of labor that any party which has outlived the original principle on which it was founded, necessarily takes sides on new issues only as far as compelled to do so, and then only on policy and to secure votes."

"While we, as a central body of the local labor unions, do not endorse any political party nor any candidate thereof, this Central Trades and La-bor Union declares itself decidedly in favor of the independent use of the ballot by the working class, such use of the ballot to be based on a working-class platform.

"In view of the fact that the Socialist Party of this city has always been true to the interests of Labor and has supported the organized wage-workers as represented by this central body, this Central Trades and Labor Union is of the opinion that the inauguration of another political labor movement in this city would be detrimental to the best interests and welfare of the en-tire labor movement of St. Louis."

A POTERT PEACE POWER.

The only potent peace power in the world is the international Socialist movement. They are teaching the workers of the different nations the folly of killing each other when their masters happen to quarrel over markets.—Chicago Socialist.

SHOCK FOR THE POLITICIANS.

dermen on Deck.

They Introduced Strong Resolutions in Sympathy With Striking Molders and Against Employers' Association, and Old-Party Aldermen Did Not Dare Vote in the Negative.

MILWAUKEE, June 16.-The Social Democratic Aldermen gave the old party politicians in the City Council a bad shock last Monday. As the Republican and Democratic Aldermen entered the Council Chamber, they were startled to see the galleries crowded with workingmen. The Mayor and City Attorney came over to the Socialist aldermen and anxiously inquired what they had up their sleeves. They received no enlightenment until the order of new business was reached. Then a Social Democratic Alderman offered the following

"Whereas, More than 1,206 molders residing in the city of Milwaukee were forced to lay down their work May 1, 1906, in order to secure a living wage, and

Whereas About 100 men have been imported from all over the country by Milwaukee members Foundrymen's Association for the purpose of breaking said strike and to crush the Molders' Union; and

Whereas, Sald strikebreakers are a dangerous class of people and are likely to become a serious menace to the city if their numbers are increased, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Common Councll of the city of Milwaukee hereby extends its sympathy to said striking molders, and respectfully recommends that the Foundrymen's Association grant their demands without necessary delay, and be it further

Resolved, That the City Clerk is hereby directed to mail forthwith a copy of this resolution to each Milwaukee member of said Foundrymen's Association

The Republican and Democratic Aldermen were dumbfounded. They looked along the galleries filled with resolute looking workingmen, and they thought of Election Day. Then they proposed a compromise, advising that the strikers and their employers "settle their differences", but the Social Democrats would have none of it. Alderman Melms defended the cause of the striking molders in an effective speech. Finally, under compulsion of the Socialists in the galleries and on the floor, the old-party politicians were obliged to take their medicine. The resolutions were passed without change of one word, and with only two dissenting votes. This is probably the first time in the history of the country that the Common Council of any American city has advised capitalists to grant the demands of striking workmen. Here again we see what a Socialist minority can do. While the resolutions will not win the under the circumstances has a great moral effect.

Two other resolutions were introduced by the Social Democratic Aldermen. One demands that the contract for the new city forcing pump shall be constructed by union labor. The other resolution provides that only one Alderman shall represent a ward, that each Alderman shall receive \$1.500 a year and shall be forbidden to engage in any private business. This was introduced because some of the oldparty Aldermen have been in the habit of engaging in "insurance" business on the side, and for the business help rendered them by the corporations have paid in votes.

THEATER OF LABOR.

The Theater of Labor and the West Side Agitation Committee of the Socialist Party will give jointly an openair performance on Saturday, June 30, 8 o'clock, at Schule's Hotel, Main street, Fort Lee, N. J., on which occasion the three-act poetic drama, "Life a Dream", by the Spanish dramatist, Calderon de la Barca, will be produced for the first time on any English stage. The performance will take place at 7:30 on a platform erected under the trees of the park adjoining the hotel, under the direction of Comrade Josef Adelman.

In addition to this performance, in order to add to the amusement of the day, the musical phase of the stage will be represented in the form of a two-act comic opera, "A Virginian Romance", by Clement, under the direction of Mme. Ogden Crane, to take place at 4 o'clock in the after-

Admission to both performances is only 25 cents. The grounds can be reached by taking the One Hundred and Thirtieth street ferry, West Side (near Manhattan street Subway Station), then by Fort Lee car to Main street. Fort Lee, then two minutes from the hotel

MUST NOT TRY TO PERSUADE.

Most Drastic Injunction Ever Yet Issued.

Federal Judge in Milwaukee Forbids Striking Molders Even To Visit Men At Their Homes and Ask Them Not to Soab-Despotic Order Issued at Request of Machinery Trust.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.-In a weeping injunction United States Judge J. V. Quarles forbade the Iron Molders' Union and 61 Individual members from in any way interfering with the business of the Allis-Chalmers Company.

The strikers are enjoined from "impedling, hindering, obstructing, or interfering with any of the business" of the company, and from entering the grounds or premises of the complainant against its wish. They are enjoined from compelling or attempting to compel or induce by use of threats or intimidation of any sort or by fraud or deception or violence, any person to leave the employment of the plaintiff company, and also from attempting to persuade the employees of the company to leave the employ of the plain-

Judge Quarles further commands the striking molders to desist from congregating at or near the premises of the company with the purpose to intimidate or obstruct, surround, or impede any of the employees of the plaintiff. The order further provides that the defendants are not even to go to the homes of any of the employees for the purpose of persuading them into leaving the Allis-Chalmers Company.

CHILD LABOR LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Wipes Off the Statute Books the Vital Sections of the Law to Keep Boys Out of the

Boys can again be employed in the mines and coal breakers of Pennsylvania just as they were before the abor statute was enacted. The reason lies in a decision just reached by the state courts. In a test case, the Luzerne County Court held unconstitutional and void the vital sections of the statute of 1905 which prohibited the employment underground of boys under the age of 16 years, and the employment about the mine mouth, above ground, of boys under the age of 14 years. The court says. "For the reasons stated we are of opinion that so much of the act as requires the furnishing of employment certificates, and as provides a method of obtaining the same and imposes duties as to their issuance, and fines and penalties for employing those who shall not have procured them, is violative of the 14th amendment and is unconstitutional and void." This decision has now been sustained by the Supreme Court

Thus such few labor laws as are enacted are nullified by the judges, ingmen elect men to the bench pledged to the interests of their class-that is, until they elect Socialists.

THE CANANEA AFFAIR.

President Greene Tries to Justify Murder of Mexican Laborers Rebelling Against Wretched Condi-

In a plain attempt to justify the outrages committed upon the strikers at Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, recently, President W. C. Greene of the copper company, in a letter to the state department at Washington, calls the strike an uprising engineered by Socialists and 'agitators of the Western Federation of Miners, and says that revolutionary circulars inciting to violence were widely distributed.

Of course we do not believe this story, especially since the "Miners" Magazine" is authority for the state ment that the Western Federation of Miners is not organized in Mexico. It will be remembered, however, that the miners of Cananea donated a large sum to the Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone defense fund a few weeks before the strike. It is altogether probable that this action of the miners along with other symptoms of intelligent discontent, inspired the mine managers to provoke an outbreak so that the intelligent miners could be routed and any agitation suppressed

As the only sources of information about the Cananea affair have so far been capitalistic we can only surmise that behind the reports is a story of a far different kind which will some time come to light. At any rate we can be assured that the agitation for better conditions among the Mexican miners is not permanently destroyed, as Col. Greene doubtless fatuously believes. As well try to smother Vesu vius with a horse blanket as try to wipe out labor's discontent with a few rife shots.

AID RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

A Call for Help from American Socialists.

The Impotent Assembly, Set Up as a Bulwark Between Absolutism and Revolution, Is Now Approaching Its End and a Crisis Draws Near-Socialist Movement Must Be Equipped for the Battle.

The Russian Social Democratic Society of New York, an auxiliary of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia, has issued the following appenl:

"To all American Socialists.

"Comrades:-During the past two years the eyes of the civilized world have been turned eastward, breathlessly watching the development of a drama whose world-wide significance has scarcely a parallel in the history of mankind; the struggle of the great Russian nation to throw off the yoke of Tsardom. "For many centuries the Russian

Tsars, whose cruel tyranny is scarce-

ly equalled in the annals of human his tory, have been weltering in the blood of a nation until its very life-sap has become well-nigh exhausted. Many and generous have been the self sacrificing efforts of noble heroes to arouse the groaning giant to a consciousness of his power to assert his human rights and to resist oppression. In vain! Millions of toilers bled and starved and groaned, but submitted to the rule of the Tsar-vampires and their henchmen, despairing of the possibility of ever throwing off their yoke. But with the advent of capitalism and the spread of industry in hitherto purely agricultural Russia, the day of reckoning with the old régime grew near. An avenger at last arose in the form of the industrial class-conscious proletariat, and no sooner had it struck its first blow than the throne of the Tsar nearly toppled over and the empire shook to its very foundations. Since that day a ceaseless struggle of life and death is going on between the toiling classes of Russia aspiring to liberty and the dying but tenacious autocracy which in its very death-throes would not relax its grip upon the nation's throat. On the one side the harrowing atrocities and staggering outrages committed by the Tsar and his tools, and on the other side the unprecedented heroism and self-sacrificing devotion manifested by the revolutionary proletariat during the relatively brief period since the beginning of this struggle-both beggar description. The world stands amazed at the sight of thousands of young men and girls, who, braving death and torture at the hands of dehumanized Cossack hordes and fighting against terrible odds, are making onslaughts upon the bulwarks of despotism.

They were mowed down by the thousands with howitzers and machine guns and for months the Tsar's brave generals, who won such renown for their musterly retreats before the disciplined Japanese troops, revelled in bloody orgies, subduing defenseless girls, women, and children, now in the streets of Moscow, now in the villages of Caucasia, and now in the Polish and Baltic provinces. Yet, in spite of these apparent successes of autocracy, the victory of the cause of Russian freedom is at hand. The Russian people is just preparing to enter upon a new stage of the struggle, which, no matter what sacrifices it may require, can'have but one result. Neither the wiles of smooth-tongued wholesale murderers; like Durnovo and Witte, nor the bickerings of a brutal and stupld Goremykin ministry with an impotent 'parliament' can avert the 'irrepressible conflict'.

"Russian absolutism will not volun tarily commit suicide by abdicating its power; and whether 'parliament' succumbs to the wily blandishments of the courtiers, thus betraying the people's cause, or whether it consistently maintains its present manly attitude and forces the government to disperse it at the point of the bayonet, in either case an immediate cataclysm is inevitable. And in this new revolution, which is bound to be the beginning of the end, the brunt of the struggle will again fall on the shoulders of the class-conscious proletariat. Again it will give profusely of its blood to fertilize the soil for a harvest of freedom which perhaps only others will reap-Comrades, their victory is ours! It is for us here, away from the danger and stress of actual conflict, to see that our Russian brothers do not lay down their lives in vain. It is for us to help-make their sacrifices fruitful. Remember! to successfully contend against the Tsar's cohorts arms are necessary. Give us of your treasure that we may convert it into lead and Help the Russian proletariat steel. forge the sword to strike the fatal

Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York.

WHAT SOCIALISTS THINK OF THE INSPECTION BILL

passed by the lower house of Congress, | nor in what has been supposedly acis said to suit everybody-Roosevelt. Wadsworth, Cannon and all those who were splitting fire at each other a few industries, are doomed to wage days ago. The bill, as usual, is, a compromise, with the odds in the packers' favor. It is therefore a farce, as every- | demend for not being satisfied with the body with any perception of the situation expected it to be.

With the packers satisfied, what more is to be said? Only this: The workers in Packingtown are still unrelieved and have no prospect of relief. They will still work long hours for low wages, and whatever change may be made in the conditions surrounding them will be merely temporary and intended only to satisfy the "great public", whose conscience does not extend beyond that which affects its tender stomach.

It is this which makes the meat scandal lose its greatest significance in the eyes of Socialists. The workers in Packingtown are not considered, even

The revised meat inspection bill | incidentally, in the agitated reforms, complished in the meat inspection bill. They, like the workers in all other slavery as hard and bitter as ever. Only the Socialists, who are always conpetty and farcical reforms which intimidated capitalist legislators solemnly enact, only the Socialists, who are despised and sneered at by the majority of the workers themselves, propose to remedy the loathsome and dangerous conditions, under which the necessities of life are produced, by abolishing wage slavery, the basis of the workers' misery and exploitation.

But the workers prefer to vote for the parties and individuals representing the system of wage slavery than for the Socialist Party which demands and works for the better system of ownership by all of the means by which the lives of all are sustained, and for the workers's interests first of all.

THE TRUST IN RETAIL TRADE.

United Cigar Stores Company an Example-Small Traders Being Driven to the Wall and Class Lines More Clearly Drawn-Monopoly Preparing the Way for Socialism.

Wherever one goes in New York are brands have all the sale. The induceto be seen the stores of the United Cigar Stores Co., the retail cigar trust. There are 400 of these stores in this city alone. They are on the busiest thorofares and they seem to be prospering.

These stores are causing a revolution in the retail clgar business in New York. The opening of a trust store on a block is the signal for the early, if not immediate disappearance of long established independent stores. Usually the proprietors of these stores are approached beforehand by a representative of the trust and given an opportunity to sell. If the independent deal er is a wise man, he'll sell at once.

Some time ago the proprietor of a cigar store twenty years old, established on a busy street, was waited upon by a trust agent and asked his figure The dealer wanted a bid "Three thousand dollars," said the agent. "Shoo," said the dealer, "I'm clearing that as net profit every year. You'll have to do better than that."

"You'd better sell now," said the agent. "It'll pay you. We're going to open a store on this block and we'd prefer to have your stand. We'd rather not fight you.'

But the defiler held out. The trust opened shortly after. Six months later the dealer sold to the trust for five hundred dollars and was glad to get it. The trust paid him condescendingly, as if it were making a gift-which, in fact, it was.

Another dealer who did a ten thousand dollar business last year, says do well to take in two this year. He's trying to sell out now. These are only instances. Similar

the trust-stores. The retail cigar trust hits the unions as hard as the retailers, for union cigars are tabooed and the non-union

stories are told along all the track of

stronger than the average union man ean withstand.

The elimination of the small capitalist on the distributive field has only begun. When the little manufacturers were crowded out of the productive field, the number of retailers rapidly increased. This was cited as an indication that the middle class was not being crowded out and that wealthownership was more widely diffused than ever before.

But with the monopolization of the productive forces, the great capitalists are compelled to invest their surplus in other directions. Consequently, concentration in the realm of distribution follows. Undoubtedly behind the United Cigar Stores Co. are the Rockefellers, Morgans, and other industrial kings.

The retail cigar trade is not the only one affected in this manner. The James Butler Co. has over 200 retail grocery stores in New York, with more coming. And a confectionery store trust is also beginning to get in its

What is true of New York is true of the whole country, in a lesser degree, of course. The small dealers will have to become wage-workers, and they will listen more readily than formerly to Socialist argument. They will see that any hope of becoming in-dependent is futile and that individual initiative in this country is a

All the industrial forces are at work cialists to work with these forces, edu cating the people in line with them and organizing the Socialist Party so that it can take advantage of the glorious opportunity which offers such rich resuits for the Socialist movement of the world.

WELL KNOWN SWEDISH SOCIALIST COMING.

Comrade. Palm of Sweden has arrived in America, and will probably remain for four months, during which time he will be available for meetings for Swedish locals or societies. Applications for dates should be made at once to National Secretary Barnes Comrade Palm is one of the founder of the Socialist movement in Sweden. and published a paper in Denmark which was suppressed. On several occasions, on account of his activity, he was compelled to leave Sweden, and was several times in prison for political reasons.

THE VIENNA ELECTION.

The Socialists of Vienna, Austria. east 100,000 votes at the last municipal election, against 110,000 votes for the entire opposition, which chiefly sisted of the Antisemitic or Christian-Social party. The Liberal party has almost disappeared from the arena.

There is no universal suffrage as yet in Austria, altho the united efforts of the Austrian Socialists and trade unionists have compelled the government to draft a law which is a very near approach to the universal and secret bal-

The election laws are so much infavor of the ruling classes that, althothe Socialists have cast 100,000 votes. they only elected 7 Councilmen, while

vote, so that a small minority of the voters have a majority of the voting power. The Socialist agitation has, however, compelled the government to pledge itself to a manhood suffrage law. When this goes into operation, while it may give rise to a bourgeois radical party to which some of the present Socialist voters will return. there can be no question that it will greatly increase our representation.

GLASS WORKERS'FEEL EFFECT OF MACHINERY

The introduction of machinery, lessening the demand for human labor in the glass trade, has hit the glass workers hard. Owing to the installation of the automatic machine blower, says the Cleveland "Citizen", the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union has been asked to accept a reduction in wages of 33 per Final action will be deferred until after the convention to be held in Atlantic City, July 9.

At the same time a movement has been started to close all window-glass factories in the country except the machine-equipped plants of the American Window Glass Company for an indefinite period, for the purpose of restricting production. This has not called forth any protest from the capitalist press, which is so ready to denounce organized workingmen for attempts to limit the amount of work demanded of them.

Under the existing law the voters are divided into five classes according to wealth, each class having an equal

just what good it is going to do

Mrs. Phelps Stokes, in the New York World.

The following is an excerpt from an | portunity for one minute's real usefuladvertisement recently published in one of our great New York daily papers. The glaring headline is:

"GOWNS FOR ALL IN BRILLIANT

- & Co.'s Exhibit of Costumes Now Open to the Public."

Nearly half a column follows. I quote a line or two from it. "Gowns in every lovely and bewildering shade that women could desire.

"Choicest designs from all the most celebrated costumers. From Paquin Worth, Beer, Lentlon, Armand Perdoux, and Maurice Mayers.

Bewildering display. "No gown in — & Co.'s display costs less than three or four hundred dollars, and many of them cost more than one thousand dollars.

To one who knows overwork and un derpay; to one who sees starvation staring her in the face often enough in spite of heroic effort to toil when stricken ill as a result of that overwork and underpay: to one who is glad of but a half decent rag to cover the wretchedness of her poverty; to one who has been compelled to sew that rag together after an exhausting day's work that she may have it to wear at ail-in a word, to one who produces far more than she needs to consume for her own maintenance, yet is compelled to starve or to suffer in the midst of the plenty she produces-to such a one what must be the thoughts and feel ings that come when she sees women sisters of one common origin, all children of one God-living in wretchedness and spending in extravagant liv ing the profits wrung from the working peoples' toil?

Effect on Working Women.

Paquin, Worth, and Perdoux! The names are familiar to the working woman. She reads the newspaper accounts of the weddings and receptions in the fashionable sections of our cities; she sees the newspaper sketches of fashionable women as gowned in the creations of their modistes attending the opera, horse show and fashionable functions of other sorts.

People with some imagination should try to picture to themselves the effect of this upon the woman who works.

"NO GOWN COSTS LESS THAN THREE OR FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND MANY OF THEM MORE THAN A THOUSAND!"

Some working women read this and marvel: "How can it be more than a thousand dollars? If I were to work 'steady' for ten years and nearly starve myself in the attempt to save I don't think I could save a thousand dollars! A thousand dollars for a dress!

And then the first chance these women get they go to store to see the display. I have seen them many times as they flitted quiet ly from one creation to another. I wish the whole world of fashion could see the looks on their faces-the looks on the faces of those who produce such creations and nearly all the material wealth of the world-the looks on the

faces of the workers! Some years ago in front of a shop window I saw a little woman, shabbily dressed in black, who stopped to look at a gown displayed there. The tag told the admiring public outside that the gown would cost \$250. The little woman worked her fingers nervously, and altho there were no tears in her eyes one could plainly see that it was because constant weeping had dried up the fountains of her tears. "And my was starved to death!" mured without emotion-"and my baby was starved to death." And as she walked away I heard her say. "There

is no God-no, there is no God!" Two Sillion Child Tollers.

Well, what if there are over two million little children in this country wearing out their young lives in the cotton mills and other places growing old before their time, deprived of faith in God and man, deprived of common education? he must dress for dir can's always wear the What if there are ten million and, women, and children in our country living on the margin of subsistence? Receptions, teas, parties, opera houses, horse shows, etc., are fashionable institutions, and one cannot make one's self conspicuous by one's absence. And then diamonds jewels, dress and all the countless paraphernalia of dress are part of the institution; and to dress and live simply (and happily) is to make one's self conspicuous. And to make one's self thus conspicuous may mean the loss of social prestige, losses in one's hus band's or father's business, loss of friends in and an entire dropping out of the life upon which the society woman has learned to depend for

And so, all are caught in the tolls of this or just cruel and inconceivable. system and few are strong enough in character and few have simple faith enough in the eternal joy of goodness and justice and brotherly love to break loose from the meshes of lies and hypocricles and snams of modern sochety. Many say "I hate these tens, these parties. They are dull, without real interest and deaderding" but few have the moral courage to stay away. Many say: "I hate to dress up!" but few have the moral courage to live the life their better seif bids them and to give up the life that is death-the life that gives others not a throb of real joy or one day's real happiness or op- invented,"-Packt.

much that she calls her "very life";

There are few women in any clas who fully realize that they are loved for what they have in them and not for what they have on them, and that women who have most worth in their souls usually care least to put much worth on their bodies.

A Fine Bargain.

One day this week I picked up a newspaper at random. On the fashion page were illustrations of two dainty, wonderfully made handkerchiefs; the embroidery was half a handkerchief leep. The headline was "Hand-Made Lace in Demand". This to apprise the reader that to be fashionable so far as handkerchiefs are concerned she must get real lace ones. After a dozen lines of tantalizing description came the following masterstroke. I quote:

Outside of these cobwebby bits of lace there is also a certain amount of sentiment, owing to the fact that the conditions are disastrous to the health and eyesight of the worker. The delicacy of the threads, the fineness of the patterns and the moist atmosphere in which the lacemaking is carried on renders the occupation a hazardous one." The reader is assured: "How ever, in spite of these untoward conditions, it is quite possible to secure fine specimens at ridiculously low prices.'

Here is a fine bargain for women to avail of at ridiculously low prices, with a lot of sentiment thrown in without extra charge! And these are some of the things at which numberless human beings (numberless human beings-re peat it to yourself and see if you cannot feel all that the word means)numberless human beings are losing their sight, their health, their lives and these being but little loss compar ed with the living death they suffer every day and all day long. And all for what? That other women who produce nothing and are merely cyphers in the productive world may gratify their vanity and ruin their very souls in extravagant, thoughtless living.

Heartstrings Sewn in Gowns.

Wonderful gowns into which women sew their very heartstrings, yet have not enough means, with all their excessive labor, themselves to be nobly clothed as becomes human beings, and who never get the time even were they to get the means-and all for what? That other women, who neither toil nor spin, may be arrayed like the lily. Heaven help them to realize how scarlet is that seeming whiteness!

Wonderful hats and bonnets, in the elling as well as in the making of which women are overworked and underpaid! And the Eastertide-the Eastertide is chosen above all other time in the year by women of leisure to especially "make broad their phylacteries and enlarge the borders of their garments;" to put on the best and most expensive wearing apparel that can be got, heedless or thoughtless of where the money they spend comes from and of the conditions under which the gain was produced.

Fortunately for human society the time when the better order of things shall be is fast approaching. In greater numbers than ever before the peo ple of all classes are thinking and working together to promote the common good. A new and larger concept of justice has been born in the minds of men. The community conscience is growing apace-that makes us hopeful of our country's future.

The society lump is being gridually leavened, and women who only two or three years ago giadly made boast of the vast incomes they could dispose of annually, those very women are to-day learning that their incomes do not come to them as the gentle rains from heaven, but that they come at terrible cost of human suffering, human lives. depravity, vice, crime; and they are beginning to feel the shame of extravagant living on other women's toil.

There is also a new attitude arising mong the more intelligent working women toward the woman of lelsure who flaunts her luxurious life in the very face of the working girl, on the street, in the shops, in the theater and on the fashionable promenades.

This class of society woman used to be regarded by even the intelligent working woman with envy, but to-day she is regarded by her with the same wholesome pity or contempt as is regarded the working girl who dresses far beyond her honest earning capacity. In both cases the suspicious hought is "where did she get it? How did she come by it?" She suspects one of wickedly selling her body and the other of thoughtlessly selling her soul. New York World.

HOIST WITH THEIR OWN PETARD.

The business men of the Cripple Creek the men in the mines who took the places of the strikers are sending their orders for the necessaries of life to the depart ment stores of Chicago. We would suggest to the business men, as a panaces for their gaunt and ican bank accounts, that they sing that beautiful hymn composed by one of their number: "They Can't Come Back." Miners' Magazine.

THE SELE-MADE MAN.

"Ab, yes!" said Senator Smuggg, as he in terhiced his claws in a self-sarisfied way in front of his corporosity. "I got my start in life by clerking in a humble grocery store at a salary of three dollars a week, "But", replied the astute reporter, "that of course was before cash-registers were

THE REAL LESSON OF "THE JUNGLE".

Two Socialists have written letters to the New York "Times" about the real lesson of the Meat Trust scandals -not merely to make a sensation or rouse helpiess alarm, but to point out the significance of the evils, their cause, and their cure. One of these letters was printed, but in so garbled a form as almost to reverse its meaning, the other was not printed at all, We give them both:

To the Editor of the New York "Times" -My copy of "The Jungle" bears the sim ple dedication: To the Workingmen of America; not, To the Gourmands of

We can eat a good deal of borax and glycerine sausage without hurting our selves, and human tallow makes pretty fair lard. Doctored beef may slay its thousands, but the making of it has slain its tens of thousands. Our stomachs revolt and w howl our protest at the vision of dead rats and worse in our breakfast, but we never murmur over dead men providing it. Dung-eating we abhor, but not cannibalism Verily, we have more stomach than soul!

To me, the message of "The Jungle" its its dedication. What is commercial dis honor beside the systematic and soul-damning dishonoring of working-womanhood Sinclair tells of? Or that three brands of lard come out of the same kettle, while little Antanas drowns in the public street? Or that "downers" are dressed and market ed while Ona dies in torture at the hands of a blundering butcher-woman?

Capitalism may cure the lesser evil; it may clean up the abbatoirs and inspect the ment and kerosene diseased carcasses; ;but It cannot remedy the greater. Of another natter President Eliot said recently: "It is childish to expect the cure of these evils from those who have suffered them to grow up, and have profited by them." So we do not trust the packers to supervise their own cleanliness. But the whole of capitalism is responsible for the abuse of the working class, and for that abuse a remedy cannot be expected from any capitalist in terest.

So that only in Socialism, that is, in working class administration of industry, of, by and for the working class, can I see an avenue to better things for them; and that, in curing the greater evil, would suppress the lesser. Go ahead, you reformers, close your eyes to the human butchery bout you, and plug up your ears and nostrils while you anoint your human ab-batoirs with whitewash and thus for a little cover their uncleannesses; but a fuller fruit than your whitewash brush was born in the revolt of Jurgis Radkus.

F. WILTON JAMES. New York, May 31. II.

To the Editor of the New York "Times" The burning words with which the "Times" has so severely and justly arraign ed the hideous crimes of the packing house proprietors have deeply stirred the minds and hearts of your readers and prepared them for your influential, advocacy radical remedy to absolutely prevent the possibility of the commission of such out-rages in the future. It is with great regret, therefore, that candor compels me to say that the remedy which you propose is pitifully inadequate and impotent; in fact, it is no remedy at all, but a mere toying with the effects of the disease, instead of removing the cause—the private ownership and operation of the packing-house and allied industries for the personal gain of a few capitalists by the exploitation of the

You are thoroly mistaken if you think that the people are in a mood to accept the nere passing of a few more laws in the interests of the packers and fake reforms and shallow palliatives, in the place of fundamental measures which will on the very face of them cut the ulcer to the one, and thereby bring about not the patching-up or the mending, but the ending of the present terrible conditions. Desperate social diseases demand drastic social remedies. These horrors which are being exposed on every hand to-day are symptoms of a diseased body politic. They are not neculiar to the beef trust, or th canned fish or vegetable industry or to the steel trust for that matter, but they are part and parcel of the capitalits system of ndustry which exploits the workers for the private personal profit of a few non-

What does the passing of more laws avail then those charged with the execution and interpretation of those laws are at the beck and call of the corporation interests involved and when the latter likewise have the inspectors (more opportunities for graft) to keep tab upon the private business interests who have long since forfeited all confidence and consideration?

"The cure for the evils of democracy is

more democracy," said De Tocqueville. The ests, and they are unlimited, is to make those private business, interests the business interests of the whole people under the control of the working class which has suffered most under the present system. The crimes of the packers in the past cannot be recalled or undone but their commits sion in the future can be absolutely prevented by having society own and operate the packing-house industry as well as other industries which are in their nature social utilities. A thoro unionization of the embest guarantee for an immediate improvement in the sanitary conditions. The repu tation of the capitalist interests which again be deodorized, even the the most powerful chemicals be called into requisi-

If a choice were possible, how many of your renders would buy the canned horrors of the beef trust in preference to the goods sent out by packing houses owned and op-erated by Uncle Sam? How long would, you hesitate. Mr. Editor, champion of pri-vate husiness interests and hater of anything socialistic, in making your choice for personal home consumption? Your own editorial columns answer the question in unmistakable terms. Such being the case, isn't it about time to stop feeling with these questions which involve the truffick-ing in the lives of human beings and to ing in the lives of human beings and to take a stand which is the only logical one from the viewpoint of the weifare of the public, riz.: confiscate the packinghouse plants and make them the property of the whole people to be run not for profit-but for the beneft and the needs of all

Current # # Literature

All books noticed in this department can be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce the statement of price, indicates that postage or expressage will be charged extra.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE. By Clarence S. Darrow. Fox, Duffield & Co., New York, 1905. Cloth, pp. 213. Price, \$1.50, postpaid.

How simple and how agreeable to common sense" seems the accepted theory of punishment-"Life for life eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe," as the old Jewish law pre scribed it. What could be more rea sonable, as a basis for the law dealing with crimes, than the plain rule that every man who injures another shall be injured to an equal degree in his turn? Neither the ancient Jews nor any other people, indeed, have ever made their penal code exactly comply with this ideal; but it has persisted as an ideal, and in no age has it been more zealously upheld than in the bourgeois period which is now passing away. This fact is easily explain ed; capitalism, more than any previous system, tends to model all social and ethical concepts in imitation of the forms of its economic life; and the rule of abstract retributive justice exactly corresponds to the rule of free bargain-and-sale in the market; once certain standards are established for the weighing of injuries and pains, the administration of penal justice be comes a simple matter of bookkeeping the culprit being debited with so much crime, of course he must then be credited with so much punishment, to balance the account, and Justice is satisfied. The function of Justice is not to prevent human suffering, but simply to distribute it equally on the two sides of the ledger; if this involve an increase in the total amount of suffering-well, that is immaterial; the essential thing is that the books balance, nothing more. And in this, bourgeois society is quite consistent; in a system which, on its economic side, directs production by incentives which have absolutely nothing to do with the satisfaction of human wants, could we expect the penal code to have anything to do with the prevention of crime and suffering?

But just as the fiction of individual thrift is necessary to make the bourgeois economic system at all tolerable to any but its direct beneficiaries (or even to them, in so far as either their conscience or their intelligence is awake), so to make this abstract and barren penal system tolerable there is ary the fiction of personal "re sponsibility"-the theory, taught and accepted in spite of science and common observation, that men's so-called voluntary actions are in a category entirely apart from all other facts, are the results solely of a spontaneous and uncaused will. We all know that it is not so. When we hear that s man has done a certain thing, our first question is, "What made him do it?" Statistical science teaches us that there are relations between definite human actions and definite natural or social conditions just as regular and predictable as the relations between the weather and the crops. But, in the face of these assurances to the contrary, we cling to the theory of an uncaused violation (at least when we are judging the acts of others), be cause to abandon that theory would be to take the foundation from under our whole penal sysmtem-and we are ignorantly afraid of the consequences of such a sweeping change. Even revolutionists who are ready for any deree of change on the economic and political fields are likely to balk at the proposition that we stop trying to establish equations between guilt and punishment; they feel, rightly or wrongly, that the existing penal system, evil as it is, is a necessary evil so long as class society remains-that to sweep it away before we have swept away the main causes of crime would be to open the floodgates for fraud and violence in every form to

nundate society. Mr. Darrow has no such scruple Like his master, Tolstoy, he is pri-marily a moralist and not an economist nor a statesman, and primarily destructive critic of existing things, not'a constructor of the new order. Since hanging does not prevent murder, he says, hanging is simply murder added to murder. He is not disturbed by the wit of the Frenchman who said, a propos the abolition of the denth-penalty, "Que messieurs les assassins commence". He answers: Yes, by all means, let others refrain from private killing; but that is their duty, not mine: my duty is to stop be ing an accomplice to public and lega. killing; the failure of some other man to do his duty does not excuse me from doing mine."

In the book before us Mr. Darrow loes not preach nor argue, except by inference. He just tells a story, and tells it very plainly and circumstantially. He leaves it to the reader to draw his own conclusions. Jim Jack-son is in the death-house, waiting to be hanged for having killed his wife. His old friend, Hank Clery, comes to pass the night with him. Hank thinks Jim prust be a very wicked man; he can't understand how Jim could have done such a horrible thing, and would much rather keep away from him and try to forget it: but for old sake's sake and because the priest says he ought to, he goes. And Jim tells him all about it. Jim has no theories about crime and punishment. He is very sorry he killed his wife; but he doesn't pressed by indirection and represents

her or him or anyone else to hang him to-morrow morning. He would rather live, and still hopes for a pardon or, at least, a reprieve. Meanwhile, longs to explain it to somebody, tell just how it happened, just what made him to do it. He is not skilled in the art of narration; he has to begin at the beginning of things, in the earliest boyhood he can remember-for it seems to him that in some way everything in his life is more or less con nected with that particular event-and go on in a rambling fashion, saying what comes into his mind, mixing up all sorts of details that any judge learned in the law would assuredly rule out as irrelevant and immaterial. Jim has a vague idea that somehow he hasn't had quite a fair show, that a lot of us don't have a fair show. He isn't exactly complaining; he supposes it has to be so, even supposes that he must be, as the prosecuting attorney and the newspapers say, a very unusually wicked man; it is all a good deal of a puzzle to him, for really he isn't conscious of being so much wickeder than other people Anyhow, he wishes it had all been different, wishes he could have another chance, hopes he will have. Of the ooker he didn't think about the probability of being hanged for it; he didn't think of anything, in fact; if he had thought, he wouldn't have hit her; probably if she had thought, she wouldn't have "aggravated" him so. ft's very good of Hank to sit with him and listen to the whole long story. And when Hank has to go away early in the morning, because the rules said so, the last words are Jim's request and Hank's promise to go over to the Western Union and the Postal and see if maybe a message hasn't come from the Governor. Jim won't be sure he is going to be hanged till the trap falls.

Mr. Darrow has not made a hero of his murderer, has not invested him in any halo of sentiment. Jim is very unheroic, quite a commonplace and unprepossessing figure, in fact, His crime was murder in the first degree no doubt; there was no justification, no excuse or extenuating circumstance that the law could take into account He is not at all eloquent in his own lefense. Yet we defy anyone to listen to his story and go away feeling sure that it does any good to hang murderers, or without a misgiving that it really does harm, that hanging just adds one useless killing to another.

What are we to do with criminals then, if we don't kill them? Mr. Darrow does not answer that question in his book. You may go to Ferri for the answer, if you really desire it. Mr. Darrow makes you desire it by making you realize that the criminals are not altogether a different sort of creatures from yourself, after all.

WITH WALT WHITMAN IN CAMDEN By Horace Traubel. Small, Maynard & Co. Cloth, pp. 500, Svo., decorative, gilt top. illustrated with 25 full-page portraits and facsimiles. Price, \$3; by mail,

Horace Traubel was the intimate friend and confidante of Walt Whitman during the last nineteen years of Whitman's life, seeing him daily during the greater part of this time, and named by Whitman as one of his literary executors. In 1888 he began to record the conversations and events of each meeting in Whitman's own words, and this diary record was regularly continued until the poet's death in 1892. Traubel says in his introduction: "My story is left as it was originally written. I have taken nothing off and put nothing on. . . Did Whitman know I was keeping such a record? No. Yet he knew I would write of our experiences together. . . He would say: 'I want you to speak for me when I am dead.' I have done nothing negatively to disguise any poverty in the portrait and nothing affirmatively to falsely enrich it. I have had only one anxiety. To set down the record. Then to get out of the way myself." The text shows how well he obeyed Whitman's injunction: "Be sure to write about me honest whatever you do, do not prettitfy me: include all the hells and damns." The result is a portrait of extraordinary scope and veracity.

The volume is also rich in letters given by Whitman to Traubel from time to time and discussed by him. It contains letters from Tennyson, John Addington Symonds, W. M. Rossetti, Robert Buchanan, John Morley, Ellen Terry, Edward Carpenter, Edward Dowden, Sidney Lanier, Bret Harte, Jonquin Miller, John Burroughs, Wm. Douglas O'Connor, and many other literary contemporaries.

To those who have read only "Leaves of Grass," the chief surprise of the book will be the humor, the epigrams, the brilliant phrases, the critical acumen of Whitman's conversation. His sense of humor was remarkably keen and lends a continuous sparkle to his opinions. There are many anecdotes, too, such as that of the autograph hunter who, when Whitman was dangerously ill, made his request especially urgent on the ground that the poet might die soon.

Whitman is of special interest to Socialists because he is the singer of the most inclusive, the most comprehensive and infinite democracy, not only democracy in politics and industry but in morals and personality as well. Art has been best defined as "the emotional statement of life"; and few poets have had a consciously reasoned, definitely formulated and consistent philosophy. A philosophy can be found in the work of all the great poets, and without a philosophy of life no poet can be great; but it is usually ex-

a tendency, the spirit of a certain attitude rather than its logic and method. Whitman, indeed, had a rather amusing horror of argument, proofs, interrogations, logic, deliberate reasoning. This makes his attitude toward the definite philosophy of Socialism of minor importance in our estimate his thought; for Socialism is nothing if not reasonable, and yet his indirect, intuitional reasoning was in most things so sure that he may well be considered the poet of the spirit of Socialism. In his time the philosophy of modern Socialism was little known in this country, was not widespread enough for him to be conversant with it, but both his poetry and his utterances on political questions as here set forth indicate that if he were still living it would have his complete sympathy, that indeed, in a general way, it did have his allegiance. His attitude is shown in the following quota tion from Traubel's record:

Some Anarchist was in to see day. "He was a stranger to me [Whit-man]—a Russian, I think: clean, earnest, with a beautiful face-but too insistent he would have me, whether I would on would not, say yes to his political, or revolutionary program. We had no quarel-I only made it plain to him that I was not to be impressed into that sort of service. Everybody comes here demanding endorsement, endorse this, endorse that each man thinks I am radical his way I suppose I am radical his way, but I am not radical his way alone. Socialists, single tax men, communists, rebels of every sort, come here. I don't say they shouldn't come—that it is unreasonable for them to come: the 'Leaves' is responsible for them and for more than them. But I am not economically informed—I do not see the fine-even the coarse-points of difference between the contestants. I said to the Russian to-day: 'Don't ask me for too many definitions. Be satisfied with my general assurance. My heart is with all you rebels-all of you, to-day, always, wherever: your flag is my flag."

"Do you have any sympathy for the Sc cialism of these men?" "Lots of it-lots-lots. In the large sense, whatever the political process, the social end is bound to be achieved too much is made of property, here, now, in our noisy, bragging civilization—too little of men. As I understand these men they are for putting the crown on man-taking it off things. Ain't we all Socialists, after all?" about their political program—how about that?" "Of that I'm not so sure—I rather rebet. I am with them in the resultthat's about all I can say." Of peculiar interest to Socialists who

are lovers of Whitman will be the following passages showing, at a time before the rise of the political Socialist movement in America, his entire loss of faith in both the old parties, and his realization of the paramount importance of the industrial problem:

". . . The conventional parties have both thrown their heritage away, starting from nothing good and going to nothing good: the Republican party positively, the Democratic party negatively, the apolo-gists of the plutocracy." (p. 14.)

"The labor question was not up then [in his early life] as it is now-perhaps that's the reason I did not embrace it. It is getting to be a live question—some day will be the live question—then somehody will have to look out—especially the bodies with hig fortunes wrung from the sweat and blood of the poor." (p. 193.)

"Tell your people that the most hope ful sign of the times is the growing num ber of men the land thru who are not pledged to the programs of the old par ties-who vote independently or do not vote at all-who are waiting or working for the new idea, which will before long formulate itself in unequivocal political statements." (p. 214.)

"After I got done with it there wouldn't be much wealth left in private hands—that is, if my say was final." (p. 215.)

"A party may win elections and be feated anyway. The Republican party as it is constituted now might win twenty elections without a single moral victory the moral victories are the only victories that count." How about the Democratic alternative? "Almost as bad-almost." 341.) [Wendell] Phillips-all of them-

them-thought slavery the one crying sin of the universe. I didn't—tho I, too, thought it a crying sin. . . I never could quite lose the sense of other evils in this evil-I saw other evils that cried to me in perhaps even a louder voice: the labor evil, now, to speak of only one, which to this day has been steadily growing worse worse, worse," (p. 363)

There is no better way to convey an iden of the scope and interest of Whitman's observations recorded in this volume than by quotation from its richly laden pages.

On the morality of the average man: "All that man needs to be good is the chance. History has so far been busy-in-stitutions, rulers, have been busy-denying him that chance."

On the tragedies of lice:

Whitman asked Corning: "And what may be the subject of your sermon to norrow?" "My subject? Why-the tragedy "And what may be tragedy of the ages?" "The crucifixion." "What crudifixion?" "The crucifixion of Jesus, of course." "You call that the tragedy of the ages?" "Yes-what do you call it?" "It is a tragedy. But the tragedy? Oh no! I don't think I would be willing to call it the tragedy." "Do you know any tragedy that meant so much to man? "Twenty thousand tragedies—all equally significant." "I'm no bigot—I don't think I make any unreasonat the thing the way you do." "Probably not. But do it now—just for once. Think of the other tragedies, just for once: the tragedies of the average man-the trage dies of every day—the tragedles of was and peace—the obscured, the lost tragedles and peace—the obscured, the lest tragedles: they are all cut out of the same goods. I think too much is made out of the execution of Jesus Christ. I know Jesus Christ would not have approved of this hinself: he knew that his life was only another life, any other fife, told big: he never wished to shine, especially to shine at the general expense. Think of the other tragedies, the twenty thousand, just for once.

On poetic form:

"... What I am after is the content, not the music of words. Perhaps the music happens—it does not harm: I do

not go in search of it. Two centuries back or so much of the poetry passed from lip to lip-was oral was made to be sung: then the lilt, the formal rythm, may have been necessary: now, when the poctic work in literature is more than ninetegn-twentieths of it by print, the simply tonal aids are not so ably shifted their character. In this daily talk are scattered Whit-

man's critical estimates of an immense number of the great writers and his judgments are always based on his demand for an immediate and vital connection between literature and life, for original spontaneity, for red-blooded writing that "has guts," for writers who are not afraid to let go, for vital force and human warmth rather than refined introspective or analytical subtlety or than the adornments of conscious style, for power rather than finish. He says:

The trouble mostly is that writers become writers and cease to be men: writers reflect writers, writers again reflect writers, until the man is worn thin-worn

And the following:

Edwin had everything but guts: if he had had a little more that was absolutely gross in his composition he would have been alto gether first class instead of just a little short of it. This book is one of the sort in which

the reader finds himself marking passages on almost every page. It is indispensable to every student of Whitman and it ought to make such of any others into whose hands it falls. Mechanically and typographically it is a veritable edition de luxe. Considered simply as a human docu-

ment, it is a deeply moving picture of a man whose love for his fellow men was as deep as that attributed to Jesus, without the latter's depressing humility. A man whose strong sweetness did not leave him in all the years during which physical disaster practically confined him, the passionate lover of nature and robust open air life, to his little house in Camden and drew from his these pathetic words: "I am an open air man: winged. I am an open water man: aquatic. 'I want to get out, fly, swim-I am eager for feet again. But my feet are eternally gone." The name of Horace Traubel is well

known and much beloved by readers of

The Worker. His "Chapts Communal," most of which first appeared in The Worker, and which was issued in book form by the publishers of the present work, whatever one may think of its author's method of punctuation, is one of the most notable pieces in the literature of the revolutionary movement of this country, a book which is a bulwark against doubt and discouragement (if such be possible to Socialists), a clear deep well of ardent social faith from which Socialists may always draw refreshened enthusiasm and deepened inspiration. "With Walt Whitman at Camden." however, as its writer states, is more Whitman's book than Traubel's. Here Traubel has done the work of a reporter, a recorder of Whitman's later life and thoughts. He has done it surpassingly well; his record is unique in literary history, a supremely faithful and compre portrait, a massive biographical monument. This work, which Traubel did "on the side" in the incidental intervals of his own work, would ir itself be sufficient to permanently honor his name, but we look forward to the four or five volumes of this record which are to follow with an eagerness which is heightened by the thought that when he is free of the labor of seeing these volumes thru the press we may expect an increase in the output of his own original work-which has already long been prolific and continuous-or a further collection of that which he has already so well done.

The "International Socialist Review" for June contains, among other things, articles by Henrietta Roland-Holst on Gorky's work, by Amanda Johnson on Henrik Ibsen, by A: M. Simons on "The Jungle" and its critics, and by L. B. Boudin on "The Concentration of Capital and the Disappearance of the Middle Class."

GERMAN METAL WORKERS' UNION.

The German Metal Workers' Union, which now has over 300,000 members, paid benefits during the last year, in round numbers, as follows: Strike benefits, \$511,000; out-of-work benefit, \$118,000; traveling benefit, \$61,000; for blacklisted members, \$25,000; for legal defense of members, \$20,000; removal benefits, \$13,000; special benefits, \$17,-000. In face of the steady growth of its membership and the liberality of its members when at work in "putting up" for those out of work, the organ-ized employers thought better of their scheme for a general lockout to break the union and made a settlement.

EVEN IN GERMANY.

Even in Germany we occasionally suffer a temporary and local set-back at the polls. The recent municipal election in Darmstadt showed a decrease from 14,144 votes to 12,000. On the other hand, since the adoption of the new and more centralized form of organization the party membership has been making rapid strides. In the one electoral district of Dortmund the party strength has risen from 2,000 to more than twice that number during the last year.

BREWERY WORKERS' CONVENTION.

The official call for the next convention of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen to meet at Toronto, Can., Sunday, Sept. 9, 1906, has been issued. Milwaukee Union No. 9 has proposed for referendum the question of dispensing with this year's convention altogether.

NO MATTER WHAT ELSE MAY HAPPEN THIS WILL HAPPEN.

By Horace Traubel.

No matter what else may happen this will happen. The world is about good and ready to take the next step towards social and human solidarity. Many things may delay the effect. But nothing can turn the cause back. The cause is going straight ahead. Its eyes are set for only one future. The crowd is to come to its own. Do not let the things that occur by the way diminish your faith. A good many nos go to make one yes. I can stand any no that has a yes in reserve beyond. You will encounter sorrow by the way. You will encounter tragedy. Buends will die. Your fathers and mothers will die. Wives and sweethearts and sisters will die. So many of the things you want to go right wil seem to go wrong. The fight will seem to be decided against you before it is fought. Such things are bound to happen. You will meet with treachery and desertion. The world will seem to be full of enemies crowding you on every side. You will feel sore at But you will not surrender. The fact that the very worst may happen does not disprove the other fact that the very best may happen. It may be that you will yourself be the parent influence leading the world to the very best. But you will be prepared for the severest weather. For lying and starvation. For the man who talks you fair and does you foul. For the and you do not expect as well as for the bad you do expect. If you once step within the circle of the real light all other lights will seem dim. After you have once been sympathetically face to face with a great ideal the setbacks of experience become belging incidents by the way. I want you to be strong enough to obey your own orders when you take command of your personal life. I want you equipped to meet power with sufficient power. I want you to ask no favors or compromise. . You will be big enough for any size. You will not shudder in the blackest night. Whatever is alien you will be your own friend. Nothing finally bad can happen to a man who is his own friend. I want every man sworn to the cause to be sworn first of all to himself as his own best friend. The price we may have to pay is terrible. But the result we bound to achieve is magnificent. Half causes may produce half effects. But whole causes will produce whole ef-We must be willing to give up much or everything because we demand much or everything. The job we are out to do is no dreamland folly. It is the bitterest sweet of faith. You may have to pay out your last cent of sacrifice to get the first cent of justice. I do not offer any man ease in this struggle. I do not preach a doc-

your scared eyes to a vista furrowed with trouble. You must be prepared for agony and defeat. You must be ready to go alone. Your friends may deny you. You may have no asso ciates. You may be left to your own resources. Then you will begin to know yourself. Then you will begin to see whether your talk was only talk or whether it was the raw material of potent warfare. Then you will know whether loyalty comes easier and counts for more than treason. You work on. You work on. Your brothers and sisters die fighting with you. You fight on. Your lovers love others. You are warned and denounced. Still you fight on. That is the sort of stuff that we need. Not sugar. Nerve. The harsh word when the kind word will not do. A man who has not yet learned how to say no right will not know how to say yes right. If you are not decisive about what you hate you will not be decisive about what you love. I do not promise gifts. I promise life. I do not tell anybody that justice pays. I tell them that they have no right to ask whether justice pays. They have but one right. The right to be just. I know that the very worst that could happen to you or to me may happen. But I know also that the very best that could happen to both of you is sure to happen. I know that interest and rent and profit are eating the substance out of our democratic estate. But I also know that something more efficient than any array of stolen incomes will finally fix conditions of economic reward. One who work towards much joy must be willing to suffer much misery. The man with the ideal can stand so much more than the man who despairs. We are strong to endure in so far as we are strong to believe. Misery cannot fool me. Loss and wreck cannot fool me. The deaths of dear companions and of my parents and of my children cannot fool me. The man who hates me cannot fool, me. Even the man who loves me and calls upon me to turn back cannot fool me. The world's successes. The world's proud prizes. The world's estheticism and art. They cannot fool me. They cannot turn me from my purpose. I know these happen and I suppose these are very well. But I know something else that is going to happen. And I know that that something else is better. For no matter what else may happen this will Do not doubt it, dear happen. brother. Do not give up. No matter what happens, do not give up. The new world is flashing its first light up above the eastern horizon. The first day is at hand. Think what you may of last night and vesterday. The new day is close at hand. No matter what else may happen this will happen.

THE INTELLECTUAL FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES

By Peter E. Burrowes.

property.

that struggle is.

mankind arises from the disease of

slavery itself, compels me to consider

why it may not, why it should not

why it cannot be conquered; so that

inflamed by certain hope, I may join

in the struggle of social preservation

whose only guarantee and assurance

Remembering now that this self-

saving power of the race begins in the

minds of its struggling persons until

such mads become a public spirit, I

desire to say more about what that is

If there be not some force, hidden, which works in our behalf, the rank

race survival seems hopeless enough.
The military battlefields of history

and of our own time represent not the

struggles of the fighting soldiers for

their own bread; they only represent

property-seeking classes for more prop-

If we look at it a little more, we

may easily see that it was possible for

the property slave-driving groups by

military warfare long ago so to re-

duce the race in numbers and tone as

clearly to menace the great social ex-

istence. But there was an intellectual

force germed even the bloodiest cir-

cumstances of war itself, so that the

race as a social entity could not be put

Here I have selected the very worst

and weakest-case for the demonstra-

tion of my present point, for in battle

there is no intellect in action but that

of the officers; the slaves only fight and die. Even in the mind of the

classes interested in economic wrongs, compelling them for their own suprem-

acy to maintain wars, there persisted

at all times this conserving race prin-

the war; so that, while yet the fighting men were not intellectually born,

the ensanguined officers have cried

out: "War is hell". Interlectually yet

unborn, the force of circumstances

could not reach the soldier masses They were only followers and fighters, blind elephants trampling upon

things. So the majority of the race

sword of the slave-master.

to the sword.

the struggle of the propertied and

from destroying the social man.

which shall surely prevent property

This intellectual force, the child of

I hope it is not accepted as more | ance will henceforth triumph, until than a conjecture arising out of our doctrines of evolution that the human race is born to perish and pass away out of the cosmic life. I hope that science permits us to believe (I hope that science will yet enable us to demonstrate) that something there is which is to be forever. And I further ope, as I believe, that that something is built up and characterized by the

s and deeds of the human centur-I ardently believe in the immorof the human race, the so far individual life is concerned I no statement to make as to my tion of the mode of that immorexcept this-that it is not an ality of what I am (of private der), but an immortality of which works in our behalf, the rank done, of social structures into and file of man, then the prospect of the will and intellect have at themselves. By this way whatever may be the mode of participation in racial immor-

erish the belief that as the unican never be destroyed by one parts, neither can the social life manity be so destroyed; and put-this into affirmative form I say he human race is not to be deed, but enriched, by every strugvery defeat, every victory.

of this root conviction I expect a grand new faith and seal and piety arise, which shall enable clalists to supply the world with ture moral heroes.

have pushed along rudely and enough, perhaps, in these early of attempted emancipation from to property, by means of eco-ic and political doctrines and t-boxes. But it must now be ning upon us all that we need than books and ballots, we need rid-conquering faith to conquer a d all armed against us.

greater part of the human race is as you know, reduced to a state lavery to a lesser part. Now if servitude carries with it intellecand spiritual sickness or decreptof the majority or of the min of mankind, or of both, then slavery is a menace to the continof the human race upon the a, for our race must be human. therefore, the race can be royed as a social entity and may stroyed by slavery, or it cannot. ption is that it cannot. Since an inteller, that energy of resist- | might easily have been driven as sheep

over a precipice, had not the intellectual force of circumstances been strong enough to restrain even the lords and beneficiaries of war for the saving of the people until such time as finds them intellectually aware and awake for themselves in a state of preliminary Socialist consciousness; after which military class wars for the extension of slavery will be for ever more impossible.

I will only pause here to mention. without lingering upon, the curiously exotic chivalry which in the middle dark ages of blood and violence brought forth so many knightly and pitiful souls. The intellectual force of circumstances-perhaps I should say the moral appeal and protest which were latent in the most brutal circumstances-gave us the social heroes of knightly romance.

What is that, now, do you un derstand, to which I am looking in the last analysis for the social salvation of man? Is it to this party, to that book, to vonder hero? No, it is to that which is behind the party, the book, and the hero-the intellectual, selfsaving, recuperative power of the race, begotten in and born continuously out of the very circumstances of its oppressions and perils, and compelling men into agitation.

Heretofore Labor itself has not been engaged in the class struggles of the world, the the progress of the world has been determined by and awarded to those engaged in class struggle. In the laboring class, therefore, the intellectual force of circumstances amount ed to little. Sometimes prudently. sometimes mercilfully, were we spared by the masters who could neither fight nor eat without us; but we neverthe less remained as dead weapons, military or industrial, in the hands of the struggling classes. Not until now. when forced together into a class by ourselves and compelled to fight all the wealth-seeking world for our very existence, do we enter the school of class experience and begin to learn wisdom from our militant circum-

Of course, for the mass of workers who are not yet conscious of their separation from and subjection to modern civilization, there is no yeast; they are a nerveiess, lifeless lump, for whom the conflicts in society have no springtime, but only darker winter and deeper despair. Yet, as even out of the brutal warrior ages there emerged men enough, taught by the intellectual force of circumstances, to become the prophets and guardians of the manhood of their minor brothers, the mute, unawakened masses of humanity, so the Socialist of to-day has emerged from the shadow of unconscious slavery and stands upon the sun-line with his hand in the hand of the trade unionist, leading him, and by him all the laboring world, out into classconsciousness with its offensive and defensive organized conflict, where we, the final class (final, because impossi ble to be opposed), shall enjoy the full intellectual vintage flowing from the old warlike circumstances of history.

MABEL'S BABY.

By Margaret McClure.

Once there was a woman named Mabel, who, tiring of the vitiated air and the red lights of the town, came, with two ner and a girl baby, to dwell in a suburb.

Mabel was young, strong, round and rosy. She was prone to song and laughter and the joy of giving. Her pleasant silly brains were as shallow as the pretty hide with which her plump, warm body was encased.

Mabel thought ill of no one. She wished ill to no one. She was healthy and happy, and considered herself as good as her neighbors.

Here Mabel erred, for the neighbors, being middle-class and ultra-respectable, were sharp as tacks-particularly

A middle-class woman, backed by a husband, children born in wedlock, and an eighteen karat wedding ring, is without doubt the highest hurdle a frail sister has to take-whether the race be for a veneer of respectability or for genuine reform.

Mabel, despite her experiences, was blissfully unsophisticated in the ways of petticoats proper, and went cheerily her way.

erty and more legal dominion—that is, for the scabbard and the sword of Early in life's struggle-being threetenths froth, two-tenths laughter and slavery. For legal property is the scabbard and forceful dominion is the five-tenths good red blood, baving for mother a vicious and degenerate woman, having no father at all who dare own her, and finding every male in her path importunate in his demands-early, pitifully early, Mabel had offered up her chastity.

Blush not, oh, ye sisters of the white

corpuscle! Condemn not, all ye hallowed and sanctified mothers of the upper world! Ye do not know, neither do ye understand!

Mabel's case was as inevitable and as natural as that of the fuzzy caterpillar who yields up its body into retirement and webs and later emerges into the gorgeous butterfly. Mabel and the caterpillar were merely different phases of an identical evolution.

One man, the old one, supposed to be respectable, known to be married and rich, 'paid Mabel's bills and supplied her with various other dollarswhich, be assured, she earned. The old man still retains his title of captain and his entrée into decent society.

The younger man, bull-necked, infamous, full of sensuality and fake blarney, was the real recipient of the old captain's coin. Every female in right. On this point he divided the the neighborhood smiled on this scamp's good looks, considered him exempt from taint and called him a the Land League was disbanded in

ways in this eddying flotsam and jetsam, always in this cheerful sanguinary carouse, with its inevitable hideous aftermath, tossed by every vagrant current of life, solled by the scum and sea-weed of existence, there came and went the frail, white, frightened face of Mabel's woman-child, with its pale blue staring eyes and its drooping, quivering mouth.

Begot of sin, born into sin, living with sin. Mabel's trembling baby was an innocent accursed. She was the pawn-ticket in the usury Magdalen paid. She was "to the fourth and fifth generation" from which we female shylocks demand the pound of

This was ten years ago. Where is Mabel's baby now?

MICHAEL DAVITT.

A Sketch of the Life and Work of the Irish "Rebel and Traitor" Lately De ceased-One of the Greatest gitators of His Generation.

[The following article was published in he London "Labor Leader", organ of the Independent Labor Party, a few days be fore Mr. Davitt's death.]

Michael Davitt is reported to b sinking fast. We hope the news may be falsified by the recovery of our brave friend. Meanwhile, all our readers, will, we feel sure, be full of sym pathy with the patient lying so close to death, and their minds will turn with interest to the career of one of one of the greatest agitators of our day, and one of Ireland's noblest and most faithful sons.

It is difficult for the younger gener ation of Socialists to realize what a dreaded name that of Michael Davitt once was in this country. Twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago it never mentioned in the press or upon the platform but as that of a dangerous conspirator and traitor to peace and honor of this country. None but the boldest democrats dared refer to it even in working class circles except as a name of infamy. For Michael Davitt was a Fenian and a rebel released on ticket-of-leave from penal servitude. Yet only a few years later, with the virtual triumph of the Land League agitation and the adoption of Home Rule by Mr. Gladstone Mr. Davitt became recognized among Radical workingmen at least as an Irish patriot of the purest motives, and one of the most genuine friends of labor in this country.

Michael Davitt springs from the poorest class of Irish peasants. He was born in 1846-just on the eve of the great famine years-in the village of Straide, County Mayo. His infancy was one of terrible memory. When only five years old his parents were evicted from their home, and the wild agony of a famishing mother with famishing children imprinted its hor ror of Landfordism on all his after life The family emigrated to Lancashire where he got employment as a child in a cotton mill, and at the age of eleven years the little fellow lost bis right arm thru a machinery accident He then attended school until 15 a Haslingden, when he obtained work in a printing office, where he served for seven years.

Needless to say that by this time his nature was deeply stirred by the revo lutionary feeling which the Feniar movement had aroused in Ireland and among Irishmen abroad. He joined the movement in 1866, and was active in it during the attempt of the Fenians to capture Chester Castle in 1867, and the events that culminated in the execution of the Manchester martyrs : few months later. He himself was arrested on a charge of treason in 1870 and sentenced to 15 years' penal servi ture. As the result of the amnesty agitation, he was released on ticket-ofleave after having suffered seven and a half years in prison. The effects of this imprisonment told permanently on his constitution, and all his remarkable work and battle of after years were performed with the use of prac-

tically only one lung. After a tour in America he returned to Ireland, where, together with John Ferguson of Glasgow, he unfurled the banner of the Irish Land League in Irishtown in 1879. The League was at first viewed with suspicion, not only by the extreme Fenian party, but by Mr. Parnell and his parliamentary col leagues. So bitter for a time was the feeling of many of the "Old Guard" against him for diverting attention from revolutionary conspiracy to the land agitation, that in one of the Lancashire towns where he was addressing an Irish meeting the platform was stormed by the Fenians, and he had to protect himself by drawing a revolver.

-We need not here attempt to recite the stirring incidents of the great Land League campaign. He was arrested again in November, 1879, but released after a week's imprisonment; and again in February, 1881, when his ticket-of-leave was recalled, and he suffered 15 months' further imprisonment. In February, 1883, he was once more arrested for a speech against rent and landlordism, and kept in goal four months. When in prison on this oo casion he wrote "Leaves from a Prison Diary", a book which reveals the remarkable depth of his insight into the land question and his remarkable lack of any feeling of personal rancor against his oppressors.

His career henceforth was one of incessant agitation for the abolition of landlordism. Unlike Mr. Parnell and the majority of the Irish members, he advocated land nationalization outconvention which was called to constitute the Irish National League when 1884. T. P. O'Connor led the opposi-And Mabel's girl baby? Well, al- tion against him, and his resolution

was lost by a large majority. Davitt, always eager for the unity of the party, accepted the decision, but personally never ceased to urge his own views.

Davitt was first elected a member of Parliament when in Portland Prison in 1882, for Meath, but was disqualified by a vote of the House of Commons He afterwards sat in Parliament for many years.

One of the most interesting events in his life was his establishment of the "Labour World" in London in 1890. By this time Davitt had virtually accepted the Socialist position, and was almost as enthusiastic for the labor cause in England as the land cause in Ireland. The Parnellite split, however, wrecked his paper, and de pressed him for many years. He took the view that Parnell had alike by his divorce incident and by what Davitt regarded as violation of his plighted word to his colleagues on the subject rendered himself impossible as the leader of a united party.

It will be remembered that Mr. Davitt took up the cause of the Boers in the recent war with all the impassioned fervor of his nature. He resigned Parliament, and went to the Transvaal, the he took no part in the actual warfare.

His latest campaign was appropri ately enough, in connection with the Labor Party in this country during the late general election. He addressed many meetings in behalf of the tradeunion and Socialist candidates-including, despite the disapproval of the Irish party, Mr. Hyndman at Burnley, with whom he had long been on terms of friendship.

Nor must we omit to notice that Mr. Mr. Davitt, also in opposition to the Irish party, supported Shaw Maxwell in the Land Restoration fight in Glasgow in 1885, and Kier Hardle in his Mid-Lanark contest in 1888. .

He is a man of singular amiability disposition and of remarkable width of view, considering the narrow patriotic school of politics in which he was reared. Undaunted and flerce in the midst of battle, filled all his life with a stern, almost melancholy, zea for his country, he is nevertheless by nature endowed with all the geniality and humor of the Irish race.

HENRIK IBSEN.

By the death of Henrik Ibsen the stage has lost a great realistic dramacist, and the world (in one sense) a great idealistic force. Ibsen belonged to that dauntless band of spiritual revolutionists who have transformed the ideas and ideals of mankind during the century past. Of all this band of immortals only Tolstol now remains.

Ibsen was born at Skien, in Norway, on the 20th of March, 1828, of mingled Danish, Scotch, and German ancestry His father was a merchant who be came bankrupt when Heurik was eight years old, and both of Ibsen's parents were of a severely Puritanical type. All this, combined with the fact that Ibsen's life for many years was one of harsh vicissitudes and bitter disappointment, helps to explain his social attitude and views of life in after years.

Commencing as an apothecary's ap prentice, Ibsen became, by turns, university student, editor of a weekly newspaper, stage manager, theater manager, playwriter, and collector of folk-lore, but years of bitter struggling brought him nothing but debt and disillusionment, and so, in 1864, at the age of 36, Ibsen shook the dust from his feet and quitted his fatherland in deep disgust, and in Italy and Germany lived a voluntary exile and a solitary for many years, absorbed in his art and engaged in producing a series of masterpieces, the fame of which has reverberated thruout the world.

Ibsen's works fall into three successive groups, the outcome of three successive stages of artistic development. In the first stage he wrote his historical and legendary dramas, of which "Warriors of Heigeland" is the chief. In the second stage he wrote, in the early years of his voluntary exile, the dramatic poems-"Brand" and "Peer Gynt". "Peer Gynt" has been termed the Scandinavian Faust. In the third stage he wrote that series of "Social Dramas", which has made his name famous as the dramatist of realism. The social dramas treat of all departments of social life-"The Young Men's League", with political life; "The Pillars of Society", with mercantile life. "A Doll's House" deals with the tragedy of marriage ,"Ghosts" is the tragedy of heredity, and "An Enemy of Soicety" presents the mingled tragedy and farce of civic life.

These social dramas are Ibsen's polemic against Society. In these Ibsen shows himself the dramatic revolution ist. The drama with all its claptrap and conventional sentiment is seen transformed. Stage puppets give place to human beings; machine-made plots

to natural development. Realism, in short, is Ibsen's ideal. To portray Society as he saw it; to deplet life as he found it; to présent social problems in dramatic formthese are the objects of 'Ibesn's art. And there he stops: His function is to state the facts and present the problems of life. The solution he leaves to others.

Ibsen hated the social shows and conventional hypocrisies of society with a deeper hatred even than that of Carlyle. His exposure of the illusions which beset the idealist is as keen and pitiless as his exposure of the vulgar delusions which beset the man of baser mould. Ibsen lays bare the souls of men; he shows us their time-serving, their cant and pretense. He unmasks the ambitious politician, the successful merchant, the conventional cleric, and shows us the social humbug underneath. Ibsen digs to bear the I. T. U. label.

tile, domestic, and municipal life, and shows us a social system permeated with shams and founded on falsehood.

Is there .then, no baim in Gilead? No light in the darkness? No way out of the pit? Yes, there is. And in an address to a club of workingmen at Drontheim, Ibsen gave expression his hopes for the future. "Mere democracy," he said, "cannot solve the social question. An element of aristoc racy must be introduced into life. Of course. I do not mean the aristocracy of birth or of the purse, or even of Labour Leader.

the foundations of political, mercan- the intellect; I mean the aristocracy of character, of will, of mind. That only can free us. From two groups will this aristocracy I hope for come to our people-from our women and our workmen. The revolution in the social condition, now preparing in Europe, is chiefly concerned with the workers and the women. In this I place all my hopes and expectations; for this I will work all my life with all my strength."

Such was Henrik Ibsen, the great spiritual iconoclast .- J. F. Mills, in

THE NATIONAL WORKSHOPS OF 1848

[The failure of the national workshops established by the revolutionary government in Paris in 1848 is so frequently cited as an argument against Socialism that we think it worth while to reproduce from London "Justice" the following article ou the subject, written by E. Belfort Bax .-Ed.1 The speech delivered by Mr. John

Morley just before the elections, in which the Secretary of State for India once more trotted out that stalest of stale falsehoods only capable of de celving the ignorant, anent the failure of the atellers nationaux of 1848, ought not to be permitted to pass without remark. Had it been an ordinary politician who tried to score a point against Socialism by means of this an cient "wheeze", it might not have been worth while taking any special notice of it. But if there is one subject about which Mr. Moriey is supposed to know something, it is about modern French history-l. e., of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries-and hence the repetition of this exploded fallacy by a man of his reputation as an historical scholar wears another aspect. More over, that it is possible at this time of day to gull an average audience with this old story, indicates the desirability of once more clearly stating the facts.

After the Revolution of February. 1848, in Paris, which the Paris work men, led by Democrats like Ledru Rollin, and by the Socialists of the period, with Louis Blanc as their lead ing representative, had been largely in strumental in bringing about, the pro visional government, the in the main purely bourgeois in character, found it impossible to exclude altogether from its councils popular leaders, such as Rollin: Blanc, Albert, and Flocon. Accordingly, the idea put forward by Louis Blanc for establishing national workshops at government expense, was nominally agreed to, the "Commission du Gouvernement pour les travail leurs", of which Louis Blane was the most prominent member, being installed in one of the salons of the Luxem bourg Palace.

The fact of his having advocated state action, and having been the head of a commission appointed by the gov ernment to report on matters affecting the working classes at the time the national workshops were established led to the actual organization of them being attributed to Louis Blanc. And in spite of the fact that Louis Blanc shricked himself hoarse in the Assembly protesting that he was not only in no way responsible for their organization and management, but that it was even in opposition to his own ideas. this did not prevent the falsehood from being eagerly propagated by interested parties.

It is a fact open to every one who

chooses to consult the historical

sources that Marie, the Minister of Works, a violent political enemy of Socialistic ideas in general. and of Louis Blane in particular, with whom was associated the no less hostile Emile Thomas, had in his hands the whole business of organizing the national workshops, and, in effect, organized them for the express purpose of failure in order to discredit such schemes once for all. Emile Thomas, I the right hand of Marie, in his evi- in his dignity with humbler parliadence given on oath before the Commission of Inquiry on the whole affair, subsequently instituted by the government, says: "I have never spoken to M. Louis Blanc in my life. While I was at the workshops I saw M. Marie every day, often twice a day . never M. Ledru Rollin, never M. Louis Blanc, never M. Flocon, never M. Albert." In other words, none of the recognized Socialist and democratic leaders of the day had any share whatever in the organization or management of the scheme, which was exclusively machined by enemies intent liberate misrepresentation. Neither upon proving its impracticability. Emile Thomas, in his "Histoire des Ateliers Nationaux" (p. 142), states above his fellows can hardly be based that the object of the government in allowing the experiment to be made was "to show the working classes the true scholarship. Mr. Moriey, surely, hollowness and fallaciousness of these impracticable theories, and to let them | ing hobnobbed with the late Mr. Gladfeel the regrettable consequences they stone is enough of itself to make him entail on themselves." He goes on not as other men are.

further to say that the government be lieved the result would be that the working class idol, Louis Blanc, would lose his whole following among them, and cease forever to be a danger. With this object, accordingly, it was arranged that exclusively unproductive work was to be carried on by the state-employed, and, indeed, only one class of arduous labor totally unsuited to the majority of those applying-to wit, road-making and mending, the construction of embankments, and similar undertakings. Add to this that those taken on were seldom or never occupied more than two or three days a week. Besides furnishing an object-lesson

in the futility of state and for the un-

employed, the provisional government,

as represented especially by M. Marie

and M. Thomas, his factotum, sought to kill two birds with one stone by getting together, a proletarian body dependent upon the government, and pliable in its hands, to act as a counterpoise to the Luxembourg and the democratic workmen's clubs. This object alone, in the opinion of M. Marie, would have been worth the unproductive expenditure of public money. Emile Thomas, in his "History" above quoted from, relates (p. 200) how Maire sent for him to the Hotel de Ville and told him not to mind the number of applicants or the amount of money he spent. "Don't spare money; if necessary, I am prepared even to supply you with secret funds". And again. Thomas reports his chief Marie as having said, after asking him if he thought he could make sure of his workmen: "The day is not far off when we may have to send them down into the street" des faire descendre dans la rue), i, e., of course, to fight their democratic and Socialist brethren. As is well known, the attempt to "nobble" any number worth mentioning of the workmen for the government by means of corruption, while throwing the blame of the failure of the workshops on the Commission at the Luxembourg, completely miscarried. The sudden abandonment of national workshops by the government. under pressure of middle-class public opinion, led directly to the insurrection

No Socialist nowadays is concerned especially to defend the scheme of Louis Blanc. There were, doubtless, many points in it open to critcism. But so far from its having been tried and found wanting, it might have been the most perfect proposal for dealing with the unemployed/question ever made. for all the trial it had. The state-employment in the national workshops of Paris in 1845 was a travesty, consciously and deliberately organized for failure, and it offers only one moral— Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes—beware of the governing classes offering concessions to the working classes, but retaining the management in their

of June, 1848.

own hands.

Now the question arises, can Mr. John Morley be ignorant of the true state of the above case? Any way. noblesse oblige. I have never met Mr. Morley in my life. But if, as I have heard, it is true that he is given to putting on the airs of the superior person, making himself "unapproachable mentary colleagues, he ought to support the character generally. The true facts about the ateliers nationaux are readily accessible, not only in the original sources, but even in outline in the vell known general histories of such hostile writers as Garnier Pages and Lamartine, or even in Seignobos' "Histoire Politique de l'Europe Contemporaire". So we seem left with the alternative, either that Mr. Morley is deplorably ignorant of an important chapter of modern French history, or that he is guilty of something like dealternative seems to exactly suit the character of one whose claim to be on anything else than his scholarship and the historical probity expected of does not think that the fact of his hav-

UP TO THE RANK AND FILE.

President Dettrey of District No. 7 has been nominated as the candidate for Congress by the Socialists. An effort on the part of the mine workers of the county will easily elect him. It is up to them to show how they, can despise boodle and fight for one of their own men and a good one .-Wilkes Barre, Pa., Courier-Herald.

TEXAS FARMERS HELP PRINTERS.

The recent convention of the Farmers' Educational Co-operative Union of Texas adopted a resolution advising all members to buy only unionlabel goods when possible to obtain such, and especially, in view of the printers' eight-hour fight, to use their influence to have all county printing

An economic system which manufactures trusts and tramps can be called economic fire to a leaking petroleum pipe-line in Pennsylvania, and the immediate consequences" were a conflagration three miles long and the destruction of all the adjacent property. Thus, in this case, the tramp proved as costly to the capitalist as the capitalist to the tramp. An economic system which lived up to its name would know nothing of either.—Labour Leader.

ON BRITISH RAILWA S.

Taking four of the great rallway com-panies of Great Pritain, there are 5.600 fewer men employed than in 1901. In spite of the Hours Act of 1803 there were 75,686 chees of long hours in 1905. Work is harder on the engine and in the trains, owing to increased length, etc. Tipping is abolished by the luggage in-advance system, and yet wages are no higher, -London Labo

Address all business communications, and make money orders, checks and drafts pay able to The Worker. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker. Communications for the "Volkszeltung" should be separately addressed.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper words should not be abhreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Receipts are never sent to individual sub-scribets. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesy. correspondents sending news should all their communications in time to reach is office by Monday, whenever possible. Complaints about the beautiful of the complaints about the complaints are complaints about the complaints are complaints about the complaints are complaints and complaints are complaints are complaints and complaints are complaints are complaints and complaints are complaints and complaints are complaints. Complaints about the business or editoris management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors. Socialis Co-operative Publishing Association, 18 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1801.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1000 (Presidential)



Evidently Smoot can have as many wives as he pleases so long as he doesn't have them publicly.

Party organization means that you are making it possible for Socialist votes to be cast-and counted.

Being a member of the Socialist

Mayor McClellan says "a profession al politician is a statesman; a political tradesman may be a criminal." All depends upon being caught at it.

If Addicks couldn't get into the United States Senate from Delaware after being willing to pay for it, the question arises, how much did the winner pay?

STUPID AND CRUEL.

thorities employ in correcting common evils are illustrated in the action of the Brooklyn police in issuing orders that all children must be kept off the streets of that boro under pain of arrest. This is intended to prevent the children being killed by the trolley cars. Observance of this order would mean who could not go to the already overcrowded parks and public squares. tenements and flats, or confine their sports to the blistering sidewalks. Of a similar character is the announced intention of Coroner Harburger of Manhattan to prosecute severely the motormen whose cars run over children. There is no hint of prosecuting the transit companies the real culprits. Astnine antics like these would provoke laughter were the slaughter of working-class children not a terribly serious matter. But not less serious is the deliberate election by workingmen of people who would impose such methods upon the community.

There is more concern exhibited over the kidnapping of one rich man's child for a paltry ransom than over two million children exploited in factories for rich mens' profit.

The New York "Times" says "Russia is evidently in extreme need of a man". Not much. There are plenty of men in Russia to take care of things -but they're not the kind the "Times" wants.

John D. Rockefeller's admiration for the thrift of the French people is probably tempered with regret at what he's lost thru the American workers not living cheaper than they do.

The memory of Michael Davitt was profaned last Sunday by Bourke Cochran acting as chief orator at a memorial meeting in this city. That

apon the dead Irishman, whose ideals and instincts were as foreign to those of Cochran as they well could be. It is some satisfaction to know that Davitt could not hear what Cochran said about him.

A WORD FOR THE WORKER.

This week The Worker at last appears in its new form. Hereafter the size will be six pages, with seven columns to the page, except when special occasions may require extra pages. We believe the change in form will be welcomed by our readers as heartily as the business and editorial management welcomes it, as much for its appearance as for other reasons.

The Worker has for several years contained more reading matter, and a greater variety, than any other Socialist paper. The new form will increase the amount of matter at least 20 per cent, with a corresponding increase in its variety. We are therefore not only before but one which in the general quality and range of its contents, will, equalled anywhere.

But this in turn means increased expense for composition, paper and all the other materials which go to make up any publication. An increase in cost should mean an increase in receipts. We say "should", for it is up to our readers and supporters to decide that. We hope every well-wisher -and every well-wisher should be a supporter-will get to work at once and do his or her share to increase the receipts for The Worker. At this time the extraordinary expense incurred in moving into larger quarters, in installing a new press and other machinery. makes the financial situation an acute one. If you have no subscription cards, get some. If you have some still on hand, dispose of them and get more. If your local or branch is not getting a bundle for distribution or sale every week bring the matter up at your next meeting and have action taken.

BUT DO SOMETHING. Don't wait for some other comrade. YOU are the one to act.

In proportion as our supporters as sist in extending the circulation of The Worker just in that proportion will its influence for Socialism and the Socialist Party extend. And in the same proportion will its publishers and editors endeavor to make The Worker worthy of your support.

One of the beef packers is reported as saying that there are worse places than the packing houses. Must mean Congress.

That man with a patch on his breeches, of whom President Roose velt speaks, must be another advance agent of prosperity.

If his own Cossacks go back on him we can loan the Tsar some that are even better than the original article.

If Bryan is nominated again it is certain Socialists will be saved the trouble this time of explaining that he isn't a Socialist.

Prof. Goldwin Smith argues that without capital, we should be living in caves and grubbing up roots with our nails." Just so. But we probably wouldn't have Goldwin Smiths, and that would be some compensation.

The rulers of Mexico have still something to learn from their brothers of the United States. For instance: During the recent strike at Cananea, Gov. Ysabel warned the strikers that every one of them not at work inside of two days would be driven out of Cananea, drafted into the Mexican army or shot. Very businesslike, but in this country the warning is omitted.

A serious wreck of the eighteen-hour Chicago and New York train, the Twentieth Century limited, was avert ed last week because the Pullman cars were very staunchly built for just such emergencies. Ordinary passenger coaches would have been smashed into splinters. But the ordinary passenger conches are not used by the same class of people that use the Pullmans and the Poliman class are the most precious class and must be protected accordingly. The moral of this is that the best way to avoid being mangled while travelling is to ride in Pullmans, if you have to ride. It's easy if you belong to the Puliman

demagogical young Senator Beveridge a barefaced renegade like Cochran of Indiana was on the pay roll of the should be employed to eulogize a man New York Life Insurance Company in victims are buried. Particular emof the calibre of Davitt was about as 1898, when he was then campaigning, phasis was laid by one preacher

gods have fallen from their high estate in recent times that we need not be surprised at anything. Beveridge is neither better nor worse than his colleagues, but his public professions of official probity and his aptitude at dispensing advice to young men entering public life aggravates his position. In a magazine article last week the Senator asserts that he would not assume to attack capital and that "the rich man has now and always has had his place in the world." The acceptance of a fee from the New York Life with out any apparent reason therefor would indicate that Mr. Beverldge appreciates just what place in the world the rich man fills-to Mr. Beveridge's

RAUS MIT IHNEN!

We regret profoundly to note the disposition on the part of the United States army officers to complain of the low salaries they are receiving and to agitate for more. We should have thought that the honor of serving their country and assisting in defending it from attack by foreign foes and the no less dangerous, the insidious machinations of the Socialists, labor unionists and other malcontents who unfortunately find lodgment here, would have been sufficient to make amends for any financial shortcomings. In this it appears we are mistaken, and it leads us to seriously enquire: What is our country coming to, when such an unpatriotic spirit is becoming ripe right within our army, an institution which should be rigidly impervious to discontent with the present excellent order of things? It is bad enough to have selfish walking delegates and envious Socialists making outrageous demands regarding wages and labor conditions, but that our army officers should resort to such methods is a grievous disappointment.

Have these gentlemen lost all sense of the fitness of things? Do they forget that they are expected to assist in suppressing the very manifestations of which they are now themselves guilty? Have they forgotten the precepts taught them-that have formed an important part of their education-that whatever is is right and that only the idle, the envious, the ignorant and the unpatriotic, are dissatisfied and refuse to accept conditions as those ordained for them by an all wise Providence?

These officers should remember that they are merely servants of the government, that the government has pro vided them with education and now furnishes them food, clothing, and for them a pension and assured comfort in their old age, more than the restless laborer and mechanic can ever hope to receive. Without a wise and beneficent government, these thoughtless officers might even now be swinging a pick or performing other undignified labor, so repugnant to their natural feelings.

We hope that President Roosevelt. Secretary Taft and other statesmen now directing the destinles of our beloved country will act promptly and decisively in this important matter. The army officers' agitation is nothing more nor less than an attack upon our most sacred institutions. It smacks sting from Russia and other foreign countries. It is un-American to the highest degree. Its promulgators must be taught a needed lesson.

Suppress this agitation with a strong hand! If the whole forces of the government are necessary to this end, then let them be utilizied. But there must be no wavering, no failure to meet the issue presented. Even in an emergency we are quite sure that the labor unionists, much as we usually disagree with their purposes and meth ods, would respond to a call to help suppress this movement which in all its features is so hateful to every instinct of our free and wholesome American spirit

"Don't flinch, hit hard," advises President Roosevelt. This refers only to the way to treat labor organizations of course.

Some editors were made sick by eating ment sandwiches in Indiana the other day. Now they know how it feels to have to read their auti-Socialist editorials.

The Russian autocracy continues to furnish good reasons why it should be destroyed, as witness Bialystok.

Last week the second anniversary of the Slocum disaster, in which twelve It is not surprising to learn that the | hundred women and children perished, was observed by memorial services at the cemetery where many of the

had passed no redress had been had by the bereaved relatives. This was an error. The captain of the Slocum has been punished. If it is meant that the stockholders of the company should also be punished, it should be recalled that District Attorney Jerome the "people's friend", has been too busy prosecuting gamblers and that he is now resting from his arduous labors on a fishing trip. Also remember that Mr. Jerome is authority for the statement that "well-to-do" men are very hard to convict, and don't be unreasonable and expect too much.

MR. GOMPERS AT WASHINGTON.

It is difficult to regard the performances of President Samuel Gompers at Washington these days with any degree of seriousness, and yet the subject is a serious one. The rapidity with which Mr. Gompers changes his attitude while addressing, or speaking about, the congressional committees, Speaker Cannon, President of the Senate Frye, President Roosevelt and other legislative and administrative dignitaries is worthy of the most expert protean artist in vaudeville. From pleading to denouncing, demanding threatening, cajoling, whining, arguing, etc., he runs the gamut of passion almost to the last note.

What is going to result from al this is not quite clear. Mr. Gompers himself evidently does not expect anything definite, judging from his own reports. Then his declaration about "independent political action" is so in definite that even his own followers can hardly interpret it, which would justify the belief that he intended his declaration as a "bluff", to intimidate congress into "doing something". But many congressmen refused to be bluffed and used the declaration as an ex cuse to continue ignoring and insulting organized labor, on the grounds that they were not to be "threatened".

Mr. Gompers appears to have gotten himself into a rather ridiculous situation. It would have been wiser for him to have maintained the position he and his colleagues took early in the year, instead of apologetically changing his attitude at every expression from an inquisitorial or challenging opponent. He may not have gained nore for those he represents but he would have at least made a more dignified appearance and doubtless gained in respect with those whom he now afternately pleads with and threatens. Just what these gentlemen really think of Mr. Gompers and his tactics we are not privileged to know, but we can be certain that it is not compilmentary to his intelligence nor that of the workers whom he represents and for whom we have nothing but sympathy in their present predica-

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

The danger of committing the Socialist Party to primary reform laws proposed by capitalist parties is illusrated in the case of Wisconsin. Two ears ago when La Follette campaigned for re-election as governor he made primary reform one of the chief, if no the chief, plank in his platform and the Socialists (Social Democrats in Wisconsin) declared in favor of primary reform. Since, however, the new Social Democrats have had to take extra precautions to preserve their orbeing admittedly to break up parties. This is not surprising, but it shows that we cannot be too careful in en dorsing "reform" panaceas proposed to purify politics made rotten to a great extent by those who pose as puriflers.

If it be true, as Comrade Killingbeck alleges, that there has been "no intelligent discussion" of the proposi tions of the New Jersey Conference then we have only to say that the stress must be laid on the adjective and that the members who were not heard in that Conference must bear the blame. Since Feb. 1 The Worker has given no less than twenty-four columns of its space—something like 36,000 words—to the official reports of the Conference and letters from Comrades Headley, Killingbeck, Reilly, and one or two others in support of its proposals. If the speeches and letters were not intelligent, the responsibility may fairly rest upon their authors hardly upon those who read and lis tened and then voted against the propositions in question.

Something in last week's issue of readers to wrath. He writes:

Socialists should be very careful not to indulge in idiotic remarks, as outsiders are likely to judge all Socialists from these few One example of these idlot's stock in trade is that a good Socialist must be member of the party. It is just-as logical to say that a good Democrat should belong to Tammany, Hall, or a Republican to good Christian except he is a member of the church. This is all Tommy-rot at Socialists should stop this kind of idiocr.

Now it may be that the writer whom the correspondent has in mind expressed himself a little more forcideep an insult as could be visited for the senatorship. So many public upon the fact that while two years by than was necessary. We are not Sheller.

sure of this, but it may be so. If so, however, we think he erred on the safer side. A Socialist should belong to the party. A good Socialist will belong to the party unless there are very grave reasons to the contrary. Such reasons sometimes exist, of course; but in the great majority of cases, the "just as good as you" Socialist who stays outside the party does so either thru carelessness of thru indolence or thru unwillingness to subordinate his individual whims to the collective wisdom or the collective will-and these are not good reasons. To our way of thinking, an honest and earnest Democrat should belong to Tammany Hall, by all means. this is doubly true as applied to Socialists, for our movement needs comrades, not followers and leaders.

We would call especial attention to

the appeal of the Russian Social Democratic Society, printed in another Events are moving rapidly olumn. in Russia. Within a few weeks aimost surely, possibly within a few days the whole country may be convulsed with a revolutionary outbreak so great as to put those of last winter and last summer into the shade. In such a movement it will be of the utmost importance, for the sake of the working class of the whole world, that the or ganization of the class-conscious prole tariat of Russia be not hampered by lack of funds, but be in a position to take advantage of every opportunity that presents itself. Every dollar that goes for that purpose will be well spent, and a dollar sent now may do more good than two dollars a month later. One point we should make clear. The moneys sent in response to this appeal will go direct to the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia. Those who prefer may send their contributions to the National Secretary of our party for transmission to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, by whom they will be divided among the various revolutionary organizations in Russia. Each cemrade will take his choice. For our own part, we deem it more advisable to ontribute thru the Social Democratic Society, because the Social Democratic Labor Party has a most important work to do and because it has much less financial support from outside sources than any other revolutionary organization equally worthy of such aid at our hands.

RICHARD BATTLE.-Doubtless a good many persons have become vege tarians as a result of the meat scan dal, but this does not apply in the case you mention. Certainly no Marxist pretends that every act of every individual is to be traced to that individual's conscious personal interest; nor that most acts of most individuals are traceable to their conscious per sonal interest; nor even that they generally traceable to their conscious class interest; but that all men's actions are in the main controlled, directly or indirectly, by the economic conditions under which they live, these conditions molding even their ideals and moral sentiments, often in opposition to their personal interest, and largely without their being conscious of the fact.

THE CHILD SLAVES.

The factory wants the child. There is little to suggest the magic piper in its whistle, yet the summons brings the children scurrying down the breken stairs of poverty and want, and the factory doors close upon them tens of thousands, leaving their childhood outside. The factory wants the child and will pay for him. The child, and often his parents, can see no value in a birthright as balanced against a little handful of silver. Only the state and the disinterested public

are left to care and protest. Perhaps the present attitude of tempered humanity, which still allows children of thirteen to work all night and keeps boys and girls of nine from ten to fourteen hours at the spindles for wages ranging from 10 to 20 cents. will seem as incomprehensible years hence as that past feeding of 'workhouse brats" to the factory does to us. But the new measure of what is humane cannot become established unless we know clearly what is happening and how and where the children are at work. Knowing, we must care. Ruskin said: "Luxury at pres ent can only be enjoyed by the ignorant. The cruelest man living could not sit at his feast unless he sat blind-

Picture an army of 1,700,000 children, all under fifteen, and then realize that that army tramps, day after day, not to school and playground, but to the factories, fields, mines, and workshops of the United States. One million seven hundred thousand was the number of child laborers estimated when the census of 1900 was taken. Only the God of fallen sparrows knows what it is by this time. In the twenty years preceding 1900 the number of boys in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits-boys between ten and fifteen -had increased 10 per cent; the number of girls 150 per cent. But only a 50 per cent increase had been added to the population. To-day, in spite of all the child labor agitation of the past few years, it is estimated that 40,000 children under sixteen are at work in Pennsylvania alone, and the Southern mills are said to employ 20,000 not yet twelve.-Success.

SHELLEY ON FREE SPEECH.

But I will demand if that man is not rather entitled to respect than the dis received doctrine either proves its fals a received doctrine electric blood and instillity (thereby siming at the abolition of what is false and useless) or gives to its adherents an opportunity to establish its excellence and truth. Surely this can be no effme. Percy Brasche DeLEON'S "MARXISM".

Appropiation of It by Lucien Sanial as a Wonderful Combination of Scientific Trickery and Profound Ignorance.

In the part of his reply to DeLeon which we reported last week, Lucien Sanial confined himself to a very brief statement of the trick resorted to by the S. L. P.'s "scientist" in his faisification of Marx's position on a fundamental principle of economics. At the end of his remarks, however, Sanla observed that while a thoro presenta tion of the scientific questions involv ed was not practicable at a public meeting, he would, it so desired by a number of Socialist students, give the subject adequate treatment in writing. This he has now done, and before publishing that part of his reply which chiefly deals with DeLeon's conduct of the S. L. P.'s affairs, we deem it appropriate to submit to our readers his estimate of DeLeon's 'Marxism".

DeLeon states that I was not the 'fountain of his Marxism', and for once he tells the truth. In justice to myself I must, right here, publicly thank him for this acknowle Nothing, indeed, could be so mortify ing to me as to have it said that I had produced such a pupil. To be sure, no pupil of mine would commit the fundamental absurdity to which he gives utterance literally as follows: average value of all commodities, except labor power, is unsinkable".

In the first place there is no such thing as "average value". Every commodity, for the period of time during which the conditions of its production remain the same, has a certain value", determined by the amount of ocial labor time which under those conditions is necessary to produce it and this particular value cannot be averaged with the more or less different values which it necessarily has in other periods, when the conditions of production are not the same. But there is, for every such period, an average price", which, in the words of Marx, "coincides with its value" during that period. On the point involved in the very first three words of his dogmatic sentence DeLeon-to use one of his favorite phrases-is "hope lessly muddle-headed;" he has found "mare's nest". In the second place, the value of any

commodity-and consequently also its average price, provided the value of gold does not proportionally decline sinks with every improvement in the mechanical and other conditions of its production. Take, for instance, the average price of steel rails, that fell from \$166 in 1867 to less than \$30 in 1891, altho the value of gold itself fell sensibly in the meantime, thereby making the apparent decline in the value of steel rails less than it really was. Again, take the average price of standard cotton cloths, that fell about 50 per cent in the same period. And so on, ad infinitum. Yet, according to DeLeon's "Marxism", the value of those commodities was "unsinkable". On the other hand, the value of a com modity either rises or is checked in its declining tendency with every circumstance adverse to its production or calculated to increase the amount of cial labor required to produce it. For instance, bad crops increase the value of agricultural produce. In Europe coal is increasing in value with the growing depth of the mines; and so on. According to DeLeon's "Marxism" the value of these commodities could fall from any high point which they might once reach, for their values are "unsinkable".

In the third place—as I have already

stated and as Marx has exhaustively demonstrated-Labor Power, under Capitalism is no "exception". Under Capitalism IT IS a commodity and, as such, is subject to the law of value and all its corollaries. And this is pro cisely the feature of the capitalist system that renders it peculiarly odious That Labor Power should not, must not, and shall not be a commodity, is the very ground upon which Socialism is giving battle to Capitalism. What Marx considers in the chapters which the bamboozlosophist DeLeon attempts to disfigure by amputation, decapitation and misinterpretation, is not, therefore, the question whether Labor Power is like any other commodity, subject to the law of value and all its corollaries, for he has pre viously, beyond dispute, settled that question in the affirmative. What he considers is the battle itself, the forces on each side, the arms at their command, the advantages and discdvantages of their respective positions and the conditions of Socialist victory. In proof of this-which the student can readily supplement by a careful perusal of all that follows in the text-I submit here the paragraph which immediately precedes DeLeon's quota-tion from "Value, Price and Profit" (Chapter XIV, entitled, "The Struggle

Having shown that the periodical resistance on the part of the working-men against a reduction of wages, and their political attempts at getting a rise of wages, are inseparable from the wage system, and dictated by the very fact of labor being assimilated to con modities AND THEREFORE SUB-JECT TO THE LAWS REGULAT-ING THE GENERAL MOVEMENT OF PRICES: having, furthermore, shown that a general rise of wages would result in a fall in the general rate of profit, but not affect the average prices of commodities, or their raines, the question now ultimately arises, how far, in the incessant strug-gie between capital and labor, the lat-

between Capital and Labor and Its

Results"), and gives it its true mean-

pressed, that this trickster DeLeon, by additionally suppressing certain important parts of the immediately forlowing paragraph, undertakes to fraudulently teach his credulous dupes that, according to Marx, labor power is NOT "subject to the laws regulating the general movement of prices." Let us here restore the text, putting between brackets the amputated

"I might answer by a generalization

and saythat, as with all other commo

dities, so with labor, its market price

will, in the long run, adapt itself to

its value [that, therefore, despite all the ups and downs, and do what he may, the workingman will, on an average, only receive the value of his laboring power, which is determined by the value of the necessaries required for its maintenance and reproduction, which value of necessarie ly is regulated by the quantity of labor required to produce them]. But there are some peculiar features which distinguish the value of the laboring power from the value of all other comnodities. [The value of the laboring power is formed by two elementsthe one merely physical, the other historical or social; etc.] ' Whereupon Marx proceeds with the consideration of those two elements, the latter of which, in particular, must be depended upon to ultimately bring about, by the historic law of social evolution, the triumph of the working class.

Manifestly, thus restored and taken

in conjuinction with the introductory paragraph, the quotation has a meaning and consequences the very reverse of those which DeLeon would falsely give it in order to conceal under a vell of bogus Marxism his scheme of selfreinstatement in the labor movement It plainly means that since under "labor power is a commodity and therefore subject to the laws regulating the general movement of prices." no such victory can be gained by the working class as will put an end to the conflict between Capital and Labor so long as the capitalist system is maintained; that, fortunately, the elements, essentially human, which enter into the formation of this peculiar commodity—the laboring power-can be depended upon to work out change in the very nature of the conflict, a change in the issue involved, change from mere resistance against the general tendency of Capitalism to sink the average standard of wages' and therefore the value of labor pow-er, to combined action for the abolition of Capitalism. And so we see that in the last paragraph of "Value, Price and Profit," Marx concludes as follows:

ally from limiting themselves to a guerilla war against the effects of the existing system, instead of simultaneously trying to change it; instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultinate abolition of the wages system.

Enough said on this point to already show that the "cap and bells" admirably fit the prodigiously swelled yet very small head of Robespierrot. But am not thru with his peculiar "Marxism" and other DeLeonisms.

MOTHER GOOSE UP TO DATE.

By C. L. Furman.

Bow. wow. wow! whose dog art thou? I'm little Armour Tucker's dog Watching the Sick Cow.

Jack Sprat be ate canned beef. His wife she ate some ham. They both got sick and then they died And Swift don't give a dam

Little Jack Horner, he sat in a corner Eating some nice mince ple. He pulled out a rat and gave to the

"Oh! What a sick boy am I."

Higelty Pigelty, my sick hen, She has attractions for rich men. Rich men come every day To pot my poor sick men away.

Three blind mice, see how they run! They all run after Armour's wife. She cut off their tails with the carving

Did you ever see such hash in all your

Made from three blind mice?

Simple Roosevelt went a mucking-Said he'd catch a whale But for all the muck that Teddle got

The same system will prevail. Sing a song of six pints, a bottle full

Four and twenty dead rats made up in a pie. When the stink was open, Peddle gave a wail; But now the rats are being used to fill the dinnerpail.

AFTER ALL THE GREAT.

After all the great of the earth had passed and passed again while everybody saw and hurrahed.

Then came the greatest of the earth and passed and passed again nuseen and un-

saluted: be deaf and dumb?

-Horace Traubel. CAPITALISM'S IDEALS.

If you fool with life the gentlemen of life will call von a gentleman. life in earnest according to its wisdom and lise folly they will tell you are too solemn about yourself. If you take life without faith you may be in good repute in bad places. If you take life with faith you will save your soul for hearen but your reputation will go to hell. The wise men. arises, how far, in the incessant struggie between capital and labor, the latter is likely to prove successful."

And it is in the face of this introductory statement, purposely supplied to the good men, the preacher men, the editor men, the moneyed men, all the men is places of profit and authority, all the bank ers and all the bosses will tell you how the false to pourself.—Horace Transel. The question of the relation of the So-ulist Party to the trade unions having ain attracted attention within our nks. The Worker has inaugurated The Worker has inaugurated um to which representative com-

rades are being invited to contribute, setting forth various points of view.

To each of the comrades invited to participate in this discussion we have submitted the following questions, with the explanation that these are not intended to bind the writers, but merely to indicate the scope and nature of the symposium:

1. What do you understand by the term industrial unionism? Do you consider such unionism? Do you consider such unionism superior to the existing form of gart erganisation? If so, why?

2. What are the enuses of the defects of which you complain in the existing unions? Bow would the industrial form of organization obviate these evils?

3. Do you think it advisable to form a new organisation, rather than to work for the transformation of the existing unions? Why?

"4. What do you think ought to be the

"4. What do you think ought to be the attitude of the Socialist Party, as such, oward the organizations of labor on the conomic field?"

four articles not written for the sym-posium, but pertinent to the subject. We may present others in the same way.—Ed.)

By Peter E Burrowes.

In the discussion of an endorsement oy the Socialist Party of a new form anionism it appears to me that we have passed some preliminary bridges in the night without touching there. and that the subject comes more like an evalenche than a growth, touching us at first a long way ahead of the be-

When did we in our experience as pelitical party conclude to adopt un-onism? Much as we realize it to be one of the forms that resistance to inequate wages must inevitably take, the party has not been in politics to endorse the wage system by simply asking for more of it; but to abolish the wage system. Wall Street is an organization in which the gamblers of the country seek more wealth as our unions seek more wages, but neither of the political parties, to which the gamblers belong, have yet officially endorsed Wall Street. Why? Because they know very well that gambling cannot be endorsed by any permanent class: just as well as we know that the raise of wages cannot be the struggle of Socialism.

When did we as a political party conclude to adopt some one brand of unionism, rejecting the others? This is the second night bridge that we have only crossed in our dreams. And now we are up against the third bridge, in broad daylight, which certain comrades suffering from union labels want us to cross. We are to adopt the I. W. W. Now the point of my letter, Mr. Editor, is "Don't". Let us grind it a little.

As a political party we have already dabbled too much in union sympathy.

Had we given them as much instruction as sympathy they would
not so greatly mistake our central and neutral attitude among the quarreling members of the working class as to seek for this endorsement. The politi-cal party of the whole cannot become

Gompers, the adroit, who never means half what he says nor says half what he means, gives us a quarter of a good loaf in the famous axiom; "No politics in the unions". He does not exclude politicians, being himself a me-too Republican, but he wants to make it possible for the "too" old parties to do union work together without splitting, except hair splitting, which goes rent free.

To preserve the integrity of the untons as organizations of men contented with a share of their own products and whose whole battle is but an apswer to the robbers' question, How much of our stealings do you want back? It is necessary to have no disrdant politics. Raising wages by a pinch of snuff at a time needs a Gompers and Gompers does not need Socialists in his little business. Even so, the great revolutionary party of Socialism should not officially become a mere snuff taker by adopting unionism, and one brand of it, to the exclusion of the others.

It is inherent in the very nature of our movement that we shall always have two parties within the party, the "revolutionaries" and the "somethingnows". It is just as well for us to ac cept this; it is at once a result and a demonstration of the class struggle. It exists in the make-up of every man and every organization. But find out which side you will try to stand on. I have resolved to stand on the revolutionary side, and therefore I oppose dorsement or adoption of

L W. W. This baby seems to have been born with a cleaver in its mouth. Since I first heard the name of this industrial-ism it, has been in heated debates among our own comrades. It is a bewhich I hope bodes no ill future. I hope the working class of America has something better for it to do than to further divide and weaken the Socialist Party. Certainly, if we had bored from within in the trade unloss as diligently as the L. W. W.'s have bored us we would to-day be discussing some more progressive ques-tion than one of reversion to an old type once discarded by us, but of bitter and contentious memory, the S. T.

Is it because so many of our party rs have been crowing on the backyard fence over against the A. F. of L. that we must endorse because, while they were saying the rosary, he said all the Amens thru the keyhole. They fed him well and gave him a bed; and when he went away he had things in his clothes, besides the usual insect population.

Censuring an old thing for which we are not responsible is different from swallowing a new thing wrapped up in paper and thus becoming responsible for all that you have swallowed.

As a political party we ought to keep on the main artery of the river that flows out to the sea of Socialism and not contract the habit of paddling up every little tributary because it is a tributary and friendly to Socialism and has a good name.

They say that as workers the I. W. W.'s are class conscious, out and out, Socialists and therefore deserve our endorsement. Sure they do, as So cialists, but why as a new school of unionists? If a number of gentlemen who deal in wooden legs become So cialists, why should they call upon the party to endorse wooden legs when we have legs of our own? It strikes me that as good Socialists they ought not to make such' a swoop upon the political organization of the American proletariat. It strikes me that this de mand upon us for party recognition has a very sinister look about it, and is not the act of friends as wise as they affect to be sincere. It strikes me that if I wanted to embarass and split the political Socialists I could hardly, hurt them more cleverly than to get them to divide upon a theory concerning which there is a general agreement among themselves, by embodying that theory in an organization, going into business and commanding them to endorse what happens thereafter or give up their approval of the theory that industrialism is best for the unions. It may be best for the un-ions, but is it therefore best for us. whose members are in all the unions, to endorse one union faction against another union faction, raising not votes, but blisters, not even wages?

It is not a sentiment nor a theory but a pretty lively lot of men that we are called upon to endorse, men who have found a big egg and are resolved to hatch it out of the caloric of anything living, so it's hatched; and who do not know whether its a bird or a universal labor injunction that lies inside the shell. A pretty lively lot of men, mind you, some with antecedents and some without, the one offering as little inducement to the victimized endorser as the other.

Of course if we have reached that stage in our numerous difficulties where we must assume unionism, if the workingman says to poor Mamma Socialism: "Lookee here, ole woman, if you don't get me a union baby I'll divorce you", why then it is up to the old woman to get that baby or adopt one. As for me, if I were the desirous papa I would rather get one of my own than have one brought fust in the nick of time by "Danny on the spot". I would always be comparing the two faces, the finder's and the baby's, and looking for those goo goo eyes.

I do not see that the time has come for such an endorsement, looking on the I. W. W. as it is: and I do not think the time will ever come, looking at the nature of Socialism. I think our party ought not officially to put itself upon record concerning any matters that may be held or rejected in liberty, and without reproach, by mem-I do not think it safe officially to increase the number of subjects upon which we MUST agree; human nature you know is still so cussedly Evelsh as to be willing to break a tooth at any time on a forbidden apple.

No true theory outside of Socialism will be any the truer for our endors ing it, nor any the worse for our refusal. This the Hagertyltes know very well. But it is it not a party endorse ment of their mental conclusions they are after; it is their union with Socialism in their efforts to raise wages, a policy in which the I. W. W. would alternately play the rôle with us of dog and tin can. One day we would be the dog and another they, and at the end of the year both dog and can would be badly battered.

I hope no such union or endorse ment will be effected. I most firmly believe it would be as injurious to industrialism for wage raising as to our party. Let this young, strong, healthy organization go to work and not be wasting its time running around for a paper character.

UNTERMANN REPLIES.

To the Editor of The Workers—Comrade L. B. Boudin's personal strictures in your issue of May 19 against my objective discussion of things in your issue of May 5 show that he is a faithful believer in the famous rule of his profession: "If you have no case, abuse the other fellow". have no case, abuse the other fellow".

My article was a simple statement of my position. Such a statement is not a scientific thesis. It requires no proof as a personal statement. The "tone of a school-master", the "congloweration of scientific phrases", the "pompous ex-cathedra statements", which Comrade Boudin discovered therein, were simply a reflex of his own egotistic vanity. I certainly did NOT write my article as a scientific analysis, but reasmy article as a scientific analysis, but mere-ty as a plain statement of my reasons for my position on the side of the I. W. W. Instead of taking issue with me on this position in an objective way. Comrade Bou-din assails me with a flood of cheap per-

everything that crows adversely to the house of Gompers? You see this is a dangerous sort of catholicity. The thing that crows on the bias may do a lot of other things on the bias besides growing. I remember a tramp who was taken into a trusting farm house sonalities.

cause every scientific Socialist knows that this cannot be done conclusively in a news-paper article, if at all; secondly, because such a proof turns in the last analysis on a few fine points of historical materialism. which contemporary Socialists will settle differently according to different environments; thirdly, because I was contest, un-der these circumstances, to leave the proof to history, and said so.

tory over mere theoretical decrees I cited the history back of our present trade union resolution. Comrade Boudin denies that my reference to this history has anything to do with this symposium. That is an easy way of getting around disagreeable facts. It is simply another lawyer's trick, trying to rule out the most incriminating evidence as irrelevant. I, on the contrary, consider this history as one of the strongest points of my article, and Comrade Boudin's snarl is but added evidence of its strength. And stage of evolution, there will be many who would be glad if that trade union resolution HAD nothing to do with industrial un ionism, and who will wish that they had played a less conspicuous rôle in it.

That Comrade Boudin expected one thing misfortune. How can I know what he ex ed something else. Does he always send out wireless messages to find out what others expect before he writes anything? However, even if I had known what he expoint him for the reasons given above.

I cannot see why the fact that Comrade Boudin expects one thing when I want to write another should in any way affect my "character as a Marxian scholar". If that character depended on my fulfilling Com-rade Boudin's expectations, I should be in

a very unfortunate position indeed.

Neither can I see why the fact that some of my statements or actions happen to fall in with those of Comrade DeLeon should be a "trespassing", on my part, "on the domain of a well-known professor". Even if I were so trespassing, would that be a Marxian proof that I am wrong? Comrade DeLeon may have "dinned" some things which I said into Comrade Boudin's ears "ad nauseaum". How do I know that and what has that to do with my position That is no reason why I should not con tinue"to din them into Comrade Boudin's ears so long as I hold them to be true. Some things cannot be repeated too often to some people, who come to us from the S. L. P., like Comrade Boudin, and at once proceed in smart-aleck fashion to demon-strate their superior "character as Marxian scholars" by disparaging others in ap-

It is news to me that I am "supposed to be the scientist par excellence in our party" and if it is true, I am human enough to admit, very agreeable news. But I have cer-tainly never considered myself in that light. I am sure I have not accomplished any-thing as yet to deserve such a distinction. It is, indeed, one ideal for which any scientific Socialist may well strive, and if he succeeds in reaching it, he may be proud and happy. But if it were true that I am generally "supposed to be the scientist par excellence of our party", it would take more than the mere "pompous ex cathedra phrases" of Comrade Boudin to injure my "character as a Marrien scholar". "character as a Marylan scholar". A man does not hold such a position by the con-sensus of thinking comrades without good reasons. And if I hold that position, as Comrade Roudin says, the thinking com-rades will hardly take Comrade Boudin's "word for it" that they have all been duped by me and would have continued to be my dupes, had not his superior Marxian intelligence come to their rescue They will rather resent this reflection upon their Boudin's wish was the father to his thought, and that he would not be sorry, as he says he is, if I had injured my "character as a Marxian scholar".

At any rate, Comrade Boudin is not the man who can successfully challenge the Marxian scholarship of others. His own remains yet to be established. In fact, it

is just now in the balance.

An article recently written by me for the "International Solcalist Review" and I hope, soon to be published, opens with the following statements: "The series of articles published by Comrade Boudin in the "International Socialist Review", contains much good, much that is excellent and much that deserves to be preserved in a permanent form. It also contains much that is shallow, much that is the fruit of superficial reading, and much that is false. So long as Comrade Boudin deals merely with the simple problems of the first volume of Marx's "Capital", or with the funny anties of bourgeois critics or semibourgeois revisionists, he is entertaining. brilliant, witty, and shows himself generally well posted. . . . But when Com-rade Boudin ventures into the deep waters of the more abstruse and complicated Marxian analysis, especially those of Volume III, he gives evidence of insufficient preparation and hasty reading. What Boudin in reality presents, is a the-

ory of his own, not that applied by Marx in Volume III to the "theory of competi-tion". And then I proceed to "prove" this. It seems, then, that if any one is called

upon to "vindicate his character as a Marx-ian scholar", it is Comrade Boudin himself. "If he can do that let him just go ahead and do it".—Fraternally, ERNEST UNTERMANN:

Orlando, Fig., June 4.

THE I. W. W. IN CINCINNATI. To the Editor of The Worker:-The fol-

lowing is a copy of a letter of withdrawal from the I. W. W., written by a member of Local Cincinnati, and sent a few weeks ago to one of the I. W. W. ward organiza-

"Comrades: I hereby tender my resigna-tion as a member of one of the Cincinnati branches of the Industrial Workers of the World. My reasons for so doing are the following:

following:

"While I am in hearty sympathy with the PRINCIPLES of industrialism as advecated by the Industrial Workers, and fully realize, I believe, the important part that labor properly organized on the industrial field is going to play in the great work of fitting the workers for citizenship in the coming C-operative Comomowealth, yet I am above everything else a SOCIAL IST, because I believe that capitalism will be abolished and the Co-operative Commonwealth established ONLY THRE POLYTICAL ACTION.

"I joined your organization because I

monwealth established ONLY THREE PO-LITICAL ACTION.

"I desired to help in the necessary work of solidifying the workers on the industrial field so that they might the more quickly and effectively be solidified on the political field. But I find the organization here in Cincinnati (if it may at present be called an organization) practically engaged in discrediting and disrupting the political movement, altho many of the I. W. W. members may not realize that such is the case. I believe that such tactles, if con-tinued, will finally divide the Socialist Party in Cincinnati into two or more an-ingonistic factions, each of which may de-stroy the usefulness of the other as a political factor in the work of educating

the working class and solidifying the workers on the political field.

"In other words, I believe the I. W. W. movement, in Cincinnati, at least, while professing to be an economic; and not a political organization, is really being manipulated to destroy the Socialist Party locally and turn over the remnant to the Socialist Labor Party, a political party which, up to the inception of the I. W. W. movement, was slowly dying of dry rot.

"I believe the Socialist Party is the party of the working class, and as long as I find it to be such I shall not consciously help, either directly or indirectly, to betray and disrupt it.

either directly or many districts of the cause of disrupt it.
"With my best wishes for the cause of ludustrialism which your organization professes to represent, and above all, for the cause of Socialism, I remain, traternally.
"J. H. NATHAN."

This comrade was an enthusiastic indus trial unionist, and not until he saw that in Cincinnati, at least, the I. W. W. was being so manipulated as to make it morely recruiting agency for the S. L. P. did he decide to leave that organization. Recent developments prove that Comrade Na-than's statement that the I. W. W. leaders in Cincinnati were attempting to wreck the Socialist Party was true.

A. A. LEWIS. Covington, Ky., June 11.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR KINGS COUNTY.

FOR KINGS COUNTY.

Following is a list of the branches of the Socialist Party of Brooklyn. For further information, address Fred Schaefer, Organizer. Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Av. County Committee meets second and fourth Saturdars. Executive Committee meets first and third Wednesdays, same place.

1st, 2d. 10th A. D. meets last Tuesday in the month at home of Comrade Markwalter, 41 Geld St. Org., W. W. Passage, 411 Adelphi St.

8d A. D. meets third Thursday of the month at 208 Columbia St. Org., B. Weppler, 105 President St.

4th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays, corner Myrtle and Kent Av. Org., J. C. Lipes, 815 Bedford St.

6th A. D. meets at Weber's Hall, 222 Stockton St., second and fourth Thursday.

corner Myrtle and Kent Av. Org., J. C. Lipes, SI5 Bedford St.
6th A. D. meets at Weber's Hall, 222 Stockton St., second and fourth Thursday.
Org., Alfred Peiser, S56 Willoughby Av.
7th A. D., Br. 1, meets second and fourth Mondays at 142 Bay Extreenth St. and 1106 Forty-fifth St., alternately. Org., Theo. F. Cumo, 1206 Fifty-sixth St.
7th A. D., Br. 2, meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 5011 Third Av. Org., Gilbert Blair, 500 Fifty-third St.
7th A. D. Br. 4 (Finnish) meets second and fourth Scndays at Thirty-ninth St. and New Utrecht Av. Org., Arthur Warra, 3512 Ninth Av.
8th A. D. meets third Thursday at 556

Sinth Av.

8th A. D. meets third Thursday at 556
Baitle St. Org., G. H. Lewis, 214 Carroll St.

9th A. D. meets first Sunday, 10 n. m., at
131 Inlay St. Org., Gustave Petrit, 132
Dikeman St.

Rth A. D. meets first Sunday, 10 a. m., at 131 Inlay St. Org., Gustave Petrit, 132 Dikeman St.

11th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 17 Sterling Pl. Org., Elmer Berg. 515 St. Marks Av.

12th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 325 Prospect Av. Org., B. J. Farrell, 322 Seventh Av.

13th and 14th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursday at Eckford Hall. Eckford and Calyer St. Org., Albert Pauly, 315 Metropolitan Av.

15th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 187 Montrose Av. Org., W. J. F. Haunemann, 61 Ten Fyck St.

16th and Br. 1, 18th A. D. meets second and fourth Sundays at Northern Star Hall, 1808 Fulton St., bet. Raiph and Buffalo Av. Org., John C. Holzer, 73 Truxton St.

17th A. D. meets every Wednesday at 242 Rosciusko St.

18th A. D., Br. 2, meets first and third Fridays at 12 E. Seventh St. Org., Hugo Peters, 78 F. Third St.

19th A. D. meets at Labor Lyccum, 949 Willoughby Av. Org., Alfred Hüttner, 16 Cedar St.

20th A. B. meets first and third Thurs-

Cedar St.

20th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 257 Hamburg Av., cor. Harmon St.

Org., Emil Müller, 338 Knickerbocker Av.

21st A. D., Br. 1, meets second and fourth
Wednesdays at 675 Glenmore Av. Org.,
Wm. Koenig, 340 Jamaica Av.

21st A. D., Br. 2, meets first and third
Saturdays at 43 Thatford Av. Org., B.,
Wolff, 1832 Prospect Pl.

ELECTION OF I. T. U. OFFICERS.

The June "Typographical Journal" reports the election by referendum of international officers of the I. T. U., for the two years beginning Nov. 1, 1906, as follows: President, James M. Lynch, Syracuse, 24,420; First Vice-President, John W. Hays, Minneapolis, 24,668; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W Bramwood, Denver, 24,587; Delegate to American Federation of Labor (four highest elected), Frank K. Foster, Bos ton, 25,355; Frank Morrison, Chicago, 20.371: Hugh Stevenson, Toronto, 17. 554; Michael Colbert, Chicago, 15,814; H. J. Gottlob, Newark, N. J., 14.757; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, 10,214; Trustees Union Printers' Home (four highest elected). Thomas F. Crowley, Cincinnati, 16,380; M. J. White, San Francisco, 15,252; L. C. Shepard, Grand Rapids, 11,425; T. D. Fennessy, Los Angeles, Cal., 14,376; Herbert W. Cooke, Boston, 10.,635; John Armstrong, Toronto, 11,423; P. M. Draper, Ottawa, 4,911; W. A. Wright, Dallas, 8,132; Anton J. Chramoster, Chicago, 2,388; Martin Lacher, Denver. 6,278. Agent Union Printers' Home, George P. Nichols, Baltimore, 21,018.

There were 641 unions on the rolls of the International Union on the date of election. Returns were filed by 472; of these 38 were disqualified for various reasons.

THE I. W. W. CONVENTION. The June "Industrial Worker" re-

ports a referendum being taken of the Industrial Workers of the World upon postponement of the convention called for Chicago, June 27. Thirty more local organizations in different parts of the country are reported added to the I. W. W. during the month ending May 20.

GROWTH OF GERMAN TRADE UNIONS

The following figures give the growth of German trade unions during the year:

	1914.	1905.
Building trades	245,243	310,636
Metal industry	229,995	297,968
Textile industry	51,258	77,808
Commerce and transport	63,640	79,160
Mining	80.682	105,06)
Clothing industry	59,557	75,365
Wood industry	122,275	147,418
Food industry	60,176	71.118
Walters, etc	3,025	3,908
Gardeners	3,500	4,017
Stone workers, etc	35,419	46,538
Paper industry	35,150	40,977
Polygraphic industry	59,965	68,190
Sundries	66,186	98,573
Totals	113,033	1,420,763
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3301 Third Ave. 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2011
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Second Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1439
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CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-10 N), megts first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 89th street.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Ellizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chleago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets every second Thursday in the month at 11 a.m. in the clubhouse, 206 E. 86th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LONCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Bohemian National Hall, 221 F. 75d street. L. E. Krueger, 31D E. 84th street, Recording Secretary; H. M. Stoffers, 221 E. 101st street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets every second and fourth Mon-day in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

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The address of the Financial Secre tary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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PARTY NEWS.

Comrade Brower has organized three locals in Caddo County, Okla., aggregating a membership of 38.

A referendum has been submitted to the locals of Maryland and Washington, D. C., on the initiative of Local Hagerstown, upon the advisability of forming a state organization.

The National Executive Committee dismissed the complaint against Arthur Morrow Lewis, six members voting for such action and one not voting.

N. E. C. Member Work moves that complaint against E. E. Carr be dismissed and copies of the expressions received from locals be sent to him and to the N. E. C. The National Office desires to place

Bohemian, German, and Jewish organizers in the field, and tours will be made up as soon as a sufficient number of applications are received.

The National Office has a number of

electrotypes of Comrades Moyer and Haywood, photo size, which locals can have at cost (75 cents each, delivery free), for use on advertising matter for protest meetings. National Secretary Barnes acknowl-

edges the receipt of the following for W. F. of M. Defense Fund: Protest Conference, New York City, \$300; Local Hudson County, N. J., 85; Vlaamsche Socialist Club, Boston, 85; bringing the total up to \$3,507.56; also \$1 from Sumner W. Rose, Bilox, Miss., for the San Francisco Relief Fund.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week age: James H. Brower: Oklahoma and Indian Territory, under the direction of the Terri-John Collins: Montana, under the direc-

tion of the State Committee. Isaac Cowen: June 16 to 22, Bath. S. D.; June 13 to 29, Aberdeen: June 10, Ellen

dale N. D.

Winfield R. Gaylord: Wisconsin, under the direction of the State Committee Gertrude Breslau Hunt: June 23. Nen. Albany, Ind.: June 23, 26, Bedford; June 27, 28, Columbus; June 29, 30, Indfanspo

Alex. Halonen (Finnish): June 24, Ely. Minn.; June 26, Sandstone; June 28, Min neapolis: June 29, Cokato: June 30, Minne-

a Morrow Lewis: June 24, Aspen Colo.: June 25, 26, Grand Junetion; June 25, 29, Mount Pleasant, Utah: June 30, Sait

Arthur Merrow Lewis: June 24, Cimar ron, Kas.; June 25, 26, Dodge Chy; June 27, Larned; June 28, Great Rend; June 29, Gny E. Miller: June 25 27, Washington, C.: June 28, Bethesda, Md.: June 30,

Samuel Robbins: June 24 to 27, South Bend, Ind.: June 28 to 39, LaPorte.

Hermon F. Titus: Idaho. --M. W. Wilkins: Connectiont, under the direction of the State Committee. Mother Jones: June 25, West Plains, Mo.: June 26, Thayer: June 27 to 30, Arkansas, under the direction of the State Com

Massachusetts. State Secretary Cutting has sent out a circular calling the Socialists of the state to prompt and vigorous action. He points out that many sympathiz-ers have falled to join the party organization and that some who were in it have allowed their membership to lapse; they are needed by the party should no longer postpone doing their duty to the organized movement; it is recommended that the locals appoint committees to visit such persons and get them to become active in the ranks. The State Secretary also arges that every party member subscribe for some Socialist paper, so that he may know what is going on; locals should take action to this end. Finally, he dwells on the importance of having full tickets in the field and a good fund to provide for speakers and lit-erature. The condition of the party is better than a year ago, and a resolute effort will bring great results in this

campaign. The Sandwich club has reorganlzed. The Finnish comrades have organized two more clubs and have ap-

The Dorchester Socialist Club held its regular weekly meeting Thursday. June 14. The contest for the automo bile offered by the Boston "Globe" was the chief item of interest. Gco. G. Hall reported that the Massachusetts clubs were responding to his call for votes in this contest. Clubs will therefore please put forth new energy and send in their votes to G. G. Hall. 259 Westville street, Dorchester. If ne wins the machine it, will be the property of the Dorchester club.

The national Finnish Socialist picule will be held at Peabody, Saturday, June 28. Jas. A. Wilkinson will speak in the afternoon. There will be outfoor sports. In the evening There will be a concert in the tewn hall with Ios. Spero as speaker. The grounds are on the trolley line between Salem and Lawrence, on the outskirts Salem, opposite the end of Helly

BOSTON.

The comrades of Boston will hold their semi-annual conference on Tues iny evening, June 26 in Copid Hall. and propaganda will be discussed.

Ward 7-9 Club held one of the most mecessful meetings of the year on Wednesday, June 13. There were three new members admitted, which gives the club a membership of 47. It was voted to communicate with all past members and all members in arrows and try to induce them to again be come active: Comrade Zorn spoke on the necessity of open air agitation and a committee was elected to carry on the work. Comrade Hall of the Dorchester Club was given the floor to week.

Sunday. June 24. and during his abspeak on the "Globe" auto contest, Comrade Jas. H. Maurer of Reading. sence Comrade Chase will attend to

and the work that might be done for the party with a machine thruout the state. Comrade Roewer told a number of reminiscences of his trip with Sol Fieldman in an auto and the members agreed to give Comrade Hall their support in his efforts for the party.

New Jersey.

In Newark on Tuesday evening. June 26, a meeting will be held at Socialist headquarters, 230 Washington street, for the purpose of establishing a local branch of the Arbeiter Turner Bund. Comrade Volker will address the meeting in German, and Roland B. Grom in English on the progress of gymnastics in this country. All comrades and readers of The Worker are urged to attend.

Pennsylvania.

Socialists of Erle, Pa., held their county convention last Thursday and nominated a full ticket as follows: For Congress, Jos. Wanhope: Assembly, First District, Elmer Perry; Second District, M. O'Brien; for Judge, Walter Miller; for Sheriff, Thos. J. Brown; Poor Director, Gus Holmquist; Jury Commissioner, F. J. Rappold, A strong Socialist platform was adopted and resolutions of sympathy with Comrades Mover, Haywood, and Pettibone, copies of which were sent to the gov ernors of Colorado and Idaho, and to the press. Several new members were added to the local, which is growing steadily in numbers and composition.

The Lawrence County convention is called to meet Saturday evening, June 23, in Trades Assembly Hall, New Castle, and a full ticket will be placed in the field.

PHLADELPHIA.

Open-air meetings will be held as follows: Sunday, June 24 North Plaza, City Hall, Ella Reeve Bloor. Monday, June 25-Broad and South, J. J. McKelvey, Jos. Cohen; Broad and Columbia, H. S. Pollock, E. J. Lewis; Third and Fitzwater, speakers in Jewish. Tuesday, June 26-Broad and Fairmount, D. Dallscheck, Simon Knebel; Sixty-third and Woodland, E. J. Lewis, Wednesday, June 27-Fifth and Queen, Jewish speakers; Girard and Warnock, J. J. McKelvey, E. J. Lewis; Twenty-third and Columbia, Chas. Sehl. T. Birtwistle. Thursday. June 28-Germantown and Chelten, H. S. Pollock, F. Sutcliff; City Hall Plaza, E. J. Lewis. Friday, June 29-Front and Dauphin, J. J. McKelvey, Joseph Cohen: Kensington and Clearfield. Geo. Cohen, F. Sutcliff; Kensington adn Lehigh, D. D. Dallscheck, E. J. Lewis; Germantown and Lehigh, Chas. Sehl, Beaumont Sykes.

The ratification meeting last Saturday, addressed by Comrades Maurer and Gildea, our candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Gouvernor, was very successful in spite of the heavy rain. The speakers made an excellent impression, as was proved, both by close attention paid them and by the liberality with which the audience collection and bought lit-Bucket I v.

The Jewish Branch will hold a rattfieation meeting in the New Auditorium Hall, Third and Fitzwalter street, Friday evening, June 29. This branch will also have a picule on July 7 at Washington Park. Twenty-sixth street and Alleghany avenue, the proceeds to go for the erection of a Socialist Labor Lyceun

The precifing to form a Headquarters last Sunday, was well attended and a good beginning made at Committees were chosen, which will report at a second meeting to be held July 1, 2.30 p. m., at 1305 Arch street. All party members are invited. Communications may be addresed to D. D. Dollshek at that place ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Thursday, June 21, 8 p. m., the meeting of the County_ Executive. Committee will be held at headquarters, 521 Federal street, Allegheny

Arrangements are being made to send Comrade Frank C. Hubbard of Local Braddock thru the county, to visit readers of Socialist papers and Socialist voters in an effort to induce them to join the party. He will also go into territory heretofore uncovered, making a house to house canvass, selling and distributing Socialist literature. The locals who engage him provide the literature and receive the profits from that which is sold. for the services of Comrade Hubbard are \$2 per day. No other expenses. Every local should engage him for at least two days. Apply for dates at once. He will begin work immedi-

Locals should secure the Perpetual Canipalgus Coupons as issued by the national headquarters and use them wherever possible. Apply to the State Secretary for them.

Comrade Sol Fieldman of New York will speak in this county under the auspices of the County Committee: An ndmission fee of ten cents will charged. The date and place of meetannounced next week.

Fifteen locals out of 22 reported for the month of May as follows: Paid to date, 281, owe one month, 102; owe two months, 80; owe three months 87; dues stamps sold, 400; Meetings: Business, 40; propaganda, 25. Tota members on roll, 15 locals, 550. Forty-724 Washington street. Methods for two new members were admitted further perfecting the organization during May. Financial -secretaries should make their reports promptly at the close of each month and mail them to the County Organizer before the 8th of the following month.

Don't forget the entertainment at 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Friday evening, June 22. Admission, 10 cents at the door. Proceeds for the benefit of the Campaign Fund.

. Sufficient party members are pledging themselves to pay the organizer's salary for six months and his salary has also been increased to \$15 per

our the state during August and September. Locals desiring dates will please apply to County Organizer at Terms are \$3 and expenses. Socialist stickers, 25 cents per 40.

Organizer George Williams of Local San Francisco, reports having received from various sources up to June 5, \$670.25 for relief of San Francisco Socialists.

Comrade Max Wilk, Atlanta, Ga., writes enthusiastically of the move ment's prospects there and of the efficient work being done by National Organizer J. B. Osborne. Comrade Wilk believes the National Committee should give more attention to that section, as political conditions are favorable to Socialist propaganda.

We regret having to report the death of one of our readers in Portland, Me. Charles L. Wilson, who was killed by an automobile-one more victim of the reckless arrogance of our property

Montana state organization has three organizers and speakers in the field and several others engaged for an active summer's work. Postmaster General Aylesworth of

cluding the "Appeal to Reason" from the use of the Canadian mails. The last issue of the Chicago "Socialist" was devoted especially packing house conditions and consisted of 200,000 copies, which were dis-

tributed free in the city at the cost

Canada has rescinded the order ex-

of comrades. Eugene V. Debs addressed a protest meeting of 1,500 persons at Toledo. O., on Friday, June 15, taking for his subject the Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone incarceration. Resolutions of protest were adopted by standing vote, and a collection taken up.

New York State.

At the last meeting of the State Quorum plans for the campaign were taken up and much preliminary work was disposed of. It was decided to issue...7,000 subscription lists with a proper appeal to send to locals. Plans for printing literature were made and it was decided to issue 300,000 copies of the state platform with pictures of the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; also to issue various other leaflets at once, dealing with such questions as Hearstism, the Beer Trust Exposure, Insurance Graft, Labor Legislation and the Courts, and to ask Comrades Lee, Ghent, Spargo, Mailly, London, and Sinciair to write leaflets. A committee was selected to see what could be done about issuing a handbook for speakers. General plans for agitation were outlined for the summer work and the following speakers were decided upon, most of whom have agreed to put in some time in the state: Guy Miller, Charles Vanderporten, John Collins, James F. Carey, M. W. Wilkins, Sol Fieldman. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Dan A. White, and Geo. H. Goebel.

Comrade Vanderporten_will be sent thru the state on an organizing tour in August and September.

Alexander Rosen of New York City will start out in the early part of July making the following places: July 2, New Rochelle: July 3, Yonkers; July 4, Haverstraw; July 5, Peekskill; July 6, Newburgh; July 7, Kingston; July 9, Catskill; July 10, Albany; July 11, Watervilet: July 12, Troy; July 13, Johnstown; July 14, Gloversyille; July 16, Utica: July 17, Rome; July 18, Oneida; July 19, Syracuse; July 20, Auburn: July 21, Seneca Falls; July 22, Geneva; July 24, Rochester; July 25. Buffalo.

Comrade Kirkpatrick has been booked for the following dates: July 20. New Rochelle; July 21, Yonkers; July 23. Middletown; July 24, Port Jervis; July 25, Kingston; July 26, Schenectady; July 27, Johnstown; July 28, Gloversville; July 30, Utica; July 31, Syracuse: Aug. 1, Auburn; Aug. 2 Rochester; Aug. 3, Buffalo.

John C. Chase, candidate for Governor, will start out thru the state July 10, beginning at Corning and working west to Buffalo ,thence back along the line of the New York Central to Albany and down the Hudson to New York: His first tour will end about Aug. 18. Dates for locals will be announced later.

Comrade Miller will probably be stated out Aug. 1 at Buffalo to go thru the southwestern section of the state, thence thru the central part to Auburn and from there to the north ern end of the state and finish up on Aug. 16 in New York City, where he will work in the local campaign.

A full list of speakers with dates will be sent out by the State Secretary in the near future and it is hoped that every local will realize the importance of giving prompt attention and co-operation to the State

Committee's plans. The attention of the locals is called to the fact that this is Congressional election year and that a candidate should be nominated in every district in the state. A circular letter will be soon sent to locals regarding this part of the campaign.

New York City.

The General Committee meets on Saturday evening, June 23; at 243 E. 84th street. Important matters regarding the campaign will be discussed.

Comsades are reminded that Sanday, June 24, has been set aside as the party day at the New York Labor Temple Fair and it is the duty of every member to be there that day and bring with him his friends and family so as to insure a large at-tendance. The admission is 10 cents and there will be plenty of amusement for young and old.

Organizer U. Solomon will be out of town for two weeks beginning with Sunday, June 24, and during his ab-

such correspondence as needs imme-

diate attention. Districts or individuals still holding tickets for the picnic are requested to make immediate settlement. Those who have no time to call at the headquarters may send their remittances by mail to Financial Secretary U. Solomon, 66 E. Fourth street.

Very few districts have yet ordered campaign banners. Those in charge of the open-air meetings in the various districts are reminded that the organizer will order banners only for such districts as apply to him. The cos of a campaign banner is \$1.50.

The Executive Committee has or dered 5,000 copies of a leaflet written by A. A. Lewis, the author of 'So cialism Txplained." new leastet is "1776-1906: Some Fourth of July Observations," and i is very appropriate for distribution on or about July 4. The leaflets can be had free of charge from the Or

ganizer. The City Executive Committee, a its meetings of June 11 and 18 transneted the following business: At the former meeting, J. C. Frost was seated as delegate from the Harlem Agitation Committee. The First Agita tion District reported an indoor meet ing arranged on the East Side for June 27 to open the campaign. The Second and Murray Hill Districts reported on the reapportionment of their respective districts for agitation purposes, with a view toward making a combination. The Harlem Agitation District reported instructing delegate to request that the boundaries of the agitation district should include the 17th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 26th, 28th, 30th, and 31st. The West Side Agitation District was not represented and the Broax reported no meeting. The delegates of the Yorkville Agitation District having been absent for three consecutive meetings, the seat was declared vacant. The following recommendations in regard to boundaries of Agitation Districts will be submitted to the General Committee: First Agitation District, to be composed of all the Jewish speaking districts of the lower East Side, including 2d, 4th, "th, and 8th. Second District, name to be decided later, to be a combination of the old Murray Hill and Second, to be composed of new 3d east of Broadway, 10th, 12th, 14th, and 16th, that part of the new 25th east of Fifth avenue and that part of new 27th east of Fifth avenue. Yorkville Agitation District to be com-posed of 18th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 26th, 28th, also new 29th east of Fifth avenue. West Side Agitation District to include the 1st, western part of new 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, and 15th and the western part of the 25th, 27th, and 29th. Harlem District to be composed of the 17th, 19th, 21st, 23d, and Manhattan part of the 30th and 31st. Bronx Agitation District to include all above the Harlem River. A motion was carried that the financial matters

pare lists of membership in various districts, the intention being to have members belong to the organization of the district in which they reside; that receipts so far for the San Francisco relief fund are \$45, with some returns yet to be made; that very few speakers have responded to appeal for speakers for outdoor meetings, and that there is also some apathy on the part of the districts, few having stated when and where they desire to have meetings. Reported having written to National Secretary for out-oftown speakers; also that he has on hand a new supply of transfer cards to meet the demand caused by new apportionment; has written to the proprietor of Sulzer's Westchester Park in regard to the piculc next year. The Organizer was granted a leave of absence for two weeks, beginning day, June 25: Was authorized to make arrangements for a ratification meeting in Cooper Union early in September. A motion was carried that comrades be requested, in making contr Russian Revolutionary butlons to Fund, to send them to the International Secretary, in order that such amounts may be divided among different sections and not be given to one only. The financial report for May showed a balance of \$86.65.

of the assembly districts, in complying

with new apportionment, should be

left in the hands of the districts. The

Organizer reported that he would pre-

The annual outing of the Harlem Socialist Club at the Pallsades last Sunday was well attended and a great success, despite the threatening weather all day. The comrades gathered in Bluff Grove and a social time was had. In the afternoon an impromptu concert was held with Comrades Van Name, Burrowes, Schwartz, Jones, and others as entertainers. Comrade Jones is an English comrade recently arrived and his singing of 'The Red Flag' evoked great enthu-

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Local New York will open its openair campaign next week and has arranged the following schedule of meet-

ERIDAY, JUNE 22. 20th A. D. (old 28th)-N. E. corner Eightleth St. and Pirst Av. Jas. G. Kanely,

Win. Kerlin. 10th A. D. (old 14th)-N. E. corner of Tenth St. and Second Av. Alex. Rosen, Sam Edelstein in English, L. Lore in Ger-SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

oth A. D. fold 11th -N. W. corner Thirty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. John Mullen, J. G. Dobsevag:

ilst A. D.—S. W. comer One Hundred
and Fwenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av.

MONDAY, JUNE 25. ad A. D. (West Side)—N. W. corner of Riccoker and Thompson Sts. Patrick H. Donahue, J. Fox.

SdrA. D. (East Side)-N.W. corner Fourth

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

6th A. D. (old 16th)-N. E. corner Fifth t. and Avenue C. J. G. Dobsevage, Wm. 11th A. D. (old 15th)-N. E. corner Forty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. Peter E.

Burrowes, Thos. J. Lewis. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

9th A. D. (old 11th) -N. E. corner Thirty lighth St. and Eighth Av. John Mullen, Alex. Rosen. 21st A. D. (new)-N. E. corner One Hun-

dred and Thirty-fifth St. and Fifth Av. J. G. Dobsevage, Sam Edelstein. THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

16th A. D. (old 22d)-N. E. corper Fortydxth St. and First Av. I. Phillips, Sam Edelstein.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

10th A. D. (old 14th)-N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Jas. G. Kanely, Wm. Kerlin. 20th A. D. (old 28th)-N. E. corner First

St. and First Av. Patrick H. Donahue, Alex. Rosen.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30. S. W. corner One Hundred and Twentyfifth St. and Seventh Av. John Mullen

Sam Edelstein.
32d A. D. (old 34th)-N. E. corner One

Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. I. Phillips, Thos. J. Lewis.

SAYS HE WAS MISQUOTED.

W. B. Killingbeck says he was misquoted by Comrade Kearns last week. The words you will be compelled to accept our propo-sition, and when that day comes Daniel De Leon will be found triumphantly leading the procession." He says his words reall were: "There has been as yet no intelliits, but simply an appeal to prejudice; soon er or later you will be compelled to do so or find DeLeon marching at the head o a militant Socialist movement AND NO ONE WILL BE MORE SORRY THAN

THE TEMPLE OF HUMANITY.

We build the temple of the earth The minster of the church to be; A home of thankfulness and mirth, Grave chant and joyful minstrelsy,

The late-born lasting house of Truth We fashion in the land of lies, For children of the age of ruth, When men have grown a little wise.

Tis founded on the hearts of men. With women's sighs its walls are filled. Oh, what gain have the builders then? Yea, with their very lives they build. In dreams we see the people throng,

The mighty organ tones we hear, As thru the aisles, with dance and song, They bring the offerings of the year. And tell of happy labors past. Their work and winnings both they praise,

And thru the columned arches vast They sing the worth of peaceful days. From 'broidered flags, the sacred dend, From carven stone and scriptured brass, The memory of their presence shed,

As the calm light from storied glass. And now the music waits awhile, I see the joyful people pause; A whisper runs thru nave and aisle: "Think of the martyrs of the cause!"

And to the happy eyes of them A look of sadness comes, and list!

The song becomes a requiem; -F. J. Shaw, in Labour Leader.

YOUR CHILD'S CHANCE IN LIFE

To-day one of your sons is born. He lies means, with little education, and with less lelsure. The favored child of the capitalist is borne up by every circumstances, as or the eagle's wings. The problem of to-day is how to make the chances of the two as equal as possible; and before this move ment stops, every child born in America must have an equal chance in life.—Wen-

The Yarkville Agitation Committee holds a special meeting on Saturday, June 23, at 243 E. Eighty-fourth st. All delegates should be present. E. RAMM, Sec'y.

624 East 185th.-Any comrade looking for comfortable home; convenient location, terms moderate; please call. 1161

WANTED.—A comrade or Socialist sym-pathizer, at present unemployed, to dis-tribute circulars in Brooklyn for the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference. For terms, address Wm. Mackenzic, 677 De

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