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VOL. XVI.-NO. 18.

NEW YORK, JUNE 30, 1906.

WORSE THAN IN IRELAND.

American Capitalists Outdo British Landlords. .

Writer in "United Mine Workers' Journal" Tells of Outrages Committed by State Constabulary Under Eviction Law in the Coal Fields

The Worker commented editorially last week upon the defamation of Michael Davitt's memory perpetrated by Bourke, Cockran delivering the principal oration at a New York meeting held in honor of the dead worker for labor and freedom. It appears that the same thing was done in Philadelphia upon a similar occasion when another heroic worker for freedom for Ireland (with his mouth) indulged in eloquent depiction of the wrongs of Ireland and the part Davitt played in trying to right them. There is a class of demagog, uncommon to no single nationality, who are ardent champions of liberty elsewhere, and especially their parent country, but who are singularly blind to the existence in this country of the very conditions which they protest against in far-off hands. These are what James F. Carey once aptly called "long distance heroes". Perhaps no other race is so afflicted by this class as the Irish, which seems pecularily susceptible to the influence of the adventurers of whom Cockran

An article from the "United Mine Workers' Journal", by Patrick Gilday, President of District 2, U. M. W. of (Clearfield district, Pa.), Illustrates this point very clearly and gives an insight into conditions in Pennsylvania sufficient to show that orators need not go away from home to find themes for their eloquent beseechments on be half of liberty; but we know that the Cockrans, Ryans, and others of like ilk, mostly for mercenary reasons, are deaf, blind, and dumb to that which the ruling class of the United States

desires not to be beard, seen or spoken of. Mr. Gilday writes as follows:
"I read in the Philadelphia 'North American' of June 5 a tribute paid to the memory of Michael Davitt by that great champion of liberty, M. J. Byan of Philadelphia, in which he related the sufferings of Michael Davitt and his family; how his mother was evicted from their Irish home when he was a baby, and how that mother, the same awful night of the eviction, in a stable and without human aid, gave birth to another child; how the same mother afterward begged bread in the streets of Manchester for her little family, exiled from country and home. The burning words of Mr. Ryan brought tears to the eyes of the tensely listening

Mothers Left to Die.

"This, no doubt, was a sad tale to listen to; but if the noble and elegant Ryan would make a visit to Jefferson, Indiana, and Armstrong Counties he would see scenes enacted there that would stagger humanity. Two weeks ago he would have seen a woman evicted who, in a stable and without human aid, gave birth to a child three hours after being evicted; he would have seen women who had given birth to children but three or four days before being evicted, thrown out from their homes to the roadside and left there to die-as far as the inhuman copporation was concerned—and where they would in all probability have died had it not been for the kindness of charitable neighbors who gave them food and shelter. All this happened in the glorious, free state of I nusyl-vania, with 'Pennypacker's Cossacks' present to assist in the eviction if call-

The civilized world blessed the great Hugh Sutherland of the 'North American' when he started his crusade against atrocious conditions in Ireland; when he told in glowing and burning words how the people in Ireland were evicted because they refused to pay higher rents to absence landlordism. If Mr. Sutherland could but visit the mining camps of the Rochester & Pittsburg and the J. & C. coal cominles he could tell to the world a story quite as sad; of how men and en and innocent children are ruth lessly thrown by the wayside because they will not submit to the dictation of the bosses, that they may increase the already overflowing coffers of an absentee land ownership, known as the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal Corporation, some of whose stockholders have never seen these coal mines, but draw princely incomes from the sweat and blood of the down-trodden miners who are compelled by circumstances to labor in their mines, and who have the service of the 'Cossacks' to whip the miners into line, while the tax-payers of this great state foot the bills.

The Cossacks at Work.

Several cases can be quoted where the 'Cossacks' have entered the sancti-ty of the family and with oaths and blows torn the father and the son from the bosom of the family, all because they will not submit to the terms of corporation. They have invaded

private property and held up the father and searched him for arms, without warrant, and have dragged him before a justice of the peace on the trumped-up charge of 'carrying deadly weapons', and when taken before the justice of the peace all that could be found on the man was a common pocketknife. These so-called 'guardians of the peace' have been known to enter houses and crub men with the butts of their revolvers, handcuff them and take them to Indiana town on a charge of 'disorderly conduct'.

"O, how our blood boils with indignation when we read of the crueities of the Russian Cossacks, of the evictions in Ireland, of the treatment of the Armenians by the cruel Turk! Come, my friends, to Punxsutawney and we can point out to you scenes of brutality that would not be tolerated in Russia, Turkey or any other country in the world. Bring your kodaks along and take some snapshots, of men, women and children lying by the roadside on the only beds available the green grass-while the rain pours down; men, women and children, as many as eight in a family, occupying tents 10x12 feet; men being denied the right to attend divine service because the church is built on corporation property; citizens being denied the right to travel to the United States postoffice for their mail; thugs brought from Philadelphia-Tenderloin' cruits, some of whoir should be in the penitentiary—armed with Winchesters and walking side by side with 'Pennypacker's Cossacks' to protect the socalled 'sacred rights of property', who are willing and ready to sacrifice human life at the nod of their master, the absentee landowner.

"Why talk of what they do in Turkey or in Russia when we have a worse state of affairs at home?

Murdered by Thugs.

"The State Constabulary are being used as private watchmen as well as Cossach patrols. At Superintendent Calloway's residence in Adrian, Jefferson County, two or more of the state police are detailed as private guards. The next legislative move should be to furnish the operators with valets and their private cars with cooks and wait-

"In the early morning of June 1906, the State Constabulary, mine officlais and strike-breakers, under the direction of the J. & C. Coal and Iron Company, at Earnest, which is a branch of the Rochester & Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company, murderously fired upon a body of citizens number ing about one hundred, led by a brass band composed largely of boys, the youngest being thirteen years of age, and shot six of the men in the parade. one of whom, Nicola Macher, died within a short time. Five others were wounded, Macher and the others seriously wounded all being shot in the back.

"The verdict of the coroner's jury sitting on the body of Nicola Macher, in the boro of Indiana, Indiana County, on June 14, 1906, is as follows:

"We find that Mr. Nicola Macher dled from a gunshot wound received while marching thru the village of Earnest in a parade headed by a brass band on the morning of Friday, June 8, 1906; that the said Nicola Macher, with the others in the parade, was an orderly, sober body of men marching on the highway; that the shooting was done by sheriff's deputies, police offior officers of the coal company; that owing to the insufficient evidence jury cannot determine who fired the shot that caused the death of Nicola Macher.'

COSSACKS AT WORK.

Not in Russia, But in Pennsylvania Fire at Random Into a Crowd of Strike Sympathizers.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 26.-A pla toon of the State Constabulary, which is on duty in this city in connection with the street car strike, fired into a crowd to-night and injured a boy. Two men had been arrested and the policeman started with them toward the jall, a half block away. A crowd of 2,000 persons quickly gathered and some stones were thrown. In the confusion one of the men under arrest escaped. The police turned and fired a shot into the air and then fired low into the crowd. A bullet struck Harry R. Winkle, a 13-year-old boy, in th leg. He was taken to a hospital. Chief of Police Bower arrived at the jail as the State Police brought in the other The two men who were acprisoner. cused of firing the shots were locked up and charges will be preferred against them, but unless the workers show more class consciousness than usual it is to be expected that the Cossacks will be vindicated.

_ MUCH-NEEDED LAWS.

The seventeenth Miners' Interns tional Congress at its session in Lon-don, England, on June 6, adopted mous demanding the passage of laws totally prohibiting the employment of women in the mining industry, the employment of children under le years of age, and the employment of boys under 16 years of age in underground work. These motions were

GILDEA ACCEPTS.

Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania.

Coal Miner Nominated by Socialist Party Tells Why He Is Glad to Make the Fight-Only Hope Against Cap-Italist Tyranny.

READING, Pa., June 22.-Charles P. Gildea, who was chosen by the So-cialist convention in Allegheny as the party's candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has signified his acceptance in the following letter:

State Committee, Socialist Party of Pennsylvania.

"Comrades:-Your letter notifying ne that I was chosen as the candidate of the Socialist Party of the state of Pennsylvania for the office of Lieu tenant-Governor received, and in reply I desire to state that I feel that I have no alternative but to accept. I would be unworthy of membership in a class conscious political party such as the Socialist Party if I would even hesitate in accepting.

"The nomination I do not regard as an exemplary honor because a true Socialist, let him be ever so humble, cannot have his self-importance exaggerated by a nomination for a political office. I view it as a duty, which seldom falls to the lot of any Socialist and which may fall upon any Socialist. I cheerfully accept.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the class which the Socialist Party is organized to overthrow, the capitalist class, controls all the powers of government, all the means of life, and nearly all the avenues of disseminating knowledge, and that they make every Socialist a mark for all the calumny and abuse they are capable of hurling, it is indeed a consolation to know that very seldom does a Socialist falter when called on to do his duty. This is an indication that any service rendered to the party is regarded as a pleasure and not a sacrifice as many who are on the outside view it.

"I firmly believe that those who view Socialism in a friendly manner and have a knowledge of the class struggle that is soing on between the working class and the capitalist class and who fail to actively participate in the So cialist movement because they fear they would be making a great sacrifice are making a far greater sacrifice by their apathy and silent approbation of the capitalist system, which requires such a terrible sacrifice daily from every member of the working class. The hope that inspires a Socialist in his work is a far greater pleasure than to silently and cowardly assent to a perpetuation of the capitalist system of production and all the atrociousness that is a necessary adjunct of capital-

The One Great Obstacle.

"If the Socialist Party had not a definite working program with the complete emancipation of the working class from the thralls of the rich capitalist class as its goal, there might not be such a great reason for pleasure in being a member of the party. But where a person fully understands the Party and the degree of material happiness that awaits the working class by the fulfillment of that mission, in-stead of poverty and the fear of poverty that now prevalls, and from which springs all misery and wretchedness which is now their lot, and that the greatest obstacle we have to overcomis the ignorance that now enslaves our class, it should indeed be regarded as an earnest duty on the part of every Socialist to do our utmost to enlighten them as to the tremendous power they possess and their superior importance as a class, in order that the powers of government and industry may be wrested from the present capi talistic owners by united class-conscious action at the ballot-box.

"In accepting this nomination, want it understood that the office of Lieutenant-Governor has no allure-ments-for me. That the triumph of the working class thru the Socialist Party will give me a splendid opportunity to eke out an existence in vocation I had been engaged in previous to being employed by a labor organization.

"The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania has an excellent opportunity during the coming year, to awaken the wage slaves of the mines, mills, factories, etc., to the importance of severing their connection with all capitalisic parties and joining the only political party of the working class, THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Capitalist Tyranny in Pennsylvania.

"During recent years the capitalists who control our state government have riveted the chains of slavery more tightly around the working class thru the passage of the most drastic legis-lation ever enacted in the history of

"Not being satisfied with having the state legislature vote an the valuable franchises of the state into their possession, and passing such other laws supported by the American delegates. as would cuable them to secure control

of the municipalities so that their reign of plunder might be unlimited, the last regular session of the legislature, at the instigation of the capitalist class passed such bills as will cause the working class to tremble before they would dare to protest against the op-pression of their industrial masters.

"The passage of the law providing for an armed soldiery to be stationed in our midst when there is no fear of foreign invasion, and the appropriation of the sum of \$400,000 to maintain and equip the soldiers with the most modern death-dealing weapons in the face of the fact that the facilities for edu cating the children were sadly in need of funds, should be sufficient cause for every member of the working class to take a decided stand not only against all Republican parties, but every other political party that refused to denounce such iniquitous legislation.

"When the struggle between that branch of wage slaves known as coa miners and that wing of the capitalist class known as coal operators, assumed the aspect of a strike in April last, the valuable services these soldiers are capable of rendering to the capitalists in their efforts to defeat the working class, was clearly demonstrated at Mount Carmel where, without provocation, 22 of the soldiers discharged two volleys into a gathering of strikrs, wounding 19 and terrorizing the entire community. Had the strike in the authracite region continued, it is safe to assert that the valuable assistance the coal operators would have received from the soldiers would have contributed largely to the defeat of the striking miners and the complete annihilation of the United Mine Work ers of America, and in fact, every form of open protest against brutal

tyranny for some years to come.

"The Trespass Law and the Eviction Law only add to the iniquitous legis lation passed by the last legislature in the interest of the capitalist class and against the working class. The dire ful effects of the Eviction Law were not clearly shown because the strike ended so soon, but the Trespass Law served the capitalists who own the coal mines in good stead. Its beneficient results to the coal operators were clearly shown when some of the poor down-trodden slaves of the mine went on land owned by the coa companies for the purpose of trying to induce some members of our class to cease scabbing. They were arrested by the Coal and Iron Police for violating the Trespass Law and given the alternative of paying a fine of \$10 and all costs in the case or serving one day in fall for every dollar of fine or costs, which if not paid, meant a term in prison of at least 16 days.

All Old Parties Stand Together.

"Since the passage of such nefarious legislation, every capitalist political party in Pennsylvania, which includes the Prohibitionist, both wings of the Republican party, and their ally the Democratic party, have held state conventions, nominated candidates and framed platforms, and all with equal precision have approved of such legislation against the working class by refraining to utter one word in con-demnation thereof. This emphasizes the fact that they are in favor of the present capitalistic reign of plunder and are not opposed to working class degradation.

"In contrast with their attitude stands the platform adopted and the tion of the Socialist Party, held in the city of Allegbeny, May 20 to 22. Every member of the working class should note the action taken by that conver

tion. "If there is any doubt in the mind of any member of the working class as to the political party that represents the interests of the working class after such a horrible contrast, it only exaggerates his own ignorance on politica questions and is proof that the Socialists have cause for incessant work.

"The so-called Labor parties that are being launched by persons who, no doubt, have the welfare of the working class at heart, are absolutely unneces sary here in Pennsylvania, where the Socialist Party, whose principles mean all for the working class, has had an organization for years and has by constant agitation increased its vote from 4,000 in 1900 to 21,000 in 1904.

"The Socialist Party invites discussion as to the principles it advocates thru investigation of its literature, and hopes by this means to arouse the wage-slaves and rescue them from the nfluences that are now degrading

"In conclusion, I' desire to expres my appreciation of the confidence re-posed in me by the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, in nominating me as its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor and I express the hope that at no period of my life will any action of mine toward the working class give it cause to regret this action. And in the event of my election or defeat my actions shall be in the future as in the past: The interests of the working class and the working class only .-Yours, fraternally, "CHARLES P. GILDEA".

"Coaldale, Pa.

A GOOD WORD AT LAST.

One thing can be said for the insurance companies under the old extravagnat man agement. They gave away good blotters Somerville Journal.

TO JUDGE SMITH.

Western Federation Gives Him Plain Talk.

Convention at Denver Sends Letter to Idaho Judge, Setting Forth the Abuse of Justice in Moyer-Haywood Case and Calling Him To Account.

By a unanimous vote the annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners in session at Denver, June 13, ordered the following letter sent to Judge Smith of Caldwell, Ida., who is largely responsible for the unlawful and outrageous treatment of Comrades Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone: "Hon Frank Smith:-

"We, a committee duly appointed by the delegates assembled in the four teenth annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners, beg leave to submit to you a brief statement relative to the cases of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A Pettibone, which are now pending in your court in Canyon county, state of Idaho.

"You are probably aware of the fact that these men who are now held in custody by the sheriff of Ada county were extradited from the state of Colo rado by methods that would reflect no credit upon the official barbarism that disgraces the history of Cossackridden Russia.

"They were selzed in the darkness of night by the official kidnappers of Idaho and Colorado, and thruthe collusion of the governors of two sovereign states, placed upon board a special train, and were guarded by a military escort, reinforced by Pinker ton hirelings, until they were landed behind the walls of a state bastile.

"They were devied the right to communicate with friends or attorneys, and denied a hearing in the courts the state in which they were rest denis.

"This outrage was committed by men who wear the badge of authority and who have sworn to uphold the law and the constitution.

"Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were forced to endure the solitude of imprisonment behind the walls of an institution that your state has built for convicted felons. Without the introduction of evidence to convict and without a trial, these men who were presumed in the eyes of the law to be innocent until proven guilty, were remanded to a penal institution as the a verdict had been rendered and a jury found them guilty as charged in the indictment.

You are aware of the fact that an aroused public demanded that they should be released from the penitentiary; and the a coterie identified with the prosecution, clamored that they remained incarcerated behind the walls of a states' prison, yet the humane voice of a just but indignant people prevailed, and these men, who are the victims of corporate persecution were released from their cells of solitude and committed to fine care of a sheriff, who has shown that his breast carries a human heart, and is disposed to treat these victims with that humanity accorded to every man who has not been convicted of a crime.

"These men have been deprived of their liberty since the 17th of last February. They were ready for an immediate trial, and when your court opened on the 29th day of May these men entertained the hope that the opportunity had come at last for them to vindicate their honor as American citizens and demonstrate to the world that no blood-stained brand of a Cain crimsoned their brows.

"But their hopes were blasted when the prosecution, not ready for trial, and fearing to disclose its hand, raise the pretext that an action was pend ing in the Supreme Court of the United States, asking for a ruling upon the legality of the manner in which Mover. Haywood and Pettibone were extra dited, and that this anticipated ruling from the highest tribunal of the na tion, might nullify any trial which might take place in any court in the state of Idaho.

"It is strange and singular that the prosecution on the 29th of May be came alarmed, when this same prose cution showed no fear or timidity on the 17th of February, when these men were seized by official vultures and denied every right that is guaranteed by law and the constitution.

That the extradition was unlawful and nothing more or less than bruta kidnapping, is recognized by Mr. Borali, the associate counsel of the prosecution when he made the fol lowing statement before the Supremo Court of the state of Idaho: 'It was necessary to proceed summarily and in the manner followed by the officers of the two states, in order to get the prisoners within the jurisdiction of the courts of Idaho "That the extradition was recog

nized as contrary to the statute laws and in conflict with the constitution of the United States is admitted in a letter written by Governor McDonald to C. J. Lamb of Dryden, Michigan wherein he says: "There are United States laws governing this matter, but, aside from this, the governors of the various states, at a convention of the various states, at a convention of the various states. They didn't have to live. A man may have to pay a price for living which makes it not worth while—Fellowship.

TUNNEL WORKERS' LIVES vs. TUNNEL OWNERS' PROFITS.

At almost the same hour last week, sign of relief for the tunnel workers, that a coroner's jury, after an investi- For a few days their conditions occugation, made a report censuring the contractors having in charge the digging of the Pennsylvania tunnel under | dence and the suffering workers are the East River for failure to provide necessary precautions to protect the workmen, a "blow out" occurred in the tunnel which caused the death by strangling of two men and the injury of others.

The coroner's report was unequivocal in its terms of denunciation of the contractors. The fatal "blow out" came as substantiation of the report. Within five days after the report was published ten men were carried out of the same tunnel suffering with the 'bends", the terrible calsson disease which afflicts tunnel workers. The coroner's recommendation that air gauges, restrictions in passing locks and better medical attention be provided, had been ignored.

The tunnel workers are protesting against these conditions. A union committee has visited Mayor McCleilan, who promised to "consult the Corporation Counsel". The mayor has since gone to Europe for a rest.

It was suggested to the tunnel workers that District Attorney Jerome might do something. Mr. Jerome is now on a fishing trip, also taking a rest.

These two powerful officials, elected by working class votes, must not be denied recreation as relief from their exhausting labors.

Meanwhile there appears to be no

the United States laws, and which are

followed by most of the governors, and

this state is particular that these rules be followed in all their details.'

"If the governors of the states of this Union can adopt rules that assas-

dnate the laws of the states and make

a corpse of the constitution of the na-tion, then the time is drawing nigh

when the eyes of the people must be opened to the danger that is threatened

by the arbitrary despotism of official

declares that: 'It was necessary to pro-

ceed summarily,' he is giving utter-

ance to a sentence that will shake

the confidence of the people in the in-

tegrity of men who have sworn that

the majesty of the law should be up-

county fail are ready for trial, and

the United States statutes, guarantee

by a pretext that has been raised by

the prosecution, and when the defense

asked that the imprisoned men be

liberated on bonds, the prosecution

again raised a protest and the court de-

nied them bail, basing the ruling upon

a decision that was handed down from

a court in California.
"Has it ever occurred to your honor

that the decision of the California court might not be infallible?

right judge, deny ball to men in Colo-

rado who are prominent and powerful

in financial and commercial circles.

who were kidnapped in Colorado and

brought to Idaho and arraigned in your

court for trial, and when the prosecu

tion asked for a continuance or post-

ponement, would you remand these prominent giants in the world of

finance and commerce to jail, basing your denial of bonds on a California

"We are told that we are equal be

fore the law, and that the courts are

the bulwarks of American liberty,

and if this be true, we trust that you

will reconsider your ruling and admit

these men to bonds, so that they and

the great mass of callous-handed mil-

lions of this country, will feel that justice has not yet fled from the ju-

Secretary Friedland and Treasurer

Romm of the Russian Social Demo-

cratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following con-

tributions for the Russian revolution

Br. 7, Local Essex Co., S. P. Newark, N. J., \$2; Dr. John Guttman, \$25; Br. 5, Franco-Belgian, Local Passale Co., Pat-erson, N. J. \$1,65; Kraskow, per Rubhow, Newark, \$15; Br. M. R. \$1); H. Sebel, \$5; per 'Volkszeltung', \$73,50; previously ac-knowledged, \$9,228,46, total to June 25, \$9,201.61.

Contributions should be sent and

hecks or orders made payable to

teenth street, New York City.

Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 2003 E. Fif-

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

dictary of the state of Idaho."

AMERICAN AID FOR

court decision?

"Would you, as an honest and up-

"Their trials have been postponed

the statute laws of Idaho, as well as

"These men, who are now in Ada

held and maintained.

them an immediate trial.

"When Mr. Borah of the prosecution

anarchists.

pied some prominent space in the daily press. Now murder cases take preceforgotten. They might never exist for all the great public, the intelligent public, the warm-hearted, thoughtful, patriotic public, cares.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Only from their class do the workers receive sympathy and consideration. Only out of their class will come salvation from the conditions to which wage slavery condemns them.

Under the present industrial system profits are supreme, human life (working class life, that is) is cheap, and the individual enrichment towers above the social welfare.

The Socialist Party proclaims the urgency of a better system, first, for the sake of the working class itself, and ultimately for the whole of humanity. Pending that system, no other administration but that of a Socialist working class could or would enforce upon the capitalist class such conditions as would ensure the tunnel workers, and other producers, safety and protection while attempting to obtain a livelihood.

Only a Socialist working class administration, because other administrations are but instruments in the hands of the profit-taking class, while a Socalist working-class administration would be an instrument in the hands of those who compose it, and who direct and control it in the interest of their own class.

held several years ago, adopted rules SOCIALISTS ACT ON NEW CITY CHARTER.

Spokesmen to Our Party in Chicago Will Present Our Ideas on City Government Before Charter Com-

CHICAGO, June 13.—The Socialist Party has not overlooked the opportunity for propagating its principles and possibly also affecting some immediate improvement in the conduct of municipal affairs presented by the movement for the adoption of a new city charter. A charter convention has been held and committees appointed to prepare a draft of a charter for submission. The Central Committee of our party has delegated a number of comrades to appear before these committees to present the Socialist position on various subjects of municipal activity and urge the incorporation of our ideas into the new charter. State Secretary J. S. Smith, C. L. Breckon, William B. Lloyd, M. H. Taft, E. H. Winston, James B. Smiley, Seymour Stedman, May Wood Simons, Thomas J Morgan, A. M. Simons, Mrs. Corinne Brown, Joseph M. Patterson, and Carl Strover are the comrades chosen as spokesmen. While it is not expected that any considerable portion of our demands will be adopted, the hearings will give an excellent chance for us to get our ideas before the public; and points may be gained or, at least, some reactionary schemes blocked by the

COVERNMENT SWEATING.

vigilance of our representatives

CHICAGO, June 22.-Henry Knaus, secretary of Local Union No. 61 of the United Garment Workers of America. has written to the President charging that a manufacturing company of Racine, Wis., is employing hundreds of little girls in the manufacture of army uniforms. Mr. Knaus says the Government is actively supporting child labor in its most offensive form.

SWISS SOCIALISTS STRIKING VICTORY

The renetionary majority in the Municipal Council of Chant-de-Fonds recently unseated the two Socialist members on account of their activity in the movement against militarism and the use of the militia to break strikes. The party made a strong protest against this high-handed action, but without effect. When the regular election came on soon after, however, our party scored heavily. Besides returning the two men who had been ousted, we elected eight other Socialists, giving us ten members instead of two in the Council.

COOLIE LABOR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

According to Mr. J. Wood, General Secretary of the Transvaal Miners' Association, miners' wages have been steadily reduced since the coming in of the Chinese contract laborers. Abundant supplies of Kaffir labor are obtamable, and a decline in the proportion of skilled labor to unskilled has set in, amounting in the last month to 3,772 less skilled white men than would have been employed under the

Morris Hillquit, the American Delegate, Reports to the National Committee.

Party.

Dear Comrades .- In submitting this, my second report, of the work and proceedings of the International Socialist Bureau, I can do no better than to give a brief summary of the proceedings of the Bureau at its last regular meeting.

The meeting was held in Brussels in the month of March, and I did not personally attend it.

I received a copy of the minutes of the proceedings but a short time ago. Hence the delay in my report.

REPRESENTATION AND VOTING IN CONVENTIONS AND BUREAU.

The question of the basis of representation and mode of voting in international Socialist conventions and bureau meetings which had occupied the attention of the Bureau for the past year, was disposed of by the adoption of the following set of resolutions:

The following organization: shall be admitted to the international conventions:

"A. All associations which adhere to the essential principles of Socialism: the socialization of the means of production and exchange; the international union and action of the working class, and the Socialist conquest of the powers of government by the proletariat organized as a class party.

"B. All organizations which, while they do not directly take part in the political movement, stand on the basis of the class struggle and recognize the necessity of political action, legislative and parliamentary.

A. The associations and organizations of 'each nationality form one section, which passes upon the admis sibility of all associations and organizations of that nationality.

"If any association or organization is not admitted by the section of its nationality, it has the right to appeal to International Socialist Bureau, ose decision on the matter is final.

"B. The secretary of each affiliated party or the national committee of the affiliated organizations in each country, where such national commit tee is constituted, shall transmit to the various Socialist organizations of their respective countries, the invitations to take part in the international conventions and the resolutions adopted by the International Socialist Bureau,

'C. The text of all motions must be in possession of the Bureau at least four (4) months before the date fixed for the international congress, and dis-tributed by the Bureau one month after their receipt. No new resolutions will be accepted, distributed or discussed if they have not been submitted in the manner above indicated, except matters of urgency. The International Socialist Bureau is alone competent to decide upon the question of urgency All amendments or resolutions should be submitted to the international So cialist Bureau in writing, and the Bureau will decide whether such amend ments are admissible or whether they merely attempt to introduce new reso lutions under the guise of amendment

"3. The method of voting in international conventions shall be determined by the following rules:

The vote shall be by delegates, except when three nations demand a vote by nationalities, in which case the vote shall be taken by nationalities.

"B. As nationalities, are regarded the aggregate body of inhabitants living under the same government. But the Bureau may also in exceptional cases consider as nationalities the bodies of inhabitants whose aspirations for autonomy and moral unity, the result of a long historical tradition, have persisted in spite of the dependence of one or several governments, provided. not alter the proportion in the number of the votes of the section.

"C. Each section shall have a number of votes varying from 2 to 20, according to a list which shall be prepared for the first time by the Bureau in office in 1906 to 1907. The number of votes for each section shall be fixed with regard to

"(a) The number of dues-paying members of the parties bearing in mind the number of inhabitants.

"(b) The importance of the nation ic) The strength of trade unions

and co-operative Socialist organiza-"(d) The political power of the So-

cialist Party or parties.

"The number of dues-paying members shall be proved by all documents and papers which the Bureau may demand. Should there be two or more different parties within one section, the distribution of votes among such parties shall be made by the parties themselves, and, in case of a disshall be revised periodically, or as the circumstances may demand.

*4. An International Socialist Burenu organized on the basis of representation by national sections, shall continue the function of such sections. Each section may send to the Bureau two accredited delegates. The places of the delegates may be filled by substitutes elected by the affiliated pars affiliated parties

secretary, whose functions have been realize the great hopes of the Socialist movement which attended its creation in lieu, and the time seems to be near at Brussels, and the Belgian delegal at hand when it will become a body shall serve as the Executive Com-

The dues of every party shall tional.-Respectfully submitted. exampence in the month of January of

To the National Committee, Socialist scale periodically to be adopted by the Party.

These resolutions practically consti tute the first attempt to codify and regulate the rights of the various Socialist parties and labor organizations in the international conventions and the International Bureau.

The resolutions are not final, since they will have to be submitted for approval to the next international convention, and one or two parts are adopted only provisionally, and will be again considered by the International Socialist Bureau at its next regular

The committee also adopted unanimously the International Socialist Peace Resolution offered some time ago by our French comrades thru Vaillant and Jaurès. The resolution is the same which was recently adopted by our National Committee, and need not be repeated here. The vote of our party been sent in by me prior to the meeting, and was counted as cast in favor of the resolution.

WORK OF INTERNATIONAL SEC-RETARY.

One of the most notable features the meeting was the report of the secretary of the International Bureau, Camille Huysmans, covering the work of the Bureau for the year 1905. The present secretary of the Bureau assumed office in February, 1905, and during the short time of his incum-bency, he succeeded admirably in extending and strengthening the activity of the Bureau. In order to establish closer relations between the various affiliated parties and the Bureau, a system of monthly reports was introduced, which reports contain brief accounts of the work accomplished, and the correspondence exchanged by the Bureau, and are regularly submitted by the secretary to the delegates of the various national parties. The reports are written in French, but during the last few months the secretary has been accompanying them by brief summary in German, and it is expected that within a short time the reports will be published and sent out simultaneously in three languages: French, German, and English. The Executive Committee of the Bureau has also taken steps to procure from the representatives of the various national parties quarter-annual or semiannual reports of the Socialist and labor movements in their respective countries. These reports will be printed in the three principal languages, and it is expected that they will deinteresting and valuable velop into chronicles of the modern international and labor movements. The Bureau also made energetic efforts to carry out the unity resolution of the Amsterdam Congress and its efforts have contributed materially to a unification of our comrades in France.

Among the most interesting items in the report of the international secretary is the fact that the Bureau is in communication with representatives of the Socialist movement in China. The Bureau expects that our Chinese comrades will be strong enough by next year to send a delegation to the in ternational Socialist convention. The Socialists of Cuba and Brazil likewise expect to be represented in the Stuttgart Congress

The Bureau has also made a beginning for the establishment of an In-ternational Socialist archive which is expected to contain all valuable Socialist publications, documents, etc. The number of books and periodicals so far collected already exceeds 15,000.

INCREASE OF DUES. The annual dues of the various na tional organizations were readjusted by the Bureau at its last meeting. In view of the increased activity of the Bureau and the corresponding increase in its expense, the effect of the rehowever, that the latter decision shall adjustment was in a majority of cases to raise the annual charges except in cases of the smaller countries in which the charges have been reduced. The Socialist movement in the United States is now charged 1,250 francs per year instead of 800 francs as heretofore, but it must be borne in mind that our party is only responsible for part of these -dues, since the other part must be borne by the Socialist Labor Party, which is now likewise represented on the Bureau.

The new scale of dues was adopted subject to the consent of the parties affected. Several parties have already signified their consent, and I submit together with this report, a motion that our party do likewise.

Probably the most fruitful activity of the International Socialist Bureau within the last year was its support of the revolutionary movement in Russia. The international celebration of the anniversary of "Bloody Sunday" was a complete and emphatic success and stands without parallel in history as a demonstration of the solidarity of the revolutionary working class the world over. The financial support which the Russian revolutionary movement received thru the Internations Bureau was also very material, and the Bureau succeeded in a number of cases to prevent the extradition of Russian Socialists from various European countries either by direct intervention or thru the medium of the

On the whole, the International So-The flureau has a permanent cialist Bureau apparently begins to movement which attended its creation more powerful and influential than the General Council of the old Interna-

MORRIS HILLQUIT. each year, and shall be fixed on a New York, June 10, 1906.

STATE CONVENTION OF WASHINGTON.

Resolutions in Favor of the I. W. W. and a Party-Owned Press Are Voted Down-Reorganized Local Seattle

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Washington was held in Seattle on June 9. E. J. Tamblin was chairman, E. E. Martin, secretary, and Geo. E. Boomer, assistant secretary. Sixty-two delegates were present, representing thirty-three locals and five members at large. An unsuccessdelegation of the new Local Seattle and members-at-large from participation.

The opening evening session was given over entirely to the discussion "pure democracy" plan of Local Bellingham for conducting the affairs of the party in Washington with a paper called "The Initiative and Referendum," in lieu of State Committee or other officials. An in teresting discussion ensued, in which many took part, and the plan was considered in every detail. Upon motion that the convention recommend same to the membership, it was voted

A resolution to endorse the plan of a national party-owned paper shared a similar fate; after extended discussion.

The 1902-03 platform, with two changes, was unanimously adopted.

Many vital changes were made in the state constitution, the most important being relative to party discipline, and the provision for a Fin-nish Assistant State Secretary to translate party matters, referendums, etc., into Finnish, for the rapidly in-creasing membership of that nationality.

Stirring resolutions were passed relative to the barbarous treatment of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Petti-

A resolution to endorse the I. W. W. was lost, after discussion.

Comrade Robbins presented an entirely new constitution, drafted by members of former Local Seattle, to conduct party by aid of a paper, which after discussion was ordered to accompany convention referendum. .

Delegates from Locals Bellingham, Port Angeles, Spokane and others predicted disruption of the party, unless radical changes suggested by them were put into effect. At one juncture a bolt seemed imminent, as many of the aforesaid delegates left the hall for an extended consultation, but returned prior to final adjournment.

The resignation of State Secretary E. E. Martin was presented, to take effect not later than June 30, so that a complete new alignment could be made by the new State Committee.

Nominations were made as follows: For Congressmen-at-large, J. H. Barkley of Spokane, Alfred Wagenknecht Seattle, Emil Herman of Lyman; Supreme Court Judges, six year term, H. L. Hughes of Spokane, E. E. Martin of Lake Washington; Supreme Court Judges, two year term, H. W. Mangold of Spokane, W. E. Tibbitts of Everett.

VERMONT NOMINATES.

The Socialist Party of Vermont met n convention on June 16, at Bellows Falls. About seventy-five delegates were present and the following ticket was nominated: Governor, Timothy Sullivan, Graniteville; Lieutenant Governor, Chester E. Ordway, Proctorsville; Secretary of State, William Evans, Barre: Auditor, Colon D. Farnum, South Londonderry; Attorney General, James W. Shelby, Putney; Congressman, Second District, Joseph H. Dunbar, North Hartland.

A strong platform was adopted and the announcement made that a joint debate was being arranged for an early date on "The Trust Question". Gaviord Wilshire will probably take the Socialist position against the Republican and Independent candidates.

THE IDAHO CAMPAIGN.

Hermon F. Titus, publisher and editor of "The Socialist" of Caldwell, Idaho (formerly of Toledo), has issued a circular about the plans of "The Socialist" and for the campaign. He explains that on account of the postponement of the trial of Comrades Mover. Haywood, and Pettibone, the publication of "The Daily Socialist" has been put off until the trial occurs, but that enough subscribers had already been received to insure the success of the daily when it appears. Comrade Titus is sanguine that if an active campaign is conducted in Idaho this year great results will be achieved. To quote:

Idaho the first Socialist state. Why not Oregon did not elect a single Democrat to the popular branch of the Legislature. Only 6 Democrats in the entire Legislature of (s). The Democrats are a failure. the Democratic party get out of the way and give the Socialist Party a chance. The Socialist Party is growing. The Democrati-

Socialist Party is growing. The Collection party is dying. Let it die.

The only excuse the Democrats have for, putting up a ticket this fall is to help the Republicans. The Socialists demand a chance at the Republicans single handed. Let the Democrats get out of the way.

The Republicans of Idaho will nominate
Gov. Gooding on the Moyer-Haywood issue.

Gooding's organ, the Boise "Statesman", demands his reelection to show the rest of the country that Idaho stands for "Law and,

On this question the Democrats have taken no stand whatever. Senator Dubols and the Democratic Central Committee tell us the great issue of this fall's campaign is "Auti-Mormonism". That is enough to make a mummy laugh. The Socialists have led the fight for jus-

tice and fair play in behalf of Mover, Hay wood and Petribone. We have aroused the country till Governor Gooding and his Re-

publicans are fairly scared at the outburst of indignation from the whole nation.

Now we claim the right to carry on the fight in the political campaign. The Democrats are not in this fight.

The Republicans stand for Gooding and McDarland. The Socialists stand for Have-

McParland. The Socialists stand for Hay wood and the Working Class and Justice the Democrats don't care to stand any where on this issue—unless with the Republicans. All right. Let the Republicans and Socialists fight it out by themselves. Let us

have a "square deal", a straight fight. Then we shall know where Idaho stands. The entire nation will watch Idaho this fall. I believe the National Socialist Party should concentrate its energies on this state, towards which the whole working class has been looking the last four months

A campaign offer for subscriptions to The Socialist" is made of 25 cents for the campaign-about five months-in clubs of four. "The Daily Socialist" will be sent during the trial and "The Socialist" (weekly) for the campaign for 85 cents. Address, "The Socialist" Caldwell, Idaho.

CONGRESS OF THE RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The secret congress of the Russian Social Democrats, held during the week April 23 to May 8, in the People's House at Stockholm, has now become matter of public knowledge. The fact that the secret was so loyally kept, while it was necessary for the safety of the delegates, is a matter of hearty congratulation among those who see in the federation of the workers of the world the real hope of the future. One hundred and forty delegates attended from all parts of Russia, including Siberia and the Caucasus, representing each no less than 300 members. The most important action taken was a decision no longer to boycott the Duma, but to use it as the necessary means towards the end of establishing a constitutional assembly, based on universal suffrage.

THE LAST WORDS OF

A RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONIST.

March, Ivan Pulichoff was hanged in Minsk for the crime of being a revolutionist. A translation of the declaration to his companions in prison a few hours before his death has just reached us.

"General Durnovo said: 'In a burning house you do not count the window panes'. I am such a broken window pane in the great many-storeyed edifice of tyranny that is now going to destruction. So let it be! But I am happy that as long as I lived, a ray of light, if only a feeble one, could enter the house. The house is burn-My life is cut off to-day. But thru the broken window pane I believe the storm-wind will enter and fan the flames to still flercer heat, and at last the whole structure will fall in ruins I assure you I am happy. As by a wave of fire at this moment is all impurity and falsehood washed from my soul. A great joy comes to me now at the thought of you, my dear beloved ones. Farewell!"

SWEDISH SOCIALISTS FOR EQUAL ADULT SUFFRAGE.

Our Swedish comrades mean business. They are determined to get uni versal suffrage both for men and romen, and if the Swedish House of Lords tries to bar the way, they are ready to end the House of Lords. An agitation is on foot to have a special congress of the party called, so that the members may make up their minds to a concerted course of action. According to the "Social Democrat" there is pretty general unanimity on three demands: That the House of Lords be abolished; that the King should be made to wait on the people's will; and that there should be adult suffrage regardless of sex. If these demands are not granted it is possible that the congress may recommend a general political strike.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GERMANY In Germany the industrial revolt assumes greater dimensions every year. 1,242 strikes; in 1904 there were 1,870 strikes and 120 lockouts; in 1905 there were, 2,408 st-ikes and 254 lockouts Thus the number of disputes in 1905 was 667 more than in 1904. As regards the strikes which occurred in 1905, the workpeople gained the victory in 528 a partial victory in 971, and in 904 cases they were deseated. As regards the lockouts, 65 resulted in a victory for the employers, 147 in a partial vic tory, and 45 in a victory for the work

SECULAR EDUCATION

AND PUBLIC MORALITY.

A story has been going the rounds of the English press of late, in the service of those who are opposing the plans for secular public education, to the effect that crime has greatly increased in Austrialia since the aboli tion of state aid to denominationa schools. An eminent statistician, Mr. T. A. Coghlan, has made a careful study of the records in order to tes the truth of the statement. He finds that, so far from crime having increased in Australia, it has actually diminished. In 1880 there were 382 arrest to every 10,000 of the population; is 1890 there were only 347; in 1900 the ratio had fallen to 254; in 1904, to 242 There was at the same time a proportionate decrease in the number of persons convicted and in the number act ually in prison. It need not be claimed that the improvement is wholly or even chiefly due to the change from sectarian to secular education, tho this has probably been an important factor; but at least it is certain that the withdrawal of state aid from church schools-or, in other words, the elimination of clerical influence from schools maintained by the state-has had no bad-effect on public morality.

I HEAR THEM IN THE MORNING BREAKING STONE.

By Grace Potter.

I hear them in the morning breaking | stone. At six o'clock they come to take up their weary thankless task which lasts till five at night. Ping, ping, ping.

The sky is blue above. The sun shines gold. Little children play near by and men and women whom a larger freedom will permit come and go along the street. But the men breaking stone may give no thought to all that goes on in the world that's near them. They must be blind and deaf. They must freeze their hearts. They must forget to be happy when a little child laughs. They must let no wave of sympathy pass over them if they chance to hear a woman weep. Because there is no time for them to really live at all. Ping, ping, ping.

break stone cheap. We had machines of iron. But they cost so much. They wear out in time. And money must be paid for new ones. We looked about for the cheapest thing in the world which we could utilize.

We wanted something that would

It was the fiesh and blood and brains and hearts of our brother men. And so | Ping, ping, ping.

we made stone breakers out of them Ping. ping, ping.

I bear them in the morning breaking stone. The first thing when I wake For they come at six o'clock and work till five at night. It takes the spring out of my steps and weights them with lead. It takes the joy out of my eyes and fills them with tears.

But I think it opens the gates of my soul. That ping, ping, ping. And it makes me see that while that sound is heard anywhere in our fair world there is nothing else worth while to do but help to stop it.

My brothers and my sisters, I should feel my soul were being lost if I could hear that sound and not heed its cry for help. I should feel my soul were being lost if I could let machines of flesh and blood do work that only machines of iron should do, and not give all my life to change such sacrilege. I should feel my soul were lost already if I wanted to do anything but help to free my brothers. My brothers whom I hear in the morning breaking stone. Ping, ping, ping. Free my brothers whom I hear where'er I go, breaking stone, breaking stone, breaking stone

body" not always a trust?

Does he not know that the philan

thropic Mr. Carnegie sold armor plate

with blow holes in it to the United

States government as cheerfully when

he was a competitive producer as the steel trust now does when it has prac-

And does he not know that the 80

odd life insurance companies in this

country, all of which are in competi-

tion with each other, are now known

to have buncoed us fully as artistical

If Mr. Bryan knows these things-

and he certainly does he ought not to

say that "the inevitable tendency of a

PRIVATE MONOPOLY" is to film-

What he should have said, if he

cared to strike the truth thru the

beart, is that the inevitable tendency

of all business conducted for private

profit, whether asonopolized or not, is

to make the poorest article that can

be sold, and get for it the greatest

Only day before yesterday a 284 pound hobo was pulled out of a load

of hay that was being weighed on the city scales, and the farmer confessed

that he asked the hobo to jump on so

And while all farmers do not weigh

nobos with their hay, we do not be

lieve a hay trust could have found a

Create a sufficient incentive for

wrong-doing and some person will al-

The opportunity to make a profit

creates the incentive to increase the

profit by decreasing the quality of

And this incentive applies as much

Therefore, we do not quite see how

to a competitor as it does to a mon-

Mr. Bryan could hope to purify the packing business, for instance, by

making it more competitive.—From editorial in Detroit Free Press.

THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

"One out of every seven persons that

die, die of consumption!" This is the

statement of one of the ablest special-

ists of the day. And yet, he says, con-

sumption is peculiarly a disease of civ-

these deaths need occur-or would oc-

cur-were proper attention paid to the

conditions, sanitary and otherwise, un-

der which the people live. It seems

to us a misuse of effort to construct

huge, extensive sanatoria, and, at the

same time, pay no attention to the root

cause of the evil. Consumption is an

industrial disease. For instance, one

out of every two compositors that die

die of consumption; the same with

bakers, and it is the same with a good

many other trades where dust and bad

ventilation prevail. And, as time goes

on, it is becoming more and more of a

curse. It spreads with lightning rap-

idity, and attacks those who are the least able to combat it. It entails in-

finite suffering-not only to the victim,

but to those in many cases dependent

upon him. Certainly this question de-

serves immediate attention.-London

THE PARTY'S GROWTH IN SAXONY.

convention occupied itself largely with

the formation of an organization for

the young. This organization can be

only indirectly Socialist, as otherwise it would conflict with the laws.

GREETING "BROTHER" LABOR.

as to make the hay weigh mo

heavier hobo to put on the load.

ways be found to do wrong.

the commodity.

opolist.

flam the public.

price that can be got.

ly as if they had been in a trust?

tically abolished competition?

SOME RESULTS OF COMPETITION.

A reporter said something to Mr. , ated by somebody, and that "some-Bryan about the beef trust scandal in the United States, whereat he remarked:

"The beef trust is not different in character and methods from other trusts. The inevitable tendency of a private monopoly is to increase the price of a product and to lower its quality. Why should any one expect anything else from a trust than the lowering of quality when a monopoly is established?

"Observe, I have used the words 'private monopoly', not 'public'. In a private monopoly a private interest is set up against those of the whole people. Quite a different principle comes into operation when the interest of all is alone in view."

Mr. Bryan speaks as if the tendency "lower quality" as the beef trust and other trusts have done, is a characteristic peculiar to the trusts, when the fact is that it is a characteristic of all business that is conducted for private profit, whether monopolized or

Does Mr. Bryan not know that there is not an article that we eat, drink, wear or otherwise use, in which some manufacturers do not cheat us by adulterating or cheapening their products in some why?

Maple syrup is not made by a trust it is made by humble farmers work ing by themselves-yet, does Mr. Bryan not know that of 32 different samples examined by the chemists of the federal Agricultural Department, NOT ONE WAS FOUND THAT WAS PURE?

Does he not know that it is practically impossible to buy pure olive oil, and that federal chemists have examined many samples that contained no olive oil-nothing but adulterants?

Does he not know that the isolated milkman will water and otherwise adulterate his milk with as much alacrity as the beef trust will scoop up leathery scraps from the floor grind them up into "potted ham"? Does he not know that there is not

an article of food that is not adulter-AMERICA NO EXCEPTION.

In view of the horror which Upton

Sinclair's revelations have inspired

worthy traders on this side are en deavoring to inspire confidence by assuring the public that the practises disin establishments connected with the Beef Trust, and nothing of the kind would be tolerated elsewhere. would, however, recall the seizures made of putrid livers and other offa in a manufacturer's yard in Bermondsey a year or two ago. This rotten refuse had been acquired to be worked up into "table delicacies", and would have been dispensed in that form, but for the vigilance of the local sanitary inspector. The public may be assured of this, that if the doctoring up of putrid matter as food, and the adulteration of less impure compounds is not as prevalent here as in America it is solely on account of the greater probity of our public officers. Capitalism is the same all over the world, and it stands to reason that in a sys tem in which private gain is the sole object of production, and individual success is regarded as the highest good, the general well-being will be at a discount, and will always be outweighed by considerations of private profit. Nor can non-meat-eaters lay the flattering unction to their soul that they are immune from the machinations of those who poison our food for profit. There are occasional seizures of large consignments of putrid fruit, which, but for the vigilance of some officer, would have been converted into jams and jellies for the table. "What's done we partly may compute, but know not what's re-sisted." We only hear of the seizures. Of the quantities which escape detection nobody knows except those who make a profit out of them, and their

wage slaves.-London Justice.

TRANSUSSTANTIATION.

The marts of Packingtown among
Went Mary with her lamb;
Now half of it is potted tongue
And half is potted ham.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

At the last meeting of the Manufactur-er's Association D. M. Parry was defeated for the presidency by Van Cleave of St.

for the presidency by Van Cleave of St. Louis. Mr. Van Cleave, in accepting his office announced that he was willing to fight for the association "with an aze". Inasmuch as we are the people he is going to fight with his "axe", we have an answer to that old piece of clap-trap that teaches that "the interests of the workers and the capitalist are identical."—Dalles Laborer.

NOTES BY THE WAY By Geo. R. Kirkpatrick.

The butchery of the Jews continues in Russia. The Christian Tsar can call off this wholesale Christian murder at any time. But why does he not do so? That's easy. Race-hatred drowns industrial class-consciousness.

Manchuria was a slaughter pen for two years. That war was-like all war-horrible. But if the swinishly greedy money-lenders of the world had simply refused to lend money to Russia and Japan the war would have been finished in six months instead of two years. Just charge up eighteen months' wholesale murder to the "big brainy business men", who object to a cock fight, but who are willing to have hundreds of thousand of workingmen slaughter one another if it is profitable for them.

The Pennsylvania Christian legislature appropriated \$20,000 for a monu-ment to the late Senator Matt Quay. Twenty thousand dollars of the dear people's cash to immortalize a man whose equal as a coarse, brutal, shameless corruptionist cannot be found in the history of pagan Rome in her foulest days! There are no Socialists in the Pennsylvania legislature.

In a recent issue of a Philadelphia daily paper there were twenty-three different cases of official probing of official corruption. In every case down at the bottom of these foul social sores called "corruption" the probers will find "big business corrupting public officials. And men" these big brainy business men are unanimously down on Socialism.

The Pennsylvania Raliway Com-pany has this week borrowed in Paris \$50,000,000 at an interest rate that will pour about \$2,000,000 per year into the pockets of French bankers. To the extent of \$50,000,000 in guaranteed bonds, the French gentlemen will own the Pennsylvania railroad. No work, no worry, no risk, no sweating, no managing; no superintending-nothing but to suck up the blood of American tollers to the extent of \$2,000,000 a year in interest.

Cans containing meat are not to be stamped with date of filling, according to the new "meat inspection" law. Thus capitalist politicians accommodatingly make it practicable for the Beef Trust to sell ten-year-old canned meat as "nice and fresh". Canned meat is for the working class. Salute the capitalists! They have sense enough to elect men of their own class to Congress.

Ohio miners' strike settled for two years. Wages advanced 5 per cent. Thus a miner making \$2 a day gets 10 cents a day more-just enough to buy one plate of cheap soup at a cheap restaurant. Great victory! means thousands of victorious miners will vote the old-party ticket as usual in November-and pay 10 per cent

more for coal in December. In eastern Pennsylvania there are some veins of hard coal one hundred feet thick, the product of a million years of Nature's work a million years ago. This coal is a gift of Nature. A gift to whom? To those who have ense enough to take it. Till the multitude of tollers who constitute the vast majority have sense enough and self-respect enough to take possession of this vast gift, till then they must shiver and coax their coal baron masters for work. Think or whine, gen-

To-day I saw a workingman touch his hat courteously in saying "Good morning" to a banker. A moment later this same workingman met his own neighbor, a workingman, and said: "Heilo, Bill." Thus did the black chattel slave fifty years ago in Alabams.

Schopenhauser's test of an intellect was the amount of mental product (good literature, etc.), necessary to satisfy that intellect. How much mental nourishment does your mind re-quire every twenty-four hours?

A judge who would permit only the witnesses of one side to testify would be lynched. And perhaps you would say: "Served him right". But you have considered the witnesses against Socialism. What about the witnesses for Socialism? Do you take even one Socialist newspaper?

MOT A BIG ENOUGH THIEF.

John Clarke, an ex-convict, was taken to Sing Sing yesterday. He had been convicted of stealing 25 cents and his sentence was six years in state

"I got away with \$750," said a pris-The recent congress of the Socialists oner who was handcuffed to Clarke. of Saxony shows that the party mem-bership has increased during the last five years from 25,000 to 54,000. The "All I got was four years. You're too

cheap, Clarke."
"Oh, no," replied Clarke; "I didn't pick out the right job. I should have ecome a director in a life insurance company, then I could have stolen millions and never even be indicted."

Clarke says he is going into the insurance business after serving his term.—New York World.

WHAT ORGANIZATION DOES

In Hanover, in half an hour, 85,000 pamphlets were recently delivered, i. a., one into every dwelling, by our party. And similar results are achieved in most of the great German towns. Every comrade has to do his share, and the organization being excellent it goes with lightning speed,

A FEW SIGNIFICANT THINGS AND WHAT THEY SIGNIFY.

By Peter E. Burrowes. ,

THE MAN ON THE SOAP BOX signifies the advent of true democracy. The sentimental rhetoric of men in broadcloth and ruffles could not give birth to a republic in France of eighteenth century. The liberty bunfarmers, while seeking to dislodge the eighteenth century English boss from the backs of our own forefather don teys, could not, and would not, give liberty to Americans; but the class ous twentieth century man on the Socialist soap box is the man who can, because he is the man who must.

THE WOMAN OF THE PAVE MENT signifies divorce, not a divorce between rich, jarring, self-willed couples of the slyer class whose wandering lusts with burning eyes go up and down the earth; seeking on the one hand for fair typewriters, etc., to foul, and on the other for some He sian Romeos to set free the ladies who never loved. But the woman of the pavement signifies a divorce of the sexes, a terrible divorce effected economically before love dared lift its eyes, and which forbids marriage to the workingman at any less cost than hopeless slavery.

THE MAN WITH HIS BACK TO THE WALL signifies our disinheritance of opportunity. Profit being the only reason for allowing mankind to work, no man can any longer make the modest boast that he is a workingman. He desires to live and therefore he hopes to work. He is not; he only longs to be a workingman, or beast of burden! But what can nging do, only make more painfully apparent the brutal dominion of the llar which can fructify only in the hand of the capitalist, who can impose idleness on many while some are working. Without right, without oprtunity, the Lord has said to them: Go to—the wall.

THE ELECTRIC CHAIR signifies that in spite of the glittering gauze with which our democracy of profit mongers conceal the giant form of class despotism, the logic of that despotism is the same now and here as it has been at all es everywhere, and that logic is the assault of the person even unto death. Be not deceived. There are no efforts made in this country to abolish capital punishment; but there cere efforts made to extend its range in the interests of property. The keystone of the arch of class dominion the right to kill and the gallows holds the entire fabric together. Arise, ye gentlemen of the world, and unite your voices in one grateful ejacula-tion: "God bless the gallows".

THE DRUNKEN MAN. There are three of him. One signifies the unbappy possession of more brain and more rry than he finds a way of administering in his dull and functiones environment. He is the man whose hands are employed on things too little for his head. The drunken man also signifies the revolt of suped sociality. Taught to look upon every other mothers' son as the bad boy and taught to look upon every other man as a possible rival, the so heart languishes for companionship, and this is where it comes out for a drink. Lastly the man with the whose blood or brain does not yhich, the be may admire, he cannot who sees animation around him. acquire at less than five cents a glass Just these three—the live man, for there is no sufficient life outside, the isolate, for whom there is no sufficient life inside, and the used up man, who must pay for every new

THE AUTOMOBILE signifies the sense of power acquired under capi-talism by the sons of graft. The will, grown arrogant and all impelling, at the limits of animal power and longs to be able to overrule space as they overrule mankind. Every suc cessful capitalist, every spoiled madam takes to the automobile. It is the iron jag, the high-toned drunk, and there are three kinds of it, as

ETHICS FOR IMPS.

By Alexander Rosen.

Miss F., an amiable school "maam", who had long ago resignedly surren-dered her tender affections to the church and the novel, for want of worthier objects on which to bestow them, was in charge of a class of boys and girls whose characters she was molding. She had just finished readmolding. She had just finished reading to her scholars, whom she privately called "perfect imps", a little story which she had selected because of the opportunity it offered for squeezing moral juice out of it and whetting the appetite of her "imps" for righteousness and gooduless. When she closed her book, and the "perfect imps" sat amused, bewildered, and even smiling at the humorous conclusions, Miss F., in all her smiability, felt distressed and perplexed, wondering whether and perplexed, wondering whether ter all a humorous story was cal-dated to furnish moral instruction.

with the courage born of assiduous go, too? inquired George. The peasant woman must certainly have been situation.

Miss F., who ere she was permitted to draw a salary, was obliged to show that she could draw moral lessons from the most stubborn of things; had

THE RAZZLE DAZZLE NEWSPA-PER signifies the red-head-line des-peration which a poor ghost is reduced to who must appear every day as if he were a human affair; and must avoid any contact with the mind lest he should be found out. How to print 100,000 human words a day in readable sentences without exercising or awakening the reason of either the readers or the writers is the problem of a daily paper run for profit only, and therefore it must razzle dazzle in perpetual, fire crackery, evening jour-nalism to keep man's thoughts from the real issues of life.

THE CITY SKY SCRAPER signifies the old battle of the brain with space. As men multiply their activities they multiply their relations, and as these relations, in our days, are chiefly competitive, exploitation demands that we must all be as far from and yet as near to each other as the two ends of a telescope. The electricity and the sky scraper appear in the same age, they belong to different ages. The true effect of modern power should be to scatter cities over wider spaces, but while raising rent out of the sky and owning the earth continue to be the united privileges of our lords, we must scrape skywards until our coffins are ordered.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD signifies the self-suffocating doom of modern civilization. Men formerly built their streets to reside in them; now streets are only for passengers It is not under the river nor under the soil that we are making all our tunnels. A couple of elevators on lower Broadway would give you the finest tunnel on earth. The right of many ways on the same street is the demand of the profit maker, and he wants to make ten streets out of the one he uses .. The elevator and the factory are twin multiplicators, foul, noisy, and made hurrying to the same congestion. And the heart of the factory and or the elevator will cease beating at the same time by the same fatty degeneration.

THE CHURCH STEEPLE signifies that we are not yet in heaven. It is the only pile of wrought stones raised by man's hands in the city of the living which is built without a use; a tomb may often be re-entered and re used, but a church steeple claims the barren distinction of being left soli-tary, unusuable and desolate from the our it is finished until the lightning shaft of reason sends it down

THE CITY ARMORY signifies th god of force in which alone the gilded mocracy of the United States puts its trust. The city armories of New York are stocked with weapons of death intended for use against the inhabitants of Pekin when the next Chinese war breaks out.

THE BANK BUILDING signifies that there may be other weapons of war besides guns and swords. The bank is the armory of that commercial warfare which never ceases—the war of the predatory classes upon human labor. Within the bank building is piled all that the people have been disarmed of. There is the noiseless powder which conquers all of us.

THE GREAT HOSPITALS are the benevolent ash barrels of the ruling classes. They are the receptacles to which the human garbage of the city are hurried out of sight. If all our poor tenement rats were allowed to die in their holes, or to languish on the streets, the city would be malodorous and rebellious.

THE COLLEGE BUILDING signifies that the ruling class does not intend to commit suicide. But, while not proposing to have its business and property and pleasure hampered by children of its own loins begotten, children from other loins must be cul fured to care for property without owning it. Hermaphrodite collegians. neither slaves nor masters, and yet both are bred in these buildings and from thence turned loose upon so-

in her long practise mastered the Sc cratic method; which she worshipped with a reverence that left no chance for any better method to even obtain a hearing from the devout Miss F.

On this occasion the story which

her imps were treated to was entitled "King George and the Haymaker". The royal George III, on one of his incessantly recurring vacations from duties of state, had occasion one day to stop at a small English town and, being bent on nothing in particular, conceived the idea of just strolling thru the place and rubbing shoulders with his dear subjects. As he proman at work in a hayfield. His Majesty, who in his leisure moments seldom showed any dislike for women, approached the lady and, out people inquired of her where all the others were. The woman, experiencing ulty in straightening her back, scarcely looked up, but answered indifferently: "They went to town to see the King." "Why didn't you

go my children would suffer, for I am too poor to be idle, even for a day." SPRING IN His Majesty, feeling in unusual good spirits, was amazingly considerate and merciful and instead of rebuking the woman (an off day for lese majesté) or inflicting penalty for her insult, graciously slipped a bright sovereign into her willing hands, and said: When the others return you will tell them that while they went to see the king the king came to see you and left you his portrait in gold to remem-ber him by."

The story concluded, Miss F. began that tactful process of modern education euphemistically called "eliciting the pupil's knowledge." This arduous operation bears striking resemblance to the more prosaic art of fishing, and Miss F. knew well all the habits of her little fish. There was this difference, however: That, while fish will not bite except when hungry, imps will not bite except when fed, and properly. So Miss F. threw her line out into the shallow intellectual waters of her pupils, who, the story over, had returned their attention to the dinner-bell, many of them actually counting to themselves in the hope that salvation would come at number one hundred.

"Now, children," began Miss F. what do you think of the good King George?"

What they thought about him was perhaps too deep for words, for there was no answer.

"Can't any one tell me what they think of the good King George, or the humble peasant woman?" importuned the good Miss F. George's goodness was so perfectly divine and the woman's humbleness so divinely perfect that the mere contemplation of these imposing virtues must have staggered them. One little imp, however, a girl, arose and, blushing be fore so much virtue, stammered out: "George was very kind."

"And the woman?" eagerly urged Miss F. The answer was not forthcoming, so Miss F. made a requisition upon her own ingenuity. "Why, children, of course the woman was thank ful. We should always be thankful no matter how small the kindness shown. Don't you see, George was a real, real good king, not like the crue and selfish kings we read about. How must we feel towards kind people?"

Miss F. felt that this time the problem was devoid of difficulties. other little knowing one who studied her lessons "by heart" and received a star in deportment every week, answered: "We must love them."

"And when the kind man is a king?"

"Love and respect them," came the ready reply from that same gushing fountain of wisdom

"Very good, Mamie. You are always bright and sensible." Then to the class: "Children, we must always respect our superiors and our lawmakers, and we should love them if they are kind. Now, children, who will tell why George rewarded the woman?"

This was easy and the answer came as quick as a flash from a diligent "good" boy:

"Because she worked hard." "That is true, but it is not all," disputed the moral leader.

The children were now perfectly convinced that Miss F. knew more bout rewards and punishments than they did. So the ever-knowing teach er was forced to come to the rescue and impress the truth in these words: "Not because she worked hard but because she didn't complain of hard work as some people always do. Now, children, the Almighty Father always rewards the hard workers but he gives nothing to the grumblers, to the people who always complete. That's why George rewarded the woman. And we must remember never to insult our superiors as this ignorant peasant woman did. Dou't you think George was very kind to the peasant woman who had insulted him?". The answer was implied!

In summing up (an indispensable step) Miss F. again impressed them with the necessity of respecting our superiors and loving them if they should happen also to be kind, of working hard because our superiors (who do not work) may reward us if we should be so fortunate as to be seen by them, and that our superiors will be kind and indulgent to us even the we should be so ignorant as to insult them, provided of course we are hard at work and we do not com-

Just as she concluded summing up the noon bell rang in response to an "imp's" twelfth repetition of number one hundred.

In after years Miss F.'s pupils grew up to be "honest" slaves, male and female. They never joined a union, avoided a strike as one avoids leprosy, thought a scab a great hero, and at the mention of Socialism raised their hands in holy horror-even as did Miss F.

MONTANA MINERS' HOME PLAN.

The miners of Montana have nauof a home for aged and incapacitated miners of that state. The Butte Miners' Union has asked the Congressman and Senators to introduce a bill at Washington making an appropriation of public land for that purpose

CHICAGO LABOR UNION BANK.

The Commonwealth Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, promoted by organized labor, has opened its doors for business. The capital is \$500,000. All the directors except one are members of labor organizations, while the officials are practical banking men. The success of the experiment remains to

THE CITY.

By Harry Rogoff.

Spring has come and gone without leaving on me even a trace of a pleas ant impression. I am a city inhabitant, and there nature has lost its citizenship long, long ago. With steel and fron man has banished from those centers of civilization everything that is tender, artless, and natural, and substituted in their stead the cruel, the artificial, the mechanical. The earth has been stripped naked of its beautiful green dress, and encased in a heavy armor of hard stone and black tar. Th heaven has been confined behind from and stone gratings, thru which only patches and stripes of it was visible The breeze has been barred out by huge brick walls that flank every street and avenue. The blooming flower, th running brook, the singing bird have all been driven to "wilder" regions where man has not yet attained to the height of civilization; and instead have been invited the parasitic insects and fatal microbes that infest the air, the water, and the home. The city is the product of modern ingenuity and prog ess, and as such it must dispense with all that is independent, living in itself and by itself, neither yielding profit nor begging for charity. Nature, free, independent nature, the symbol of freedom, must go hénce with all its

They say spring is a gay season out

in the woods. Poets claim that they are enraptured by the wenderful beauties of form and color which the leaves, the flowers, and the heaven; display in the open country. They seek to imitate, in their measured lines and rythmic sounds, the sweet notes with which the bird fills the forest. They try to inspire us by means of word: with the sublime sentiments that they experience amidst those natural de lights. Perhans all they say is true. Perhaps nature is so rich and so generous. I don't know. I am a city man and here spring is not very different from the rest of the year. Here the only pure natural manifestations vouchsafed us are the occasional rainfalls and the sombre clouds that come drifting along at frequent intervals. Even the universal sunshine is a marred phenomenon here, seen after it is obstructed and dimmed by the tenements and factories built for exploiting it. Here we can only hear the noisy screeching of the ugly sparrow; and even this natural sound is drowned amidst the clatter of the wheels that rumble over the strong pavement in their haste to carry away the laborer's product to somebody else for consumption. Here rivers don't flow; instead the gutters are filled with dirty currents, carrying refuse and filth into th underground sewers. Here perfumes are not made in the bosom of the flow er; they are extracted from the dung of horses and excrements of dogs Here no tender feelings enter the neart; here you never feel an inclina tion to forget yourself, to resign your entire being into the hands of sur rounding love and affection. Here you are never calm, resposing contently in the shade of a sheltering tree or within a bower of green foliage. No! here you always rage, always foam over with excitement and bitterness and hate against your rival on the ludus

Oh! I am a city man, I have got so used to hypocrisy, to lies, to false color to adulterations of all kinds that at times I grow skeptical over the enthu siasm of the pocts of nature. I suspect them, too, of exaggeration and dissim ulation. I can't help it. Those charms of which they sing are so remote from me, the spirit of hypocrisy is so prevalent, so diffused all around me that I can't conceive of their speaking the pure genuine truth. And thus I los: the pleasure of even enjoying nature at second hand. The poetry I read sounds to me like mere words, with no heart. no soul to it. I have got so used to seeing language employed as a mask for corruption, a mask for sin and evil. that it is at times hard for me to real ize that sincerity lies behind it, that it perhaps gives inadequate express on to a noble, divine inspiration. One be comes so hardened, so suspicious in the city that he even doubts his own soul. And thus, when I am sometimes enchanted by those beautiful descriptions and outpourings of the soul, when I am involuntarily transported into those celestial regions and made to behold with my mental eve the charms that surround me. I am suddenly struck with the horrible idea that perhaps my own feelings are a self-deception, that perhaps I am fooling myself and no really warm sentiment is in me. And powerful is this skeptical spectre that the moment it lays its icy hand upon me, the moment I behold the satirical smile upon its unsteady, ever changing countenance, all the beautiful scenery vanishes, the music is hushed. the tenderness melts away, and I am left stranded upon the hard rock of practical life, upon which break with incessant fury the billows of doubt suspicion, weariness, uncertainty, and

trial field. Here you never rest; you

always toll and moil, always drudge

always struggle.

Yet, with all this skepticism, with all this ignerance of nature and her attractions, how I long for a home there where the plants grow, where the winds roam freely, where the sun shipes unobstructed. Oh! how I wish for a broad, free view of the heavens and of the landscape; how I yearn for a breath of pure air, for a natural piece round for a deep, unfathomable

sky. It seems to be inborn in man to love all that acts and works unconsclously, without an end. without an alm. What renders the city so vicious is that everlasting aiming, that intense consciousness with which all work and live there. We seek a purpose in everything, a purpose in the fresh breeze, purpose in the twinkling star, a purpose in the shining moon. We seek a purpose in the heavenly vault, in the bowels of the earth, in the loftiness of the mountains. Yes, we want a pur ose for everything; and oh, with disastrous results! The heaven is made the abode of a mighty tyrant that commands the obedience of the slave to the master, and forbids freedom of thought and action. The center of the earth is made the blazing hell where infinite millions of human souls suffer perpet nal torture for having disobeyed the Even the forest is turned into the home of demons and devils that lay in am bush for the strayed traveller or child. All is with a purpose. And the purpose of life becomes death. We live the city to-day with the one hope that it will soon be over, that tomorrow will come; and to-morrow we hope for the succeeding day, thus chasing the days that hurry us onward to the grave, where the yesterday, the to-day, and the to-morrow meet in one everlasting oblivion and death.

Spring is over, and in vain do l search in my breast for a single impression of the natural delights with which that season is said to be replete. And the terrible question swoops down upon me, why is it thus? Why are we so many of us. millions of city people, deprived of those boundless pleasures; why are we, the bearers of light and progress, condemned to remain ignorant of those supreme joys that nature so gladly prepares for us? Secretly the thought glides into my mind, perhaps we are unworthy of it; perhaps we have sinned against nature and this is the punishment inflicted upon us? The longer this thought stays in my mind, the more convincing it grows Yes, we have transgressed the holiest laws of life; we have violated the highest principles of existence and that is but a fraction of the punishment we

have deserved Nature has given us birth. For innumerable centuries she has nurtured us. She made us the king of all her domains. She put all her miraculous forces, all her invaluable treasures un der our control. She disclosed to us all her secrets. She opened for us all her hidden passages, and invited us into her remotest recesses, where inex haustible wealth lay accumulated. And what have we done in return! 'Treacherously we smiled on her while she was showering her bountles upon us; traitorously we gathered her gifts into our hands; and when they were all safe and secure in our possession, we tore down the curtain that screened our hidden acts, and there stood ghost-like that horrid filthy, grim creature, there stood modern industry! And then we proceeded openly to build a home for this monster. Mercilessly we turned upon our benefactors; we stripped her of all her jewels, we robbed her of all her ornaments and charms; we felled the majestic trees, we dumped mud into the sparkling brook, we levelled to the ground the sublime mountains: and on those mutilated, wounded spot we erected huge dungeons, into which we congregated in millions to serve, to guard, and to embellish this hideous

Socialism is not bomb-throwing and,

except perhaps in Russia, has nothing

Socialism is not charity. Tho a man

sold all that he had and gave unto the

poer he would for that in no wise be

life in the slums of a city, sharing the

lot of the wretched, tending them

ing at their feasts and mourning at

be a Socialist. For Socialism is im-

patient at merely letting a little light

here and there into the slums-it

Socialism is, philosophically, the doc-

trine of evolution applied to economics;

and, politically, an international revo-

lutionary' movement aiming at the de-

struction of capitalism. This move-

ment has increased steadily from year

to year, with never in any country a

setback other than a temporary one,

Socialist. The a rich man lived his

to do with bomb-throwing.

means to abolish the slums.

monster. And those desecrated spots we named "citles".

And now when this treachery has een perpetrated, when kind, generous nature has been so foully betrayed, we first begin to feel the retribution for our crime. The bideousness of the monster is now fully realized by us. His grim face has now assumed the aspect of a devouring beast. His dwelling place-the city-he transformed into a vast graveyard; his nearest servants he changed into fearful monstrosities, copies of himself; even his food which he formerly drew from the pure source of nature he now corrupted. The dead, the decayed in his own graveyard, have become the substances on which

Meanwhile nature continues her in

nocent gavety in those regions whereto

the was exiled and whence the human hand has not yet succeeded in driving her out. There she annually gathers around her all her faithful children, the fresh wind, the green foliage, the trilling birds, the chirping insects and under an azure sky she leads them in a sweet harmonious chorus to sing in merry notes their heartfelt contentment and infinite joy. And this soft music diffuses thru the air. It mounts higher and higher; and the swift, dancing breeze catches it on its light wings and carries it far and wide until it reaches the defying, gloomy city. Imperceptibly it glides thru its thick prison walls, and stealthily into the human heart. A deep melancholy now takes possession of the poor guilty The old forsaken strings in his man. soul are suddenly set vibrating in response to the distant music. He recalls those golden days when he too was included in that grand choir, when he too celebrated the holiday of spring, when nature counted him too among her dear children. A depressing feeling overwhelms him. He would return to the embrace of his dear mother of old, he would sacrifice all his wealth, all his artificial enjoyments, for a moment of that pure genuine mirth! He would, yes, but it is too late! The monster he has created and nourished holds him safe in its powerful clutches. Not until full retribution is done for the foul crime committed against nature will pardon be granted to this sinful and rebellious son.

Oh! What a bitter revenge nature takes on us. Whenever I see a flower smiling in a city park, whenever I hear a strayed breeze laughing in a city street, whenever I see a silvery moon peeping into a city window it seems to me that they all make merry over our misfortune, that they come here to tease us, to smite our souls with those crushing yearnings, those powerful cravings which can never be satisfied And to enhance our pain, nature selects from among those of us who remained faithful to her, whose hearts have not been corrupted by the ruling monster, one dear child and gives him a bewitched lyre and bids him play upon it her pathetic melodies. And as he strikes up his song we are all filled with an insupportable sadness. We stand there transfixed, listening and yearning, not knowing for what-all is so indefinite, so remote. We feel our hearts swell within our breasts. It seeks for a vent to its feelings, it draws us somewhere, somewhere, the original voice' could be where the tones are breathed heard. fresh from the breast of nature. Oh! What a just, what a terrible re-

Will it not be hard on the capitalists to take all this valuable real estate from them; to dispossess them of

the railroads which their daring created; to seize from them the oil which their genius or the genius of their fathers discovered, or at least won in open commercial warfare from a rival? Certainly it will be hard on the capi-

talists. But it would be harder on the proletarians to leave forever in effect the iron law of wages. The greater good of the greater number must prevail.

Socialists say that there is enough food grown in this country for every inhabitant to have fruit, cereal, eggs, and pure coffee for breakfast; soup, steak, potatoes, vegetables in season dessert and a drink for dinner; and chops or chicken, vegetables, a light dessert and a drink for the other meal.

Socialism holds that there are enough hides grown in this country for everybody to have a couple of strong pairs of shoes a year; that there is enough cotton grown in this country for everybody to have enough cool summer clothes; enough wool for everybody to have plenty of thick winter clothes: that there is enough clay. stone and lumber in this country to give every family a comfortable and warm dwelling place; that there are enough labor-saving machines in this country so that adults could do all the necessary work, while children had their growing time to grow in and the old and brokendown were wearing out their last days peacefully and comfortably.

And if, say the Socialists, there is enough in the country for everybody, then let everybody have enough instead of letting thousands have too little in order that one may have a thousand times too much.

Socialists deny that giving to every body enough to eat and wear would have a leveling tendency, reducing all people to a monotonous medicarity. On the contrary they hold that the strug gle, instead of being for mere animal necessities, would be for higher things -for political power, for athletic success, for reputation and achievement as inventor, painter, poet, administrator, historian, novelist, physician, law-yer. However, under Socialism, because a man, for whatever cause, lost in the struggle, neither he nor his wife nor his children would be punished with cold and hunger.

Indeed the struggle under Socialism would probably produce a better line of men and women than now, because all the children would approach the starting line of adulthood in good training—with sound bodies and good educations—which Socialism says is not the case to-day.

That which most of all frightens the present order is the calm and assured assumption by all Socialists that So cialism is surely coming.

After feudalism came the "freeing" of labor, the drift of the dispossess peasants to the towns, the creation of the proletariat and the period of handicrafts and competition.

Then came machinery and the capitalistic system which, while seeming to attain by virtue of the competitive principle to the limit of productive efficiency, in reality was developing and proving the superiority of the newer co-operative principle—the key principle of Socialism.

We laymen are taught in our schools that we are still living and thriving under the Adamsmithian rule—"Competition is the life of trade.

We have accepted it on faith that competition is the life of trade. But under the eyes of most people now living competition has given away to cooperation, the dominant factor

How is oil produced? By the cooperation of thousands. How are railroads run, steel rails rolled, shoes made, steers killed, coats woven? How are copper, coal and iron mined? By co-operation of thousands of laborers, and with the principle of competition eliminated even as between capital

ists. trust and combination is merely an expression of the truth of Socialism and brings Socialism nearer, Socialism argues for consolidation, for co-operation, observes that most manufac goods are produced by co-operation and urges that the next logical step be taken—namely, that the beneats of the co-operation of the community accrue to the community instead of to

the few lucky capitalists. Socialism could not have immediately followed feudalism, possibly. Too many links in the chain of evolution would have been left out. But, equally, Socialists believe Socialism must,

follow capitalism inevitably. It is the very next link in the chain of evolution.-Joseph Medill Patter-

"THERE'S A REASON."

One method of the "captains of indus-Troy, N. Y., is a system of fines impose upon their employees for the infraction of various rules, and in many instances for unavoidable secidents. It is claimed that during the past ten years these fines have netted the employers the enormous total of \$150,900, one firm securing enough thru this means to pay the rest of the large building it occupies. Still, one of these captains has "reached the conclusion that nothing rields a larger return than money and ef-Christian Association - Typographical Jour-

WE TRY TO MERIT SUCH PRAISE.

"The Worker is the best of all the week-Hes that I have had an opportunity read, writes a comrade. I am especially pleased with the editorial attitude—fair to ward all, and yet uncompromising upon principles on which depend the success, purity, and integrity of the party. I wish you the success you deserve.

which was quickly regained, until now the Socialist Party is the greatest one in the world. This, like most revolutionary movements, takes its vitality from the

the effort of the unfortunate to remove from their neces the yokes of the Who are the unfortunates? The

'proletarians'

struggle of class against class, from

This is the Socialist epithet for those who have nothing to sell but their labor, who have neither land on which to grow crops, nor machinery with which to manufacture, nor mines whence to dig, nor railroads whereby

to get into the carrier business, nor any of the modern tools of production. Under the feudal system the serf or villein was attached to the soil. must stay on it and work on it. Part of the products of his labor went to his lord and part he kept.

When the feudal system gave way the absolute ownership of the land was vested in the lord. The peasants were dispossessed and driven off the

They drifted to the towns and engaged in handicraft. The work was then done by band. Each worker might own his own little tool. If he lost his job he took his tool with him. Machiners was invented. Machinery | not the instruments to make them.

displaced tools. It was expensive and enormous. The individual worker could not possess a machine, nor could it be moved from place to place. The workingman, the modern proletarian, if he sought work, must work in the machine shops which belonged to the capitalist. There were more proletarians than jobs. So the owner of sick and feeding them starved, rejoic- machinery said to the proletarian:

THE EVOLUTION OF SOCIALISM.

"If you don't work for me long nours and for low wages I will give the job to somebody else. The terms offered accord with the

fron law of wages as enunciated by the great agitator, Ferdinand Lassalle "The average wages of labor always remain reduced to the subsistence necessary, conformably with the nation's standard of life, to the prolongation of existence and to the propagation of the species." In other words. capital pays just enough for wages to keep labor strong enough to work and to raise a new crop of labor for the next generation. Yet the proletarian must accept

these terms. Otherwise he will starve. Be he ever so skilled a miner he cannot load a car of coal-unless he accepts the terms; be he never so skilled a butcher he cannot kill a steer-unless he accepts the terms; be he never so adept a farmer he cannot sell a bushel of wheat-unless he accepts the terms. For the farmer is a proletarian, too, nowadays, the he does not yet realize it. True, he has land, but he must also have a market, and in reach ing his market all his profits beyond those allowed by the iron law go to the privately owned railroads and eleva-

The few who own the tools of production, having the power, exploit the many who do not. What is the Socialist remedy? The common ownership of all the means of production and distribution-land, railroads, mines, oil steel mills, breweries, cotton mills, etc. Then there would be no exploiters and consequently no exploited.

s does not mean common ownership of the things produced. A man could own his own tooth brush-but not the apparatus for making tooth brushes. A woman could have her own dresses, shoes, pictures, fans, but

IS SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. By the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-lishing Association.

P. O. BOX 1512, Telephone Call: 4414 Beekman

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

Weekly Bundles:

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

"Volkerseitung" should be separately addressed.

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abhreviated; every left ter should bear the writer's name and address: and motter 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.

Recipits are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number on the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

As the Worker goes to press on Wednesday orrespondents sending news should mall their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Complaints about the business or editorial uningement of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors. Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 185 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 5, 1801.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Schlaist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1800 (Presidential) 96.981 1802 (State and Congressional)...229.782 1804 (Presidential) 408.280



Every subscriber for a Socialist paper is a possible convert to Socialism.

speaker Cannon would have been nearer the truth if he had used three words less when he said "this country is a hell of a success". But he wouldn't have been quoted then.

Mr. Hearst is as firmly convinced as ever that the labor unions ought to go into politics-and support Mr. Hearst.

The practical unanimity of the Republican and Democratic Congressmen in voting twenty-five thousand dollars for the President's travelling expenses is touchingly reminiscent of their attitude in voting down proposed labor legislation. and another

That French capitalists have taken up fifty million dollars of Pennsylvania railroad bonds will make no dif ference in the quality of the skinning the workers on the road will get.

Jewish citizens ought to be satisfied with President Roosevelt's expression of sympathy with them on the Bialystok massacre. Its more than the Colorado miners ever got out of him.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that while Congress is fussing over meat inspection, legislation demanded by labor organizations is being conveniently overlooked.

The Socialist Party is not organized simply to get votes, but primarily to educate the working class for its own emancipation. The votes will follow as a natural consequence.

The capitalist gets all the profit be can out of his employees, regardless of their religious beliefs or unbeliefs. They can have the religion if they let him have the profits.

It must be said to the credit of the beef packers that they haven't yet claimed God as a partner in their business.

TWO THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Two things must be noticed by the careful render of Mr. Gilday's article on conditions in the mining regions of Pennsylvania published in this issue. One is the utter disrespect for private property evinced by the officers of the law, when working people are owners of the property. The other is the disregard for the sauctity of the family when pregnant women were thrown like animals upon the public highway and deprived of proper medical attention. Very much is heard from the defenders and supporters of the present system about the importance of preserving the home as the basis of civilization and securing to each individual the inherent right to enjoy pri-

vate property, but when occasion re-

quires and the profits of capitalists are at stake, all such moral considerations are complacently ignored, and the tools of capitalism proceed to violate the precepts so ardently preached by their masters and their masters' mouth-

The private property about which the capitalist is greatly concerned are the tools of production and distribution-the mines, factories, workshops, and so forth-which he owns-and the only family he wishes to preserve is his own, the family thru which he can transmit the ownership of the wealth he has exploited from the toll of the workers. It is well to bear this in mind whenever the sycophantic mouthers of capitalist phrases repeat their charges that Socialism would do what the capitalists themselves do not hesitate to do now when their interests demand it.

If the many investigations of corporations continue the head officials will soon be able to locate and discharge all the employees who have been defrauding their masters of legitimate graft.

The airship is not likely to become as popular as the automobile, for the reason that the exhiliarating pastime of running over poor pedestrians cannot be an incidental feature of the sport.

If all the learned gentlemen who are predicting with alarm-the coming of Socialism are not careful their predictions will come true before they can help themselves.

ARE THE MOTORMEN MURDER-

After two children had been run over and killed by a street car in New York one day last week Coroner Harburger is reported as saying that in view of the large number of cases of this kind (seven in four days) an example would have to be made of "the motormen who were murdering people, especially innocent children. The motormen must obey the law.. Their speed must be less and more care taken. Our children must be protected. I shall take every step possible to secure a conviction of the motor man."

The motorman arrested for killing the two children was held in \$20,000 ball, the largest known in a case of

The indignant Coroner ought to know, and probably does know, that the motormen are not responsible for running their cars at a high speed. The motormen are "timed" by the company and if they do not arrive at a given point on time they are either fined, laid off or discharged. To charge that motormen run their cars swiftly for any other purpose than to save themselves trouble is absurd.

As proof of this appears a report of another accident which caused the death of a four-year-old girl in Willlamsburg. It is stated that "Goonan, the motorman of the car that killed the little girl, collapsed when he saw what had been done. He had no chance to stop, it was said. The ambulance surgeon who was called to the scene was obliged to administer restoratives to Goonan. He was locked up in the Greenpoint avenue station on a technical charge of manslaughter.'

The motormen are usually men with families and not cold-blooded murderers. The coroner should get after the traction company, but he probably won't.' The employees are easy game. while the directors are "well-to-do" men who, Jerome says, are very hard to convict. But these are the real murderers of the working-class children, who are forced to play in the streets. their only playground, and thus fall victims to the profit mongering of 'well-to-do" citizens.

The workers are "easy marks", be cause they make themselves such. If they were as conscious of their class interests as their capitalist masters they would elect members of their own class, thru the Socialist Party, to curb the capitalist appetite for profits, and finally dispose of it altogether by destroying the system which stimulates that appetite with human suffering and working-class blood.

New York papers are complaining because Platt and Depew are absent from their seats in the United States Senate, but the workers of this state are no worse off than the workers in the states whose senators are present at every session.

Socialists base their arguments on the interest of "retrenchment and refacts which are apparent on all sides. We are not responsible for these facts. They are here in spite of us. We only point out their significance and their

and women to consider these facts in the light of their own experience and their own material and moral interests. When that is done we are satis fied to await the result.

THE CITY IN BUSINESS.

Socialists are continually pointing out that governments, whether municipal, state or national, under contro of capitalists, large or small, cannot be conducted on any different plane than is the business of these capitalists. Modern business is essentially dishonest and those who believe in a dishonest commercial system naturally put their belief into practise in every activity they undertake.

This is proven by a report issued by the Citizens' Union, which charges the New York city government with twenty-two violations of the tenementhouse law in several buildings owned by the city. The report says, "the houses are in a most unwholesome condition, that they have dark rooms without ventilation, which develop tuberculosis: dark cellars and yards. and basements where broken water pipes flood the earthern floors."

This is an example of what municipal ownership means under a business administration. Unconsciously perhaps, those directing the present administration have more regard for the paltry rent roll yielded by the city tenements than they have for the people whom poverty has forced to in habit the wretched buildings.

And we have no reason to believe that municipal ownership of anythnig else would result in any other methods so long as the municipality is controlled by capitalists, middle-class reformers or Hearstites, whose business ethics are in keeping with the prevailing commercial code of profits first, last and all the time.

The revised meat inspection bill assures us that the inalienable right of President Roosevelt to sidestep remains unimpaired and untrammeled.

A New York judge last week beat all records by granting twenty-four divorces in six hours, thus helping to preserve the precious morals of capitalism with neatness and dispatch.

Secretary of War Taft's friends are reported afraid that his bad labor record may injure his presidential prospects. They needn't worry. Workingmen as a rule prefer to elect those who fight them, and the more important the office the more likely they are to observe the rule.

The special attention of our readers is called to the article in this issue on Local Philadelphia's system of organization. The party has much to learn in this direction and no phase of the party work is so important as that of conducting the party business lp a way that will save time, energy and money, all three of which are too valuable to us to be wasted. Every party member can read this article with profit to the party and them-

NO MONEY FOR NURSES.

From time immemorial we have heard the city officials of New York. both Democratic and Republican, raising the cry of retrenchment and conit was a question of providing adequately for the public schools, the hospitals, and the work of the health and transit and building departments, while at the same time they have cheerfully appropriated vast and ever vaster sums for the increase of the pelice force, the making of splendid parks and driveways in the richer sections of the city, and the erection of costly public buildings in the construction of which their friends and backers were interested.

The latest scheme of this hypocritical economy is furnished this week by the Health Department. This department had been maintaining a corps of fifty-two nurses who were assigned to different portions of the city to look after the health of the children in the public schools, many of whom are in dire need of such care on account of the wretched conditions of life to which their poverty dooms them. There can be no doubt that this little corps of nurses saved hundreds of children from death every year and saved hundreds more from growing up in disease and 'misery. But our wise Board of Estimate, which never thinks of cutting down the members of the police or of curtailing the allowance for judges and jailers, has decided, in

children of the poor.

As a rule, we do not expect an

of the wealthy class, the employers and landfords, who finance the two old parties and control them, do not need the services of the school nurses But this class does need judges and dallers and policemen to protect its 'sacred property rights"-and wrongs. Every demand of property must be satisfied, even the every need of humanity is neglected.

This is one of the things that a So cialist administration would reverse.

The question as to who will do the dirty work under Socialism is no heard as frequently as formerly. It is becoming recognized that improved machinery will solve that problem as it promises to solve many others. But there is another side to the question Most of the dirt which the world has come to regard as natural and inevitable is really caused by the waste incident to the present system of conducting business. Think of the food that is uneaten and thrown aside as garbage, while millions are in want, because of the chaotic and insane methods now prevailing! Think of the dump piles which accumulate because of capitalist erection of buildings and capitalist control of sanitation On all sides we can see the ruinous results of private ownership and con trol of the means whereby the whole people must live and we see it for what it is: A haphazard, wasteful dirt-producing, disease-spreading system as well as a system of labor exploitation. With the disappearance of capitalism three-fourths of the dirt will disappear and an intelligent peo ple will take care of the other one fourth and probably eventually dispense with it altogether.

Amid all the clamor over poisoned food, railroad extortion, insurance graft, and the myriad other evils now being exposed, no voice save that of the Socialists is raised for the millions of workers who are the chief sufferers from the existing order of things Never was our claim to be known as true representatives of the working class more clearly established than by recent events. Above everything we have placed the interests of the working class-the producers of all wealth as deserving of first consideration, because we know that when the interests of the working class are subserv ed the corruption now manifesting itself will disappear. It is only be cause the workers receive but a small portion of their product as wages that there is a surplus over the division of which there is quarrelling among the capitalists and their servitors. By demanding that the workers receive the full product of their labor thru the establishment of Socialism we are not only proposing the only cure for graft but also the one thing which will make the cause of graft-the exploitation of the workers of their productimpossible.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

On account of the holiday next week The Worker will go to press a day late.

One or other of the editors of The Worker may be seen on business at the office between 6 and 9 p. m. every day of the week except Thursday and

Joel Moses of Rochester, N. Y.,

"I want to take this opportunity to ex my appreciation, as well as that or everal comrades whom I have spoken to, in regard to the new form of The Worker It looks more like a newspaper now and it very much more handy to read than the old form. We shall begin a systematic at tempt to increase, the circulation so that The Worker can be made all it should be I assure you of my earnest co-operation in

We have confidence that Comrad-Moses will make good his promise and we hope that more of The Worker readers will follow his example. expressions of opinion regarding the changed form of the paper are unantmously commendatory and now that we have shown by practical results our desire to make The Worker "all that it should be", our comrades can make it possible for us to carry our good intentions still farther. But we are powerless without the co-operation of every well-wisher of The Worker.

1. Can a religious man be a Socialist 2. Can a boss be a Socialist and help the workingmen as a Socialist ought to do?

1. The Socialist Party never asks an applicant about his religious belief or disbeliefs. It treats religion as private matter, with which the state has no right to meddle and with which, consequently, a political party nas no concern. As a matter of fact. there are among our good comrades men and women of almost every shade of opinion on religious questions; outside of party circles they may differ as they please, or as their intellects sciences prompt, but within the party they drop religious controform", that the nurse corps must be disbanded. This rich city cannot afcommon political and economic object.

ford to provide medical service for the employer or other capitalist to become meaning, and we ask thinking men | The reason is evident. The children | a Socialist, for the simple reason that

his training and environment, as well to make it difficult for him to accept or even to understand Socialist idea or sympathize with the purposes of our movement. This is true as a rule, but there are exceptions. Altho the large majority of our comrades are workingmen, there are a good many employers-mostly small ones, and mostly men who have formerly been workingmen-to be found in ranks, doing their best for the abolition of a system in which they would be free comrade workers, neither masters nor servants. These are men who are broad-minded and generous enough to rise above the prejudices of their class and immediate personal interest and work for the advancement of hu manity. We accept such men as rades when they come in good faith as comrades, to help in the cause; if they expect to be halled as leaders on account of their wealth or social posi

tion, they are soon disillusioned. Wage-slavery is different from oldfashioned chattel slavery in this re spect, among others, that while the Individual slave-owner could free his own slaves if he chose, the capitalist as an individual can do nothing of the sort. If the capitalist goes out of business, he does not thereby emancipate his wage slaves, but only turns then out to hunt a new master; even if he gives away his wealth, the most he can do is temporarily to relieve a small part of the misery, and often such giv ing does actual harm instead of good and if the employer, resolving that he will no longer live as parasite, goes to work for wages, what he succeeds in accomplishing is simply to intensify the competition for employment and perhaps throw some other man out of a job, while some other capitalist is getting the profits that formerly came to him. Capitalism cannot be abolished and the working class cannot be emancipated by the acts of individuals, but only by collective action to change the system. Therefore it is quite consistent for an employer who believes in continue as a capitalist, at the same time using his personal efforts and some part of his money to help in edu cating and organizing the workingmen for their own emancipation. "Some of his money", we say; for it is not wel that the party should ever be too much dependent on any one or few men for financial support.

TO SEVERAL FRIENDS .- No. Com rade Lee has not withdrawn from the editorship of The Worker. Arrangements have been made by which, for the time, he is relieved from a part of his editorial duties, but he still directs the conduct of the paper and works two or three days a week upon it.

Current # # Literature

All books noticed in this department can be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York. The word "net" in age or expressage will be charged extra.

THE COST OF COMPETITION: An Effort at the Understanding of Familiar Facts. By Sidney A. Reeve. McClure, Phillips & Co., 1906. Cioth, pp. 617. Price, \$2, net.

In so far as Mr. Reeve's book is true to its title, it is well worth reading. It is to be regretted that the autho did not cut down his copy by balf. leaving out the whole of his attempt to reconstruct economic theory and to elucidate if by rather fantastic and confusing formulae and diagrams and brand-new system of terminology. and confine himself to the presentation of the facts concerning the economic and ethical cost of competition as it is to be seen in the world about us. quote Scripture, this he ought to have done and to have left the other un-Hegel declared that the great lesson

of history is that no one has ever learned anything from the study of history; and then he proceeded to write a big book on the Philosophy of History. Somewhat in the same fashion, Mr. Reeve summarily sweeps the whole existing body of economic theory into the ash-heap, declaring that if there is as yet no such thing as a science of economics, that what passes under that name is utterly incapable of predicting economic phenomena and is absolutely useless as a guide in economic action; and accordingly he gins, with something of that tremendous "Grundlichkeit" which Engels so amusingly describes as a characteristic of the German mind, to bulld up a new system of economic theory from the beginning. In all kindness we say it, that he should have studied his Adam Smith, his Ricardo. and his Marx more carefully before discarding them as so much dead wood 'To support our statement that he has completely failed to grasp the very fundamentals of the science he so light-heartedly casts aside, it is sufficient for us to refer to the note on page 77, in which he assumes to show the fatal error in Marx' theory. He succeeds in showing two things: First, his own ignorance of the fact that Marx' theory, up to and including the point in question, is not Marx' the at all, but the theory of Smith and Ricardo, which Marx accepted and developed: and further, that he does not at all understand or that he has wantonly ignored the distinction between so-called use-value and exchange value-between utility and value, to use a simpler phraseology-which

pounds in the opening pages of "Capital". It is simply not true, and we can hardly understand how any fairly thoughtful reader can suppose it to be true, that Marx "takes the day's labor as the fundamental unit of measurement [of value], disregarding the question as to whether that effort be wisely or unwisely directed, toward or away from the best needs of the mmunity." Marx was not writing about the relative utility of goods: he was writing about the relative value of commodities. He was not discus sing the question in what direction labor ought to be expended in order to produce the largest quantity of food; he was explaining the way which commodities do actually exchange in a capitalist system of soclety, and the reflex effects of these relations of exchange upon the condition of the various classes in such a that Marx ought to have written some other book instead of "Capital"; but he has no right to condemn the book Marx did write for its failure to be a book Marx never intended to write. As for Mr. Reeve's own theory of value, which he seems to consider quite or iginal, it is neither new nor true-that is, not true as a theory of value, how ever good it may be from any other point of view. The value of products says Mr. Reeve, "are always men sured by their power to support life as they are consumed, and not by the amount of life absorbed in producing All the diamonds in the world, then, have no appreciable value whatever in comparison with a single loaf of bread; and all tife whiskey and gunpowder in the world, it follows, have a value which can be expressed only by the algebraic sign for minus infinity. Now if Mr. Reeve means that society ought to be so organized that values would be measu ed in this way, we understand him, the we would still foresee some diffi culty in getting a quantitative measur for the relative "life-supporting pow er" of beef and books, of coats and conches, of houses and horses. But we must insist that he keep the differ ence between "is" and "ought to be clearly enough in mind to save him from inane criticisms of thinkers who never confuse those two so different

When our anthor at last gets fairly out of the quagmire of mesunderstood theory and plants his feet on the firmer ground of familiar fact which is glanced at on his title-page, he becomes both readable and instructive His conclusions are, within the range of fact that he considers, almost abso lutely those of the "orthodox" Social ist, strange as is the method by which he reaches them-or by which he thinks he reaches them, we may better say, for it is obvious that he had reached his conclusions before he de veloped his theory. In its economic phases and still more in its ethical phases, he sets forth the wastefulness of the competitive system as it works in the present stage of industrial progress in a most clear and forcible manner. So valuable is the latter portion of the book that we deeply regret its being burdened with the earlier theo retical part, both because this is likely to discourage many a reader and be cause the book might have been mad so much cheaper and assured so much wider circulation had it been reduced to half the size. Even as it is, we commend it to our readers. They will have to take some trouble in separating the wheat from the chaff; but there is enough of the good grain to make it worth the labor.

verbs.

IN OUEST OF LIGHT. By Goldwin Smith. The Macmillan Co., 1906. Cloth, pp. 177. Price, \$1, net.

This is a collection of thirty-seven articles and letters dealing with varius questions of religious belief and doubt and the bearings of scientific thought upon religious conceptions, which Professor Smith has contributed from time to time to the New York "Sun". The writer's attitude may be indicated by the quotation of a few words from the preface and fro inthe closing paper:

No theory is here propounded. The ing the position, pointing to the right lin inquiry, and guarding against false must be free. Reason must rule, as Bishop Butler frankly says, "the faculty we have wherewith to judge con cerning anything, even revelation itself. Its voice, therefore, is that of our Maker. Faith, which is an emotion, cannot super sede or contradict reason, the it may see above senses. To know what remains t us of our traditional belief we must frank ly resign that which, however cherished, the progress of science and learning has

taken away.

Yew now deny that Genesis is mythical.

The dogmatic part of Christianity must apparently share its fate. . . . sophistication of the myth in Gen which apologists resort is surely hopeless, The evidence of the Gospel miracles, and notably of the Resurrection, has given way under critical examination. But there and his teachings, with the record of the effect of those teachings, so far as they enect of those teachings, so far as they have been allowed fair play, on human character and progress. The barrier be-tween Christendom and Heathendom is falling. The liberal theism of the Christian begins to join hands with the tian begins to join hands with the liberal theism of the Hindu. . . . Evidently, if in the government of the universe perfect benevolence and justice are combined with omnipotence, the benevolence must be in the ultimate design. A hint of that kind our own consciousness may supply in our feeling that effort is essential to moral conference. The movement, in the case of perfection. The movement, in the case of humanity at least, is on the whole upward and onward: while thru the nobler part and onward: while thru the nobler part of our nature, with the pure affections, its poetry and tenderness, and even thru the heauty of the earth and the glory of the starry skies, a spirit seems to commune and sympathize with ours. . . . From the uniformity of natural law we infer the

unity of its author. . . . Marx so carefully and so lucidly exseems to be gaining ground that life be-yond the grave is a fond illusion, at best a platonic speculation; that man at the last lies down and dies like the dog; that last lies down and dies like the dog: that death consequently cancels all moral dis-tinctions and levels the greatest benefac-tor with the weeks. tor with the worst enemy of his kind. The old arguments in favor of the doctrine of immortality, such as Bishop Butler used. physiology has swept away. There remains to us the testimony of conscience, teiling us that as we do well or ill in this life it will be well or ill for us in the end.

. . . It seems premature to assume that the visible beginning of life is its origin, or that the material character of origh, or that the material character of the germ necessarily limits the develop-ment and bars a spiritual outcome as the end. Always we have to remember that our knowledge is bounded by our senses, and that we may be in a world quite other concealing difficulties. Nor is there any way of salvation for us but unwavering and untrammeled pursuit of truth.

To those who are troubled by the conflict between old dogmatic beliefs or traditional conceptions which seems to them necessary to the moral welfare of mankind and scientific knowledge which their reason cannot reject, Professor Smith's book may well be helpful; not that it presents any solu-tion of the problem that vexes them and him, but that it strikes a note of intellectual honesty and courage which may lead them to the solution Courage and honesty he has. But

there is in the words we have quoted, and in many other parts of the book tone of patient regret, an absence of positive enthusiasm, an attitude as of one seeking to save what he may from an overwhelming defeat rather than of one advancing in conscious strength to assured victory, which contrasts as significantly with the work of a Huxley or a William Kingdon Clifford as it does with that of Paul or of Calvin. It is the voice of an older generation. Where, but a few decades ago science was struggling to be heard against the claims of dogma, we now see the advocate of theism, after sacrificing all dogmatic systems, pleading "Scotch verdict" on behalf of some small remnant of the concep tions hitherto associated with dogma. Agnosticism has changed sides.

That it is the voice of an older gen eration appears also in the failure to understand the moral spirit of positive science, even in its most aggressive form of materialistic monism. essor Smith is certainly sincere, but he is just as certainly mistaken, when he says that the loss of the belief in personal immortality "cancels all moral distinctions and levels the greatest benefactor with the worst enemy of his kind!" Improbable as it may seem, a priori, to the mind trained in dognatic faith and abstract logic, it is a demonstrable fact that those individuals and classes and communities most completely alienated from all be-lief in divine providence and future refribution are not to claim more for them—at least not inferior in keenness of moral sense and practical uprightness to those among whom the ideas of a personal God and a concrete Heaven and Hell are still unquestioningly accepted.

"A Home Colony" is the title of a little pamphlet by Upton Sinclair, re-printed from the "Incependent", being a prospectus of his plan for the formation of a community in which, by the partial application of co-operative methods in providing and manag ing homes, they will, he believes, be able to escape from some of the evils of capitalism. The pamphlet can be had from the Jungle Publishing Company, Box 2064, New York.

OPEN THE GATES OF OPPORTUNITY

Over the chaos and strife we call civilination there broods the thought of love as law. Industry is about to be carried over from the individual to the social or spiritnal plane. So far as Industrial organism tion has gone, man has been treated and associated as a creature for producing things. Upon the new plane, the productend as a means of assoc spiritual education and liberty. Broadly speaking, the social problem is a problem to so organize the world that all men may be equally secure in the material complete life. The hope of the social reformer is to open wide the gates of oppor tunity, so that every creature, from the least to the greatest, may make his iffe least to the greatest, may make his into a moral adventure and a joy, and exhaust his possibilities in the thing he can best do. All that is good in civilization must be for the equal use of all, in order that each nor the equal man man man man man man man make the life most worth while to the common life and to himself; and there must be equal freedom for each man ose the work that will best fulfil his to choose the work that will best runn ms serving capacity and individuality. The physical misery of the world's disinherited is becoming the spiritual misery of the world's elect.—George D: Herron.

TO PRESERVE INDIVIDUALITY,

According to a Penn Yan despatch, A. M. Taylor of Kenka Park, Pa., has invented a basket nailing machine which promises to do away with the present system of natihand. The basket frame revolves hands free to place the bands and sides, while a treadle worked by the foot manipulates the hammer, which is a strong mag-net. The tacks are fed to the machine thru a slot, heads up. The hammer, by one operation, picks up the tack and drives it. The average basket nailer will not put up more than 250 baskets in ten hours, while more than 250 baskets in ten hours, while with this new machine, it is believed, an average of 100 per hour can be maintained. -American Industries.

MUST QUIT MINES OR SALOOM.

The mine workers of Schurikili County are opposed to salounkeepers working in the mines. At a meeting of Local No. 1,510 at Mahanoy City, a resolution was adopted making if compulsory for members of the union to forego one or the other, either quit the organization or the saleon business.—Wilkes Barre Courier-Herald. Up until a year ago Local Philadel-phia had little or no system in its organization. Members were continually being taken in, but the sale of due stamps did not increase in proportion There seemed to be as many dropping out as there were joining. Why they dropped out or what became of them no one seemed to know. There seemed to be no way of holding the members after they had joined the party. Some paid their first month's dues and were never seen or heard of afterwards.

Some members of Local Philadelphia, of whom Edwin H. Davies was the leading spirit, set out to learn what could be done to build up the organization and keep the members in after they joined.

The first work was to ascertain the correct names, addresses, wards, precincts and last menth for which dues had been paid, of the membership from the branch secretaries. Upon receipt of this information the names and addresses were placed in an or-dinary roll book (such as can be at any up-to-date stationery store), having about thirty small block spaces on each line after each name and address, for the months of the year. The markings in these spaces to tell when the member paid dues for the different months. For instance, under the block space for January, 1906, would be the figures 1-17, meaning that the member had paid dues for the month of January on the 17th of that month. Under the block spaces for February and March would be the figures 4-21, meaning that the dues for February and March had been paid on April 21, and so on If the member was exempt, an X was put in the block space under the month for which he was exempt. The information concerning the sale

of due stamps is received monthly from the branch secretaries on a blank printed particularly for that purpose. The blanks contain spaces in which the financial secretary of the branch, in submitting his report for the pre vious month, tells the number of business meetings held, the average attendance at same, due stamps on hand last meeting, amount received, amount sold and amount on hand; also cash on hand last month, amount received for dues and miscellancous cash exfor dues and in laneous and nish on hand. There are spaces in which to tell how the membership

stantis, a space for the number of members paid up to date, one month in arrears, two months in arrears months in arrears and over months in arrears. spaces in which to tell how many embers have been admitted, suspended, withdrawn or expelled during onth, and total on roll. Below all this there are about 50 lines on which the financial, secretary writes the during the month, amount bought, date bought, and months for which same were bought. For in-John Wise | \$.50 | 1-17 | A & B | Remarks

The 50 cents meaning that two stamps were bought by John Wise on the 17th of January for the months of January and February (A & B). The last space is for remarks concerning new addresses, removals to other citles, transfers, exemptions, etc.

When this information is received every month from each branch it is put in the roll book. We can in this way always tell the standing of the members, thereby knowing who are alive and who are dead wood.

Card Index System.

When the first information was re ceived concerning the members, three index cards were filled out containing name, address, ward, precinct, branch, date admitted, and whether member on election day. After these three cards were made out they were filed away in three separate boxes, viz. habetically, Branches and Political Divisions. The reasons for the three lists were many, a few of which follow. They were filed alphabetically because it is the easiest way of referring to names. Once having the last name, other information could be found at a glance. We had the names by branches so that we could tell who composed the branches and the rela-tive strength of same. In case we wanted to send a communication to a certain branch we could lay our hands on their membership at once. We arranged them by political divisions, that is, wards and precincts, for use in getting up a list of watchers, knowing in what section of the city we had the most members and knowing just how many members we had in each section of the city. If anyone asked who lived near them, so that they may co-operate, we could tell in a jiffy. In this way the members were brought closer together and worked more together. We often found members liv ing in the same street not knowing one another, because they happened to belong to different branches, one perhaps to a ward branch and the other to a

Delinquency Notices.

When we learned just where our members stood in the payment of their dues, we started to send delinquency notices to those three months in ar-

they did not pay up their names would be dropped from the roll. This resulted in dropping about 200 people who had been useless to the party, but on whom much money had been wasted sending ballots, tickets and other mail. Most of those in arrears paid up, some for even as much as two years. The practise of sending delinquency and suspension notices is still adhered to, and the results obtained are more than satisfactory, a member in this way having no excuse for dropping out of the party except that he is no longer a

When a member is admitted his name is placed in the roll book and the three index cards made out for him and put away in the index boxes. When a member is dropped for nonpayment of dues his three cards are taken out of the index boxes and placed in others marked Sympathizers, arranged alphabetically, branches and political divisions. In this way the member whose name is kept in the index box is in good standing and no more money is wasted sending mail to members whom we don't know any thing about.

instructing New Members.

When a member is admitted he gets, together with his membership card, s circular letter telling him why he should attend the meetings of the local, when and where the branch which he has joined meets, where the headquarters are, when they are open, and other information necessary for new members. He now knows why he is in the party and his duty to itthat the party owes him nothing and he owes the party everything. If he remains in the party he will as a rule do some active work.

By this process of dropping the mem bers who do not pay dues we reach the point where the membership nearly equals the amount of due stamps sold each month, thereby knowing our exact strength.

Every letter that goes to the membership with eards, tickets, notices or ballots, contains also a small printed slip telling them to pay their dues regularly, attend meetings of the branch and local, buy literature, come to headquarters, etc. These notices reach the membership about once a month, thereby keeping the party's business ever before them.

After a year of this system we now know who and what we are and what we have to work with. This is only the beginning. We are organizing our local on a solid basis so that all our material will be good material and th rank and file will always know what is going on. This much has been ac-complished only after hard work. The results have more than paid for them-If you who read this maugurate this system or a similar one, do not be discouraged if you do not see results, at once. Our results came about six months after the start.

Subdivision of Labor.

Don't forget that the goal is the Co-operative Commonwealth, and the better organized we are the sooner will we reach the goal. 'It might not be out of place to mention that the comrades doing this kind of work should, where possible, be the ones that are particularly fitted for it. We have found that specialization is neces sary in an organization like ours. Let us have the speakers talking, the editors writing, the Jimmy Higgins at the street corners and the clerical comrades doing the detail or organization work. There are some comrades in your local fitted for this kind of work. Put them to it. I might also mention that uniform sets of books, such as are furnished by the National Office, are almost indispensable to carry on a work of organization like this. Local Philadelphia speaks from experience, thirteen of the eighteen branches having these sets of books.

Anyone wishing any further information concerning our system of organization or desiring specimens of our branch reports, delinquency and suspension notices, letters to new members, index cards, slips, etc., can have same by addressing Geo. N. Cohen, Secretary Organization Com-mittee, Local Philadelpphia, Socialist Party, Room 10, 1805 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WORKERS MUST AWAKE.

It is awful not to be able to eat you meal without fear of being poisoned and doped. It is irritating when you put on doped. If is irritating when you put on your clothing to have a fear that the wool is only shoddy and has been dyed with pot-sonous dyes. It is annoying to live in a house which is insecure in the building of it, where provisions of safety and health have been disregarded. It is disagreeable to drink water which is simply a dilution of city sewerage. These annoyances press themselves hard on the wage workers. Each themselves hard on the wage workers. Each one of them is simply the result of the profit system, and the working class, he cause they are workers are compelled to eat adulterated food, live in houses that have been built for sale, wear clothing of an inferior quality, simply to be able to view their capitalist masters enjoy the better things.

This will continue just as long as the working people fall to see the necessity of possessing themselves of the public powers and protect themselves and their families against the profit grabbers—the capitalist

rears, notifying them of the fact and teiling them who their financial secretary is, his address and where and when their branch met, so that they could pay up. To all members six or more months in arrears suspension notices are sent telling them of their arrearses, and also mentioning that it

PARTY NEWS.

The State Convention of Nevada will be held July 4, at Tonapah, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket. National Organizer Arthur Morrow Lewis sold literature to the amount of

\$133.30 in twenty days. National Organizer Wilkins reports

from New Haven:
"I was mobbed in New Canaan, Conn., and played at with two graphsphones and abused like a dog thru a megaphone, and howled out by 20 or 30 well dressed hoodlums, but I made my speech and there is a local now in stead of one lone worker. Next night at my third speech in Danbury great crowds of young hoodlums were set to the task of howling me down, but they failed. I made my speech. A leaflet will be put out in each place covering the outrage. A lot of people expressed their regret-even ladies. I have not in all my work seen such attentive ilstening to the message of Socialismnor so many people showing that they see the truth, as within the past five months, On the other hand, I have not seen such bitterness as our opponents are now manfesting. Guess we must be hitting them where it hurts."

ONE DAY WAGE FUND. Circular letters calling attention to the recommendations of the National Executive Committee on the ONE DAY WAGE FUND for the Congres sional Campaign of 1906 have been mailed to state secretaries for distribution.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are:

James H. Brower: Oakland and Indian Territory, under direction of the Territo-rial Committee. John Collins: Mentana, under the direc-

tion of State Committee.

Isaac Cowen: July 1, Ellendale, N. D.:

July 2, 3, Edgeley: July 4, 5, Lamoure: July 7. Jamestown. Sol Fieldman: Pennsylvania, under the direction of State Committee,
J. L. Fitts: July 1, McMinnville, Tenn.

July 2, 2, Wertrace; July 5, 6, Shelbyville; July 7, Murfreesboro.

A. H. Floaten: July 5, Maywood, Neb.

July 5. Wellfleet; July 7. Sterling, Colo. Winfield R. Gaylord: Wisconsin, unde direction of State Committee. Alex. Halonen: July 1. Brainerd, Minn.

July 4, 5, Frederick S. D.; Menahga, Mina. Gertrude Breslau Hunt: July 1, Indianspolis, Ind.; July 2, 3. Switz City; July 5, 6, Evansville; July 7, Sullivan.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: July 1 to 5, New

on, Kans.; July 6, Wellington: July 7, Lena Morrow Lewis: July 1, Sait Lake

City, Utah; July 2, 3, Tooele; July 4, 5, Mammoth: July 6, 7, Eureka. Guy E. Miller: July 1 to 4, Baltimore Md.; July 5 to 7. First Congressional District.
Samuel Robbins: July 2 to 7, Indianapo

lis, Ind. Hermon P. Titus: Idaho. M. W. Wilkins: Mean M. W. Wilkins: Massachusetts, under lirection of State Committee. Mother Jones: Arkansas, under direction f State Committee.

DUES TO INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

National Committeeman Hillquit (N. .Y) has offered the following motion, in conjunction with his report as member of the International Bureau:

"I move that the Socialist Party accept the rate fixed by the Internation Socialist Bureau as the annual dues of the Socialia sum of 1250 France per year, and egree to THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN

National Committee member Hillquit (N. Y.) has submitted the following motion with comment to the National

I move that the National Executive Com mittee be instructed to constitute itself into a Congressional Campaign Committee for the purpose of supervising and assisting in the work of the Socialist Party thruout the country in the ensuing congressional elec-tions, and more particularly to take the fol-lowing steps in connection with the ensuing campaign:

1. To obtain detailed information of the condition of our party in each congressional condition of our party in each congressional district, with a view of enabling the weaker and unorganized districts to nominate can-didates and to carry on an energetic cam-paign within such districts.

2. To issue a Manifesto to the voters of the country setting forth the position of the party in the ensuing congressional elections with special reference to the recent occur-rences and disclosures in the financial and

rences and disclosures in the financial and industrial life of the country,

R. To prepare other campaign literature
of a uniform character spitable for use in

the ensuing campaign all over the coun-

4. To assign the National organizers and lecturers to such places where they can do most good for the success of the campaign, and to employ as many additional organizers as the means at the command of the Committee will nermit

methods and progress of our campaign to the daily press, and to endeavor to secure as wide a publication of it as possible. 6. To issue a special appeal to the mem-

6. To issue a special appeal to the members of the party, and organizations and individuals in sympathy with our movement, for contributions to our campaign fund.

7. For the purpose of carrying out the above program and conducting the congressional campaign more effectively, the National Executive Committee shall be authorized to employ a special campaign manager who shall work under the directions of the National Secretary, and to appoint from the membership of the party such committees or sub-committees as it may think proper.

In submitting the above motion, I am well aware of the fact that some of its

In submitting the above motion, I am well aware of the fact that some of its provisions are already partly covered by our national constitution, and do not require a special vote of the National Committee. On the whole, if the motion about he adopted, its effect will be rather advisory than directory as far as the National Newsylve Committee is concerned. But it recutive Committee is concerned. But it seems to me that a plan of congressional campaign substantially on the lines set forth in my motion should be adopted and carried out by the National Executive Committee without delay. The approaching

congressional campaign is one of immense importance to our party. Within the last two years, and more particularly within the last year, Socialism has been pushed to the front by various events in our national life to an extent absolutely unpar ralled in the history of this country. At no time have the public press and platform paid so much attention to our movement. and at no time has the public mind been so thereby and persistently occupied with ongressional campaign gives us a splendid vague popular sympathics into definite Se cialist views, and to increase our vote and strengthen our influence and standing very

On the other hand, however, there is the danger that if we remain inactive in the face of these favorable conditions, the various middle class reform movements which have already made their appearance in almost all important centres of the country, will take advantage of the popular et and will divert it from our nath It, therefore, becomes our duty more than ever to strain all our energies towards an energetic and effective campaign of So-cialist education, and to carry our propaganda to every part of the country.

I believe that with proper work and enthusiasm, we can succeed in organizing alnational office displays a proper spirit and activity in conducting the campaign, the So-cialists of America, affiliated and unaffiliated, will see to it that the necessary funds re provided.
Of course, it is not intended by my mo

tion to take the campaign out of the juris diction of the state organizations where such organizations are fully able to attend to the congressional districts within their respective states, and do not apply to the

A PLATFORM FOR 1908.

National Committee member Simon (III.) has submitted the following to the National Committee:

I move that a committee of three be elected by the National Committee, but not necessarily from the membership of that body, whose duty it shall be to pare a draft of a platform for the Nati Compaign of 1908, the committee to report the first 4raft of a platform to the National Committee six months after they shall have been elected, and the platform to then be subject to amendment, discussion and suggestion by the National Committee and then published in the party press at least three months prior to the meeting of the National Convention of 1908.

THE MOYER-HAYWOOD CASE. National Committee member Menton

Mich.) has submitted the following to the National Committee:

I move as the trial of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone has been discontinued until December with a possible purclass, therefore, be it ordered that the National Secretary get out a special semi-monthly bulletin of all obtainable news, pertaining to our comrades and same to be sent to all state secretaries and territorial organizations, urging for continued protest meetings in the various states and territories, until the time of trial.

-Massachusetts.

The Essex County Federation is planning to put a permanent organzer in the field, whose duties will be to form new locals, work to increase the membership of those already in existence, and push the circulation of the party press and the sale of Socialist literature. He will not only address meetings, but will pay particular attention to thoro organization work, personally visiting sympathizers and former party members who have become weary in well-doing and getting them actively enlisted in the organiza-

tion. The Dorchester club will hold a series of hall meetings to exploit the beef trust investigation and the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone outrage. Advertisng will be conducted on a large scale and good speakers engaged. The club urges all New England Socialist or ganizations to gather "Globe" votes and send them to George G. Hall, Dor chester, or to the "Globe" direct in his name as fast as possible. Individuals are also requested to help all they can. A. M. Simons' excellent pamphlet, "Packingtown", will be sold at all street meetings, as a cheap way to keep up interest in the beef question. The Haverbill club requested permis-

sion to have a lecturer appear before the local Ministers' Association and deliver an explanation of Socialism. The request has been accepted for the September meeting.

The trustees of the Haverhill public library did not want to put "The Jungie" on the shelves, but thru the effective agitation of the Socialists at meetings and in the daily press, the trustees were compelled to accept a copy presented to the library by the Haverhill Socialist club. Total result was big advertising for "The Jungle" and unpleasantness for the trustees.

New Jersey.

Essex County on June 24 held the most harmonious and constructive local meeting in years at the party head-quarters in Newark. Geo. A. Klepe was chairman and L. F. Brill secre-

The County Organizer, Percy B. Ball. in making the semi-annual report, showed that much progress along the lines of real organization had been made, and that a very good campaign was being waged. Ten open-air meet-ings are being held each week at fixed points, the audiences everywhere being good and interest as never before. At each meeting collections are taken and literature sold in considerable amounts. A very full discussion was had on plans for the future, it being the unanimous sentiment that the time had come for Essex County to have a paid organizer and that one thousand dollars be raised for this special purpose, some of the comrades being so enthusiastic that \$200 was pledged at once. A committee, con-sisting of Comrades Klepe, Carless, Levine, Powell, and Ball was appoint ed to take steps to increase the fund

(Continued on page 6.)

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(Continued from page 5.)

for organizer to \$500 by the last Sunday in July, at which time a special meeting of the local will be held to ear the report and elect an organizer. Every reader of The Worker in Essex County desirous of seeing the unty take its proper place in the Socialist ranks is urged to contribute toward this fund. Comrades Strobell and Powell were elected delegates to the State Committee. The Mover-Haywood protest meeting held in Military Park, with Wiffred McNabb as chairman and John C. Chase, Edward Moore, Ella Reeve Bloor, and Geo. H. Goebel as speakers was shown to have been a great success, despite the apparent trick attempted by the Public Service Corporation in failing to light the platform, altho the money for same had been paid days before. By a comrade being quick-witted enough to obtain a large tea-pot filled with oil and sticking lamp wick in the spout, backed up by quantities of red fire, the incident was only turned into powder for the speakers to use on the enemy. One hundred and sixty-eight persons bought literature put up in ten-cent packages in addition to a collection taken that totaled sufficient to pay all expenses and add \$30 to the Defense

Comrade Edward Moore of Philadelphia has just finished a very successful ten days open-air meetings in Newark and Essex County, rades all speaking highly of his work, and the radical and yet temperately worded matter of his addresses-the effect being to make that kind of Socialists that cannot be stampeded to any bogus reform parties or move-

Branches 6 and 8 of Essex County have united to hold a picnic on July afternoon and evening, in the grounds surrounding the Labor Lyceum, 90 Myrtle street, Bloomfield. There will be plenty of good music, games for the children, and a good time generally. All the comrades and friends in Newark and surrounding towns are invited. Easily reached by trolley lines from Newark. Admission

Clinton H. Pierce of Albany has been engaged by the Essex County Campaign Committee for a week for openair meetings. Nightly meetings are held regularly at the following points in the county: Belmont and Court streets, Monday; Tuesday, Washington and Market streets; Wednesday, front of Public Library; Thursday, front of Postoffice, and also in Bloomfield; Friday, Orange and Warren streets, also in Irvington, and at Main and Center streets, Orange. Saturday, Hamburg and Ferry, also at Broome and Springstreets. The best speakers obtainable are being engaged for these meetings, and it is hoped the comrades and friends will attend and urge the presence of their shopmates at the meetings most convenient.

Sixth Congressional District must be held as soon as possible. Organizers of Bergen and Sussex Counties will please take note of the above and communicate at once with the organ izers of Passaic County, Paul Hueck, 840 Van Dyke avenue, Haledon,

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open-air meetings will be held as follows: Sunday, July 1-North Plaza, City Hall, F. Suteliff, Jos. Cohen: Monday, July 2-Broad and South, H. S. Pollock, J. G. Dobsevage; Broad and Columbia, E. C. Leighton, Thomas Birtwistle; Third and Gaskill, Jewish speakers: Thursday, July 5-Germantown and Chelten, D. Dollscheck, Simon Knebel; East Plaza, City Hall, J. McKelvey, Ella Reeve Bloor; Twentythird and South, C. Sehl, Eugene Buckley; Friday, July 6-Pront and Dauphin, J. McKelvey, Ella Reeve Bloor; Kensington and Clearfield, D. heck. Thos. Birtwistle; Fourth and Monroe, Jewish speakers; Saturday, July 7-Germantown and Lehigh, sington and Lehigh, H. S. Pollock, G. Cehen; Germantown and Bristol, E. C. Leighton, Jos. Cohen; Forty-second and Lancaster, Eug. Buckley, Sykes: Main and Cotton, Ch. Sehl, F Sutcliff: Girard and Hanover, J. Mc-Kelvey, H. Russel; Broad and Federal, J. Whitehend, Martin McCue.

Since last report fourteen meetings were scheduled, of which three were postponed on account of the rain. The total attendance at the eleven that were held was about three thousand. One of these was a meeting held at Baldwin Lecomotive Works at noon time, which was addressed by L. J. Lewis, Collections at seven of these sales to \$12.17

Ella Reeve Bloor has been engaged for the first two weeks in July, and opens her meetings July 5, north pinza, of the City Hall.

Subscription lists will be sent to all members of Loos Philadelphia this

hard for their plenie which will be held at Washington Park, Twentysixth and Allegbeny avenue, Satur-day evening, July 7. Professional talent has been engaged, and it is ... pected to make the enterprise most successful both from a moral and

The Campaign Committee has ordered 5,000 post cards for the purpose of putting them into every piece of literature sold. The idea is that every person who is interested enough in So cialism to buy a book, will find therein one of these post cards already addressed, with certain questions, asking the reader to fill in their name and address and such other information as be needed at headquarters, and mail it to the organizer, who will keep | direction of the State Committee, is | U. Solomon, Treasurer and Finan-a list of all such persons. Any local | booked as follows during July: 2. Win-

desiring a card can receive one by sending request to the organizer.

Organizer Davies writes: "Having made nominations in the different districts for the first time, we have to resort to nomination papers. We wrote to the secretary of the commonwealth for some and were told that we had already received, in conjunction with those sent to Pittsburg and Reading, enough to supply our needs. We have replied to the gentleman and should we not receive the papers a trip to Harrisburg will doubtless bring about the desired result.

Arrangements are now being made to organize a French branch in Kensington. French papers please copy

The next meeting of the Headquarters Association will be held at headquarters Sunday, July 1, at 2:30 p. m. All party members are invited to at-

The Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of Philadelphia will hold a mass meeting at the City Hall on Saturday. June 30, 8 p. m. The Central Labor Union will parade from their head-quar at 232 N. Ninth street to the City Hall The Musicians' Local will lead the parade. A band of music will leave the Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria street, rain or shine, and march to the City Hall. A large number of men will parade, as the textile district is represented at the conference by delegates from Cloth Weavers' Union No. 72, Upholstery Weavers' Union No. 25, Progressive Union No. 8, Tapestry Workers' Union No. 453, Rug Weavers' Union No. 1, Warpers' and Dressers' Union, and the Turkish Towel Weavers. It is expected that every union in the city will be represented at the City Hall. The opening speaker will be Chas. P. Gildea, Socialist Party candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who is a mem ber of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, E. J. Lewis, Ed. Moore, our candidate for Auditor General, John Golden of Fall River, who is president of the United Textile Workers of America, and Organizer Hahn of the American Federation of Labor. No other meetings will be held on June 30.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The next regular meeting of the County Committee will be held at hendquarters, 526 Federal street, Alle gheny, Sunday, July 1, 2:30 p. m.

All party members holding nomina tion papers are requested to hurry this We would like to complete it at work. the earliest possible date.

Arrangements have been completed

to run an excursion to Cascade Park, New Castle, on Labor Day, Sept. 3. An inter-state Moyer-Haywood protest meeting will be held at that place on that date. Eugene V. Debs, Wm. Trautmann and Vincent St. John will be the speakers. Railroad tickets can be procured from the County Organizer. The Socialists from Beaver, Washington, and Westmoreland counties have been invited to participate.

Frank E. Hubbard, who has been engaged to make a house to house canvass selling Socialist literature and visiting readers of Socialist papers for the purpose of inducing those in sympathy to join the party, is working in Allegheny City and is doing much good in the work. Locals will do well if they engage Comrade Hubbard. Terms are \$2 per day.

Street meetings will be held as follows: Monday, July 2, Twelfth and Carson streets, Pittsburg, Connors and Wise: Clark and Townsend streets, Marshall and Schwartz: Thursday. July 5, Clark and Townsend streets, Pittsburg, Holmes and Wright; Saturday, July 7. Duquesne, Grant avenue, Holmes and Wright; Carnegie, July 7, Fourth avenue and Jefferson streets, Marshall and Schwartz: Pittsburg, Homewood and Kelly streets, July 7, Adams and Wilson; Pittsburg, July 7, Court House steps, Connors, Reese and Wise. Speakers, please make reports. Locals provide literature, etc.

Every fourth Friday of each month an entertainment will be held at 526 Federal Street, Allegheny. Next will be held on July 27.

Organizer Schwartz reports: "The increased demand for speakers in this county makes it necessary for us to request every party member that can make an ordinary "soap box" speech to send their names and addresses to this office at once. In so doing please state the number of evenings each week that you can give to this work. We also desire the names and addresses of those members that can act as chairman of the street meetings. Unless every member who is able to will respond, we cannot accommodate the locals that call for speakers. Locals pay car farese. There is also an increased demand for our literature. The English branch of Allegheny during last week has sold nearly 60 copies of "Introduction to Socialism", 15 copies of "Unionism and Socialism", several copies of other pamphlets. committees will you assist us in this work? Let us hear from you."

The State Committee will meet at Cincinnati, July 1, at state headquarters to act upon the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward Gardner as state secretary

The Socialist Party of the Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio will meet in mass convention on Wednesday, July 4, at 11 a. m., Business Coliege Hall, 111½ Main street, Warren, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Congress and to transact any other business that may come before the convention. All party nembers of the Nineteeenth District will be entitled to a voice and vote in the convention upon the presentation of their paid up membership cards as

James Oneal, organizing under the

chester; 3, Hillsboro; 5, Chillicothe; 6, Gillispieville; 7, Blatchford; 9, Corning; 10. Jacksonville; 11. Crooksville; 18, Newark; 14, 15, Cochocton; 16, Millersburg; 17, Nova; 18, Crestline; 19, Upper Sandusky; 20, Jeneval 21, Findlay; 23, Lima; 24, Continentor; 25, Bryan; 26, Edgerton; 27 to 29, Toledo; 30, Sandusky; 31, Lorain.

Illinois.

A county convention was held at Jacksonville and a full congressional committee of twenty elected to complete primary organization. The convention also nominated the following county officers: Sheriff, Azel Pierson; County Judge, George W. Riley; Assessor and Trensurer, Wm. F. Jackson; County Superintendent of John A. Bellatti; County Clerk, G. Sidney Bacon; County Commissioner, Richard Perkins.

A new local has been formed at Savanna thru the efforts of Comrades Ashford and Yahn.

Comrade Breckon spent four days in Vermillion County (Danville), then went to Springfield to meet the conference on primary organization.

Comrade Pfeiffer of Peoria will so make a short tour thru Elgin, Joliet, Aurora, and neighboring towns.

State Secretary Smith was at East St. Louis and neighboring towns several days last week. He reports that 60 delegates, representing 11 counties, were present at the conference and that a there organization was per-

Local Quincy reports an active movement and asks for speakers.

Wisconsin

Organizer W. R. Gaylord reports good meeting at Waupeca and Grand Rapids and a new branch organized at Edgar. He will speak at Ashland June 28, Superior, June 29 and July 1. and meetings in Rhinelander, Park Falls, Butternut and Tomahawk.

The Wisconsin state picnic will be held in Milwaukee July 15. Joseph Medill Patterson will be the speaker of the day.

The Chicago comrades will make their annual excursion to Milwaukee by steamboat on July 1.

Washburn County has placed a full county ticket in the field. Bayfield County will hold its con-

vention June 24 and nominate a county ticket.

Organizer Carl D. Thompson spoke in Thiensville, June 19.

Idaho.

The state executive committee of Idaho has adopted the following:

Whereas, the situation in'Idaho this campaign presents an extraordinary oppor-

Whereas, the eyes of the world are 'dlrected particularly to this section and will closely watch the results at the coming "Battle of Ballots" and

Whereas, good results will be universal benefits for the party. Therefore, we, the State Executive Com-mittee ask of the National Executive Committee, all possible aid at their command during this campaign.

Here and Thers.

We regret to learn of the death on June 12; by a street-car accident in Chicago, of J. J. Cappels of Huntington. Ind. Comrade Cappels was cigarmaker and was one of the old guard in the Socialist movement. Years ago he was active in the New York movement, but during recent years he had lived in Chicago and Huntington. He was not only always active in building up the party organization, but he contributed freely to the party press, so far as his means would allow Comrade Cappels was a delegate to the recent state convention in Indiana from Huntington, which was, mainly thru his efforts, one of the best organized towns in that state. His death will be regretted by all the comrades who had come to love and respect him for his devotion to the cause

Eugene V. Debs is addressing enthudastic audiences in the west. At South Omaha, Neb., June 21, he spoke in Workmen Hall to an audience which packed the hall to the doors, and at Des Moines, Ia., June 22, he addressed the Midland chautaugua, Socialism b ing the subject in both cases.

Two Japanese Socialists, Comrades Saito and Takeuchi, were arrested at Oakland, Cal., in the new Chinatown (lifted from San Francisco) for addressing a street meeting without a permit. Local Oakland took up the case and the Japanese were dismissed when called into court.

New York State.

Dates for Alexander Rosen of New York City, who will make a short speaking tour of the state in July, are as follows: July 2, New Rochelle: 3. Yonkers; 4. Haverstraw; 5. Peekskill; 6. Newburgh; 7, Kingston; 9, Catskill; 10, Albany; 11; Watervliet; 12, Troy; 13, Johnstown; 14, Gloversville; 16, Utlea: 17. Rome: 18. Oneida: 19. Syra cuse: 20, Auburn; 21, Seneca Falls; 22, Geneva; 24, Rochester; 25, Buffalo.

George H. Goebel of New Jersey will fill the following dates in July: Ithacn; 4, Syracuse; 5, Rochester; 6, Buffaio. George R. Kinkpatrick will fill a

limited number of engagements in the state, beginning July 20 at New Rochelle and ending at Buffalo, Aug. 3. John C. Chase, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, will leave New York June 30 and after one week's vacation at Lake Keuka, Steuben County, will start out on a speaking tour of the state. He will open the campaign at Corning July 9 and continue on the stump until Aug. 18. After a few meetings in New York and vicinity he will make another extended tour of the state.

A large number of letters have been received from comrades in unorganized places with promises to arrange meetings for the various speakers who will be sent out during the summer. U. Solomon, Treasurer and Finan

will act in the place of State Secretary Chase while he is out campaigning. Until further notice, all communica tions regarding the campaign should

be directed to Comrade Solomon. The state platform is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution in a few days. Other kinds of literature are also being prepared and full particulars will be given regarding same as soon as possi-ble. Subscription lists are being printed and will be sent to secretaries of locals as soon as ready and it is hoped that every local will see that they are properly handled. This is the time for the sinews of war and we must have

Attractive advertising matter for the meetings of the candidate for Gover nor will be furnished to locals in time for proper advertisements of meetings. Display cards for store windows and small throwaway handbills will be furnished to all locals desiring them Several of the best speakers in the Socialist Party have been engaged for campaign work in the state and their dates will be announced later.

New York City.

The General Committee met on Saturday, June 23. Comrade Paulitsch was elected chairman and the follow ing business was transacted: On credentials presented by N. Nickelburg of the 32 A. D. and L. A. Malkiel of the 31st A. D., both delegates were seated Twenty-three applications for member ship were received and applicants ad mitted. A communication from the National Secretary was read containing an appeal for increased contribu tions for the purpose of carrying on a more extensive propaganda and a mo tion was carried that Local New York donate, as its first installment, the amount of \$25 for the national campaign fund, for the congressional cam palgn. A motion was also passed that the General Committee should recom mend to the congressional and assembly conventions that they should be especially careful in the selection of candidates for congressional and legislative offices and urge that special efforts be directed toward making this feature of the campaign as successfu as possible. A motion was adopted that no party speaker be allowed to sell literature for his own benefit at meetings arranged by the party. A stirring appeal was made for the neces sity of organizing an effort in the So cialist Party for the purpose of making propaganda in trade unions, par ticularly at this time, in view of the tactics which are being adopted by certain labor leaders to bring about political action by the unions, and motion was passed that the City Executive Committee take steps for or ganizing Socialists within their resp tive labor organizations with the object of forming educational clubs and otherwise spreading the knowledge of Socialism by means of literature, dis-cussions and lectures. In reply to a question as to what steps had been taken for the reorganization of districts on the new plan, and as to the method of procedure, it was stated that, in accordance with the directions of the Executive Committee, districts had been notified and blanks sent to secretaries on which to report mem bership, so that transfer cards might be issued and such further information given as might be necessary. The district which hereafter will be known as the 18th (the old 26th, and part of former 24th) reported that they had met and had completely organize the district, elected officers, delegates etc., and selected new headquarters, so that they were ready immediately to transact business. Upon reading the minutes of the City Executive Committee its recommendation that comrades be requested to send contribu tions for the Russian Revolutionary Fund to the International Secretary in order that the fund may be divided among different sections and not given to one section only, was taken up out of order, and the privilege of the floor was granted to Comrade Brumberg who spoke at length against this rec lation. After a sion the action recommended was approved. A motion that an appeal be ssued for the collection of funds for the Russian movement to be sent to the International Bureau at Brussell was offered, and by amendment action was postponed indefinitely. The min-utes of the City Executive Committee were then considered seriatim, and its recommendations in regard to the boundaries of the First and Secon Agitation Districts were concurred in. In regard to the boundaries of the Yorkville Agitation District a discus sion developed but no action was · The meeting adjourned at 12 hour. o'clock. Our comrades U. Solomon and Eliza

beth Meyer were married last Sunday and a small gathering of intimate was held to celebrate the oc casion. The good wishes of all who know them go out to them in the joining of their lives

"Can Socialism be made legal in the United States" is the subject of a dis cussion to be held at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh avenue and Four teenth street, Monday evening, July 2. Comrades are expected to be present to take part.

At the meeting held in the West Side Club on Sunday last for the purpos of forming a Socialist Printers' Pro-paganda Club definite steps were taken to realize the object. The organization is, to be known as Printers' Socialist League No. 1. Its purposes are: To bring in closer touch with each other the Socialist Party members and sympathizers employed in the printing trades of the city, 10 conduct sys-tematic propaganda work for Socialism among printers, and to promote the welfare of the Socialist Party. Splendld opportunities are offered in

of printers are ready to enter the Soclalist movement, and if the printer comrades take up this work with energy and enthusiasm good results will be obtained thru the Socialist Printers League for our party. Many of our more active printer party members have not attended the two meetings held, and it is hoped that they will be at the next one, which will be held in the West Side Socialist Club, 585 Eighth avenue, on the last Sunday in July, when the committee will propose some definite line of acitation for the coming campaign. It was decided to raise funds by an initation fee of \$1 and by voluntary contributions. Con tributions and applications to be en rolled as members will be received by the Secretary, James G. Kanely, 28 W. One Hundred and Thirteenth street.

At a meeting held June 25 at 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, the Social Science Class was organized. During the summer there will be but one lecture a month, on th third Monday. Lucien Sanial was present and gave an outline of the work to be done. The course will consist of lectures by Comrade Sanial accompanied by independent research by members of the class under his in struction. The class will thus collect statistical data, illustrating the theo ries of Karl Marx and other Socialist writers. As the class now consists of only 15 students there is room for 10 more. Those desiring to join will send A. Malkiel, 116 Nassau street.

As an example of what can be done in the way of selling literature at street meetings we give a list of sales made by Comrade Tänzer at two meet ings in the 3d A. D., and the 10th A. D. last week: "The Jungle," 2; "Merrie England," 6; "War of the Classes," 3; "Labor Politics and Socialist Politics," 2; "Religion of Capital," 2; "Socialist Attitude toward Trade Unions," 4; "Communist Manifesto." 14: 'Ein Wort an die Arbeiter Amerika's," 7; "Die Municipale Forderungen," 7; "Wass muss man vom Socialismus wissen?" 7; "Shall the Unions Go into Politics?" "The Pro-"What Do you Think of letariat." the Beef Trust?' 1 each; 150 copies of the Worker;; and 22 of the "Volks-zeitung"; also a subscription for The Worker was taken and 25 copies of the Mover-Haywood leaflet given away.

At a meeting of the 18th A. D., held on June 22, at 1432 Second avenue, the district was organized according to the new political apportionment. The following officers and delegates were elected: Organizer, Comrade Niclaus; Recording Secretary, M. S. Oppen heimer; Financial Secretary Treasurer, John Lentz; delegates to General Committee, Lawson, Westphal and Oppenheimer; delegates to Yorkville Agitation Committee, Niclaus and Seifert. The Organizer and Financial Secretary were appointed a committee to complete the arrangements for new headquarters at 1215 First avenue, be tween Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, the headquarters at 1432 Second avenue being outside the limits of the 18th A. D. On the occcasion of leaving the old meeting place it was voted unanimously that the district extend a vote of thanks to Comrade Klaeger for all his past courtesies Meeting nights are the first and third Fridays of the month.

BROOKLYN.

In accord with the reapportionmen of the County of Kings, all the Assembly Districts have been changed, some districts have been shifted and divided up in such a manner that it required the transfer of the bulk of the membership of some districts to three or more districts; some districts will go out of existence and others are formed. This necessitates a thoro reorganization of the party, and must be effect ed without delay by the organizers Assembly and division organizers should work hand in hand. Each organizer has received his instructions about the boundaries of his district and a list of the names of all the mem-

tive district. The assembly district organizations are hereby directed to at once reorganize by electing a new set of officers and delegates to the County Committee and remit a list of same to the office of the party. All members effected by this change are notified and will receive a transfer card. They will report at the first meeting of th new assembly district and take part in the reorganization of the same. Pay up all dues owing the old assembly district within thirty days at the very

Organizer Schaefer will be out of town the first two weeks in July. In his absence Assistant Organizer Heuer will attend to the official business of the party.

The referendum on the appeal of Louis Eichwald against his expulsion from the party by the County Committee was 101 for expulsion and 13 against. In place of Mark Pelser, who has re-

moved from the County, and consequently resigned as member of the State Quorum, Geo. Guns having been the only nominee for the office, was declared elected unanimously to fill the vacancy. In place of the donation of one day's

pay to the National Campaign Fund the County Committee resolved to give 20 per cent of all monles collected on the Campaign Fund contribution lists that will be issued by the State Committee

At the last regular meeting of Local Kings County 8 new members were admitted.

The Daily Call Fair Committee urgently requests all assembly districts and individuals still holding tickets to this field to make Socialists; thousands return or pay for them on July 15.

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study and terms, will be ready for distribution about July 10th. Comrades expecting to attend the school should write for this pros-

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W. J. GHENT.



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In other words, it is a practical plea for the future of the working class.

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OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Open-air meetings will be held by ocal New York, Socialist Party, as follows:

FRIDAY, JUNE 29. 10th A. D. (old 14th)-N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Jas. G. Kanely, Wm.

Karlin. 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 Twenty-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.

MONDAY, JULY 2.

5th A. D. (old 7th)—N. W. corner Fifteenth St. and Eighth Av. Peter E. Burrowes, I. Philips.

3d A. D., East Side Branch.—N. W. cor-

ner of Houston St. and Second Av. Wm. Mendelson, Sam Edelstein, F. Urbansky.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.
6th A. D. (old 18th).—N. W. corner Seventh St. and Avenue C. Thos J. Lewis,

8th A. D. (old 12th) .- N. E. corner Or-chard and Grand Sts. Wm. Mendelson, N.

S. Reichenthal. S. Reichentini.

11th A. D. (old 15th)—N. W. corner
Forty-eighth St. and Eighth Av. P. H.

Donahue, Fred Paulitsch. 14th A. D. (old 20th)—N. W. corner Twenty-fourth St. and First Av. Sam Edelstein, Alb. Abrahams. THURSDAY, JULY 5.

16th A. D. (old 22d)-N. W. corner Fifty-fourth St. and First Av. I. Phillips, Alb. Abrahams. 18th A. D. (old 24th and 26th)-N. E. cor-

ner Seventy-second St. and First Av. N. S. Reichenthal, J. G. Dobsevage. FRIDAY, JULY 6. 10th A. D. (old 14th)—N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. F. H. Donahue, Thos.

J. Lewis. 20th A. D. (old 28th) .- N. W. corner Sex enty-minth St. and First Av. Wm. Karlin Abe Panzer. 22d A. D. (old 30th) -N. E. corner Eighty-

exth St. and Third Av. Fred Paulitsch Jas. G. Kanely.

SATURDAY, JULY 7.

Rist A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-affth St. and Soventh Av. L. Phillips, P. H. Donahue.

30th A. D. (old 34th, North Side).—N. E. Control St. Control St.

corner One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. John Mullen, Sam Edel-35th A. D.-N. W. corner Wendover and Third Avs. J. G. Dobsevage, W. Atkinson,

F. Urbansky.

TIE-UP AT SAN FRANCISCO. The unions of Sailors, Marine Fire-

men and Marine Cooks and Stewards have requested certain slight improvements in the conditions of labor on board the vessels owned by the Steamship Association of San Francisco. The latter body has refused to grant the request of its employees, upon the ground that it is prohibited from doing so by the terms of its affiliation with the United Shipping and Transportation Association. The last-named body, by the way of forcing the issue, has locked out all the men, including longshoremen, employed on the ves-sels under its control, thus causing a ceneral tie-up of the port.

GRAFTING GRAFTERS.

ee they've discharged that clerk w saved so much money out of his small sal-ary. Didn't they know he was grafting all the time?" "Yes, but they suspect now that he got some of the graft that rightful-ity belonged to the higger officers of the company."—Chicago Tribune.

WHY THE LAW IS AN ENEMY. "The law has ever been an enemy of the

working people" is the first sentence in an editorial article in the "Trades Unionist", eutorial article in the "Trades Unionist", (Washington D. C.) What's the use of saying more? The law was made by capitalists and capitalist tools and will be an "enemy of the working people" until we have it made by men of our class, for our class.—Dallas Laborer.



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spiring new music, all intensely Socialistic.

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happy combination of inspiring song and
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aids in helping us to ultimately gain a
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