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VOL. XVI.-NO. 14.

NEW YORK, JULY 7, 1906.

## IN CONNECTICUT.

Ernest D. Hull Accepts Nomination for Governor.

"Forward With the Work of Bloodless Revolution!" Is His Cry-Our Duty is to Give Intelligent Guidance to the General Discontent With Capitalist Conditions that Now Exists. NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23-Ernest

Dewitt Hull, who was chosen by the Socialist Party convention in this city as the party's candidate for Governor of Connecticut, has accepted the nomination in the following letter: To the Membership of the Socialist Party of Connecticut:

Dear Comrades.-In accepting the nomination for Governor, with which the State Convention of our party has seen fit to honor me, it is perhaps de-sirable that I should herewith briefly set forth somewhat of my conception of the work which lies before us.

The work which we have taken upon ourselves is nothing less than the reorganization of human society upon the basis of working class interests, a task, the magnitude of which might reasonably discourage the average man or even the Socialist did he expect its accomplishment in this one short campaign. Fortunately, Socialists differ from the average man in at least the following particulars.

#### Socialist Characteristics.

First.-Having analyzed the existing social order, we understand its voluntary origin, and believe its logical and scientific evolutionary result to be Socialism.

Second.-We believe in converting others to our understanding of the processes of development by which we are now passing from Capitalism to Socialism, that the sufferings of the race during the period of transition will thereby be minimized.

Third.-We feel that we know what to do and how to do it, and that this short state campaign is an incident-

a little incident—in the great process. Fourth.—We have the courage of our convictions and the staying qualities hich make for succ

The first step in the process of re-organizing society is the capture of the plitical powers of all nations now in the possession of the capitalist class, and the exercise of that power for the establishment of a world-wide indus-trial and political order in which there will be no economic classes, in which there will be no poverty and (no "monkey dinners," no illiteracy and no Carnegie libraries, no corrupt insur-ance company and no needy widows or orphans, no war and no exploiters "community of interests."

## Reconstruction Already Begun.

Those people who get their information wholly from capitalist sources, and who cannot wisely interpret ever that, have probably failed to realize that the reconstruction is already well under way. If they turn attention to Europe they will find our comrades in the British House of Commons; they will note our recent gains in the French Chamber of Deputies where we were already strong; they will note the 80 Socialist members in the German Reichstag backed by more than three million Socialist voters; also Denmark, Italy, Russia each alive with the work of proletarian reconstruction. Far away Australia, too, sends us news of progress. Our Japanese comrades are up and doing, and even the Chinese have their translation of Marx.

Here in America our record at the ballot box brings terror to capitalist misconseption, and in the "bull pens" of Colorado and the prison cells of Idaho, where our comrades are unjustly and illegally imprisoned, we find satisfying evidence of both capitalist misconception and desperation These facts we point out as some of the signs that capitalism is rapidly approaching its end. Therefore, let us put renewed energy into our propa-ganda, spread the light of our analytic and constructive education, build up our organization and prepare for our ultimate inevitable victory.

## "All Roads Load to Rome."

Let us waste no regrets upon the Municipal Ownership Movement, but rather, let us enjoy its development and expose its weakness, knowing that as "all roads lead to Rome" so does the Municipal Ownership Move-

In the prevailing obnoxious atmos-phere of commercial graft, political tion and moral decay, the one prevading note from those who think as well as from those who think they think, gives expression to an expected change, and in all the world the So-cialist Organization stands alone, composed of many millions of men and men, the only people who have any ar conception of what the expected clear conception change will be.

## An Important State Issue.

acreage rather than manhood, is exthe manufacturing centers, giving us practically no voice in the law-making body of the state, a splendid arrange ment for the perpetuation of capitalist special privilege. Let us, therefore, make Proportional Representation s prominent issue, recognizing that its realization would bring to a class conresentation and an opportunity to become its own law-maker.

Comrades: Ours is a great work. It is also a great fight. A work worthy the united workers of the world. A fight with brains and ballots to end the days of bullies and bullets. The grandest work and the noblest fight in which man has ever been engaged. Therefore, let the word be: Forward! to the end of capitalist exploitation. Forward ! to the establishment of Industrial Democracy. Forward! with the work of bloodless revolution.

Fraternally yours, ERNEST DEWITT HULL. Naugatuck, Conn.

### IS THERE A SECRET POSTAL CENSORSHIP?

Facts Indicate That Postoffice Author-Ities Try to Intercept Socialist Papers Between Publication Office and Subscribers' Homes.

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 1.-The ocialist Agitation Committee has authorized the sending of the following communication to party members and sympathizers in the city and to the publishers of Socialist papers:

Subscribers for Socialist publications living in Haverhill have experienced more or less difficulty by not getting them regularly. This has been going on for two years and conditions become worse as time goes the club members where upon writing to the publishers it was proven that papers were sent regularly; yet certain letter carriers seem to have a rule of not bringing them to persons who, they think, won't enter a complaint. Now even active club members don't always get their paper, even when they have lived in the same house all are not received a single copy since or in the cases have received a few issues and suddenly stopped. Any reader knowing ich persons should send them to the Haverhill postoffice to register an emphatic protest to the Superintendent of Carriers or Postmister.

The experience of the publishers of The Worker convinces them that this is not an isolated case, that the same thing happens in other places besides Haverbill, that in many cases some postoffice officials, swelled with a sense of their own importance and regarding themselves as guardians of respectable society, have seen fit quietly to intercept Socialist papers between the publication office and the subscribers' homes. The only way to check this abuse is for subscribers to assert their rights, to inform the publication office if the paper does not come reguplain first to the carrier and then at the postoffice, and make it clear to the postal authorities that they will not stand for any censorship of their mail.

#### COTTON-MILL WORKERS' WAGES.

Despite the Lies of the Associated Press, the Restoration is Only a Partial One-Even So Much Is Won Only by Threat of Strike.

BOSTON, July 2.-Upwards of 30,000 cotton-mill operatives in New England are working to-day under an increase in wages which places them on a schedule like that which prevailed prior to July 1, 1908, when a general reduction of 12½ per cent was imposed. The restoration was made first by Fall River, where 25,000 of the mill-workers are located, to avert a threatened strike. Other mills followed the lead.—Associated Press.

As is usual with Associated Press

The new scale restores the cut made in July, 1904 (not 1903), against which the workers made a brave struggle during the six months following, only to be betrayed by the "arbitration" of the Democratic demagog, Governo Douglas. But it does not restore the older scale, in force three years ago. In November, 1903, a cut of 10 per cent was made, which the workers accepted with the understanding that it would be only temporary; that cut still stands. And the partial restoration now reported has been made only r threat of a strike more vigorous and determined than that of 1904.

## DISSATISFIED WITH ARBITRATION.

So dissatisfied are the coal miners of New South Wales with the manner in which the Arbitration Act is being interpreted by the judges that the Col-llery Employes' Federation in the northern districts (numbering 5,600). Right here in Connecticut it is important that we work for a new basis of representation at Hartford. Cersainly our present system, based on

# CONDOTTIERI.

# Outrageous Conduct.

Two Bands of Mine Guards in Ohio Town Get Drunk and Open Fire on Unarmed . Strikers - Destroy Only Store Not Owned by Company-Three Miners Killed.

DILLONVALE, O., July 2.-Investigation of the miners' riots at Bradley, yesterday, shows that one man is dead, two are fatally injured, while seven others are seriously wounded. At noon yesterday 20 guards employed at Plum Run marched into Bradley and began to drink at one of the company bouses. Subsequently five of them came out and fired their guns in the air. The guard stationed across the ravine imagined that miners were attacking the guards, and fired upon the strikers. In defense the strikers retaliated.

The firing continued for nearly three hours. All but two houses in the set-tlement were struck with bullets from the guards' Win hesters, and the only store not controlled by the coal company was almost shot to pieces. The wives and children of the strikers fled from their homes to the cellar and the unarmed miners took refuge behind the building. The guards then crossed the ravine and attacked the strikers.

Farmers in the vicinity of Bradley appealed to Sheriff Voorhees to-day protection against the guards, claiming that their stock is shot down in the fields and other depredations committeed. The situation is worse than at any time since the strike was inaugurated.-Associated Press.

'The foregoing statement, the most favorable that could be put upon the outrageous occurrences at Bradley, shows very clearly the character of the private standing armies maintained by the mining companies with the consent of the Republican and Democratic authorities of the state and federal governments.

So far as the majority of the "guards" were concerned, there is no doubt that they were mad with drink. But the fact that "the only store not controlled by the coal company was almost shot to pieces" and that all the killed and wounded were striking miners seems to show that "there method in their madness", that their bosses knew how to use their drunken fury against the men who dared to regist the Coal Trust's tyranny.

## ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

Waterbury Building Workmen Forbidden by Court to Try To Persuade Men to Oult Employ of Unfair Boss.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 28 .-William F. Chatfield, a building con-tractor of this city, secured yesterday from Judge Reed of the Superior Court one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued against a labor pulon in this state. The order is issued against the Bricklayers', Mesons,' and Plasterers' Union of this city, whose members have been on strike for two months. It does not merely forbid intimidation, but restrains the union from "persuading" and "cajoling" the firm's employees to leave work. Damages of \$10,000 are asked for in the suit that accompanies the injunction.

## ANOTHER FOUL JUNGLE

Chicago Sanitary Inspector "Discovers" That Conditions Are as Bad in the Sakeries as in the Packing

CHICAGO, July 3.-Men sleeping beside their ovens and pastry tables, foul ventilation in basement bakeries, lack of washing facilities and of signs warning employees about clean-liness, were some of the things found by Sanitary Inspector Hedrick in an investigation of the bakeshops of Chi-

While the work has only begun the discoveries made by one inspector in two days promise a thoro shaking up for an industry that has nestled undisturbed in basements with insanitary and filthy surroundings rivalling those found in the worst of the packing houses.-Associated Press.

Socialists and trade unionists have long been denouncing the infamous conditions prevailing in the baking industry. Let it not be forgotten that the majority of the Republican and Democratic parties of the United States Supreme Court united in declaring unconstitutional the New York Bakers' Ten Hour Law, which was a beginning toward the abolition of these dangerous and disgraceful con-

The horrible rumor gained currency in the Senate resterday that Senator Bev-eridge was lost. But it was explained that he was merely lost in one of his own sen-tences. New York Evening Post.

## LIFE CHEAP IN PENNSYLVANIA.

### Bosses' Standing Army's Factory Inspector Delany So Says President Donnel-Reports Shocking Conditions.

The Private Morgue an Essential Part of the Big Mill or Factory, He Says -He Refuses to Believe that "Toilers Are Working for an Opportunity

to Commit Suicide." HARRISBURG, Pa., June 30 .- Human life is held very cheaply among the Iron mills and furnaces in Pennsylvania, according to the latest annual report of State Factory Inspector Delaney to Governor Pennypacker.

"In some of hite largest of these mills," says Inspector Delaney, "the temporary morgue seems to be as necessary a part of the establishment as the stockhouse or the business office, and human life in and about such establishments would appear to be the cheapest of all raw materials.

"Stockholders who know these establishments as things producing dividends, managers who shift responsibility upon the superintendents, superintendents who give orders to the fore men, and the foremen to some petty bosses, are each and all apparently imbued with the single idea of having the work pushed and rushed to the extreme limit of endurance."

Aside from the accidents reported to the factory inspection department, Inspector Delanev says that at least 2,000 were killed by accidents over which the department has no control in iron mills, furnaces and the yards attached thereto.

#### The Inspector Is Sercestic.

And for all this slaughter there is given by the heads of such establishments but one answer, an answer stereotyped in its phrasing and as measured and monotonous as the ticktask of a pendulum. "Carelessness on

the part of the injured person".

Inspector Delaney says that to read these answers one would be compelled, did he accept them as true, to believe that the toilers are not working for wages but for an opportunity to commit suicide or lose a limb, the question of wages and the support of family being mere side issues to

"What is imperatively needed," he adds, "Is a stringent law that will make the employers responsible in damages for deaths and other accidents occurring to their employees either as the result of negligence the part of employers on on the part of fellow employees to whom has been given any directing and supervising control. Such a law is in force in England with good results, having reduced the death and injury list to s

minimum. "It is true that some employees are injured as a result of what seems to have been their own carelessness, and that others are injured as a result of their own foolhardiness, but in the multiplicity of accidents such cases are rare, by far the greater number of deaths and serious injuries being the result of gross indifference on the part of employers for the safety of their

The number of fatal accidents last year was 162 and the number of nonfatal was 923. Moving cranes and their appendages caused the death of 90 and injuries to 110 employees. Unguarded machinery caused the death of 26 and serious and slight injuries to 701.

## What He Falls to Say.

The Inspector has omitted saying that the necessary laws will not be enforced; even if enacted, because the capitalists are not in control of every branch of Pennsylvania's government for the purpose of injuring their own interests. And the capitalists will be in control so long as the workers of Pennsylvania vote the capitalist tick ets, whether known as Republican. Democrat or reform, and refuse to vote their own class ticket-the Socialist Party, with James H. Maurer and Charles P. Gilden, both workers, at its head.

## ANOTHER "MODEL" TOWN;

The United States Steel Corporation is going to have a Pullman town of its own. Up in Northern Minnesots, on the western extension of the Messab range, Colerain, a "model" town is being built. The corpora-"model" town is being built. The corpora-tion will own every foot of ground in the place and everybody will be compelled to do just what the magnates decree. To prove its patriotism, the corporation will own even the schools over which the stars and stripes will wave the signal of free-dom and equality. The laborers in the mines are coming from Finland, Poland and Sourierre Europe and it is intended to mines are coming from Finland, Foliand and Southern Europe and it is intended to find work for them the rear around—provided, of course, that they remain "independent" and don't organize. The exdependent" and don't organize. periment and don't organize. The experiment promises to be a splendid investment-just like Pullman town—and add
many millions annually to the billionaire
combine's pile.—Cleveland Citizen.

## "WORKERS PAY FOR REFORM."

## ly, Discussing Packingtown.

Curtailment of Meat Sales Means Discharge of Workmen and Cutting of Wages-True Reform Would Start With the Protection of the Workers -The Poor Fellow in the Sausage Room is Forgotten-Time for Workmen of All Trades to Remember the Strike of 1904.

CHICAGO, June 30 .- "It is the workingman that is paying for the reforms at the stockyards," said Michael Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Ment Cutters and Butcher Workmen, in an interview to-day.

"Thousands of workingmen will be discharged at the plants of the big packing companies in Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, and other big packing centers. The recent revelations of unsanitary conditions in the slaughtering houses have been a big blow to the business. The sales have fallen off all over the United States and all over Who suffers? Not Armour. He is enjoying a trip to Europe. The man who suffers is the workingman, who is fired because there is no work for him to do.

## "Only a Lot of Strikers."

"When the strike was on two years ago we told the public all the things that Upton Sinclair and Mr. Roosevelt have been telling them this spring. But it didn't do any good. We published statements at that time showing that the packing houses were in a herrible condition, unfit for any human being to work in. But nobody cared. It was only a lot of strikers trying to improve their standard of living and trying to get a chance to live like American citizens.

"Now the President comes along and shows that Mr. Armour's meat is dangerous to eat. So the whole country is aroused. Everybody is afraid that his stomach is going to get hurt. And everybody has it in for Mr. Ar-mour. But conditions were just the same two years ago, only worse, and yet nobody came forward to help us. Nobody seemed to care whether the packing houses were sanitary or not.

## Men and Sausages.

"We made a big mistake at the time of that strike. We showed that the packing houses were bad for human beings to work in. We ought to have shown that they were bad for the sausages. Then we would have hit the public in the right spot.

"And now where does the workingman get off? The reform is here all right. The packing houses are being Conditions are going to cleaned up. be better. But who is paying the bill? The packers think they are. They are spending so much money on whitewash and paint and scrubbing brushes that some of them have to sell three or four automobiles and discharge a few servants and cut out a trip to Japan. The worst for them will be to know that they have a few thousand dollars less in the bank than they couldn't use anyway

"But think of the poor fellow in the sausage room. He didn't have anything with making the packing houses what they are to-day. He didn't order any preservatives put into sausages He wasn't responsible for grinding up s lot of old refuse in the sausage machines. He wasn't responsible for any of the things that the President jump ed on. He simply did what he was told to do. The packers were the re-

sponsible parties. "But now the business has gone all to pieces and the sausages can't be sold, and there isn't any work in the sausage room, and so this poor fellow with a wife and children to support, has got to look for work somewhere else. And he does'nt know how to do any other kind of work. And it may be months before he gets another job.

"The packers think they are paying for the improvements at the yards. I say the workingman in the sausage room and his wife and children, who were never inside the yards, I say they are paying for it more than the

## "Gets It Going and Coming."

"This is the way the workingman gets it going and coming. When anything bad happens he is the first to get And when something good happens, like this reform in the packing business, he starves for awhile to help the good work on. But Upton Sinclair and the United States government get the credit.

say that if the union had won the strike two years ago there would have been a lot of bad things improved right then. It is time for the public to resilze that the union is fighting for decent conditions in the yards and that the union has been doing things that would help the public right from the and sacrifices.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

#### By Eugene V. Debs.

It should not be necessary to remind | tician from any hustings in the land." any Socialist of the importance of the congressional campaign this fall. The election being a national one, the party will have the opportunity to poli its full vote and this should show a decided increase over any national vote hitherto polled. Whether it does or not will depend largely upon the manner in which the campaign is conducted.

Since the last national campaign a vast amount of literature has been distributed, hundreds of locals have been organized and thousands of speeches nade; deep-seated prejudices have been uprected, false impressions corrected and a strong favorable senti ment created, and now, on the eve of election, this sentiment should be properly guided and directed so as to crys talize it into straight Socialist votes.

In this connection the most important thing is method. A large amount of work may be done and yet, in the absence of method, prove barren of results. Each state committee should plan its campaign months in edvauce and every move that is made should be in concert with every voter and all in accord with the general plan of cam-

Planless, disconnected, Isolated effort should be supplanted by organized, systematic, comprehensive adtion.

Every available congressional district in the land should place a candidate in the field and every such candidate should, in my opinion, challenge his Republican and Democratic competitors to joint debate. Most of them will be wise enough not to scrept, some can scarcely dodgo the issue, and will have to accept, but in any event, our candidates, evincing the aggressive spirit of revolutionary Socialism, will appeal to the working class and to the whole people and thus become not only a nominal but an actual factor in the

As for campaign material for the stump there has never been such varisty and abundance that could be used with such crushing effect.

The record of the Congress near closing emits more stenches than Coleridge discovered in Cologne.

The Republicans and Democrats are alike venal and volumeable and the merest Secialist povice, discussing the main issue and current developments, can drive the foxlest old party pell-

beginning. All that the union wants

is decent conditions for human beings.

It is for the advantage of the public to

have the meat it eats prepared by clear

and intelligent workingmen. The pub-

lic ought to sympathise with the union.

to realize that when they fought the

union they aroused the sympathies of

Upton Sinclair. He came to Chicago

first during the strike. And the time be came was the time when the

troubles of the packers began. That

was when he first began to write 'The

"The packers made a mistake when

they fought the union. If they hadn't

fought us they would never have had

Mr. Sinclair on their necks. They will

never gain anything by resisting the just demands of their men. Their

THE W. E. A. FAIR.

Twelve Days' Effort for New York

Labor Temple a Greet Success-

The twelve days' fair at the New

York Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, which we announced

two weeks ago, has been a great suc-

cess. Every night the numbers of people who thronged the halls have

made it evident that the only mistake

of the Workingmens' Educational As-

sociation was in not providing for a

yet larger building than the very com-

modious one which they actually have

erected. The scores of comrades of

both sexes who were enrolled for com-

mittee work have proven themselves

faithful and diligent and have kept

ous strain of tending a booth or "rush-

their good bumer in spite of the nerv

ing" a book for six hours every ever

ing after a hard day's work for daily

bread. The result of their labors will

netted for the completion of the So-cialist and trade-union organizations'

home-a result which will compensate

them for all their individual efforts

Over \$9,000 Netted.

Juncle."

own heads."

"And I say it is time for the packers

We ought, in fact, to elect our first congressman this fall. It is high time that the Socialist party had its represcatative in the national congress to break the deleful monotony of capitalist special pleading by the old fossils and put life, real life, the pulpitating

proletarian, current, into the proceed.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

All other nations in which there la a Socialist movement have already their quota of representatives in their national deliberative bodies and we should make our start in the congress sional elections this fail.

It may be suggested that this is an opportune time to enlarge the circulation of Socialist papers, and special efforts should be made to that end. If only helf the readers of The Worker will determine to double the circulas tion it can easily be done. Let each reader whose eye falls upon these lines start forth AT ONOE and capture just one yearly, semi-annual, or quarterly subscriber and the trick to

Another suggestion I venture to make is that no campaign speech be made by any Socialist this fall with out special reference to the Moyer Haywood affair. The incident expresses and illustrates the class struggle more clearly and vividly than gottld the most powerful speech. Here we have the real issue of the campaign in living, concrete form.

The late postponement of the trial of our comrades was due mainly to political considerations. Such a trial on the eve of election would not do at all. As an object lesson it would be extremely embarrassing to both Republican and Democratic politicans. and so the curtain must be rung down on the scene until after the election.

Every crime perpetrated upon these loyal comrades has been perpetrated upon organized labor and upon the working class as a whole, and every protest that has been made against these crimes should be carried to the ballot box this fall.

If you want Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone, and St. John-true men, loyal leaders, staunch comrades—to live, and the cause for which they have suffered untold agony to triumph, go to the ballot box like a man and cast a clean Tote for SOCIALISM AND EMANCE PATION.

## BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

Results for Socialist Party Butter than at First Reported — We Gain Two Seats.

Camille Huysmans, Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, in-forms us that the report of the Bell-gian elections given in our issue of June 16 was incorrect. As a matter of fact, our comrades gained t in Parliament, while the Mberali gained three. There was only a parso-called 'cartel-between Socialists and Liberals. In the two great districts of Antwerp and Brussels our party stood alone against all the capitalist and reactionary elements.

#### eruel policy will come back on their OPPONENTS OF MILITARISMA

ITALY PERSECUTES

Several Socialists in Turin, Italy, have been tried and condemned to from six to ten months' imprisonment for participation in the propaganda against militarism. The indications are that the persecution will react against the government and the milltarist circles. The accused made an eloquent defense of their actions in court, and as soon as the trial was completed the names of 1,800 avowed antimilitarists were handed to the court with a direct challenge to the authorities to prosecute them if they dared.

#### WHERE FINLAND LEADS THE WORLD. In Finland adult suffrage without

constitution. No one is allowed to vote before he or she is twenty four years trage except the completely destitute.

### regard to sex has now been established as the electoral basis of the new

old; but the woman's charter of political liberty is full and complete, for it has been expressly declared that women are digible for seats in the legislature. The sole condition of suf-trage is the payment of a tax of two marks (50 cents) for men and one for women. Presumably the ground for this distinction is that the earnings of women are in general lower than men, but in any case it appears that few people would be excluded from suf-

## WHOLESALE LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

By Geo. E. Roewer, Jr.

have just received a severe shock. The legislative scandal on Beacon Hill has jarred some of the patriotic citizens into a realization of the fact that the legislature is simply the political committee of Massachusetts and foreign corporations. This fact the Socialist Party has pointed out time and again.

The climax came about in the following manner: One Frank J. Gethro. Representative from Ward 9, Boston, who is a Democrat, agreed to buy a large block of Republican votes for the bucket-shop lobby. These votes were absolutely necessary to defeat bucket-shop bill. This bill made the running of a bucket-shop a crime. It was therefore quite natural for the bucket-shop people to endeavor to kill this bill. As an evidence of that intention, they produced the "long greens" to do the job. Gethro got the contract and proceeded to fulfill his obligation. He found, however, that some members wanted more money than others. In other words, he did not know the exact condition of the vote market. The news leaked out in this way, says Mr. Gethro: "I agreed to buy Republican votes, got the contract and bought the votes. In negotiating for votes which I knew had been bought for other measures, I was re-fused because, I was given to understand. I did not offer the full price. To force me to raise the offer some of those who refused me began to talk. The matter got to the Grand Jury, and I was indicted."

As soon as be was indicted the crowd in the legislature became frightened; they thought their turn would next. The Republican leaders rushed to Gethro and told him that If he would not divulge the names of those who had accepted or agreed to accept his offer, they would stand by

In order to stop the public howl and step outside the reach of District Attorney John B. Moran, who has been used like a rubber doll at the hands of the legislature, the Great and General Court appointed an "investigating" committee to investigate themselves in secret session. All those who testified before this committee were immune from any action by the District Attorney. That is to say, any evidence that may have been offered before this committee could not be used against them in the Grand Jury room. This simple device called the "immunity bath" has become as famous as those simple words, "I re fuse to answer on advice of counsel. The man who thought out this "immenity bath" certainly learned his lesson well and no doubt will hold a bigger office next year.

Representative Mock testified before this committee and his evidence was so damaging to Gethro that the Republican leaders advised Gethro to make a personal attack on Mock, which Gethro did in the corridor of the State House. Later Gethro apologized be fore the House. This assault was committed for the purpose of convincing the public of Gethro's innocence. Gethro had placed himself absolutely in the hands of the Republican leaders We shall presently see that he made a grave mistake in doing so. Gethro, in explaining why he attacked Represendid because I could see but one avenue of escape-to place myself absolutely in the hands of those tried leaders who had escaped so many times them-selves, and who assured me that if I did their bidding I would come thru unscathed."

After the "investigating" committee had finished their work, and after the honest Republican leaders had told Gethro that they would protect him. if he would only keep still, one can imagine Mr. Gethro's state of mind when the "investigating" committee reported to the House, and recommended his expulsion. Gethro fell like a ton of bricks from a twenty-story skyscraper.

The report of the committee came up in the House and a heated debate followed, the effect of which on Gethro is better told in his own words He says: "When, however, I sat on afternoon, saw myself held up in scorn and heard my punishment demanded, not by that handful of men whose names are above repreach, but by a mob of dastardly hypocrites who had offered and taken ten bribes to my one, I swore then and there to avenge my expulsion and ruin so soon and in such a way that never again in the Mussachusetts legislature would a bribe, be taken, offered or mentioned."

Thus, there is trouble when thieves fall out. The public began to smell the rottenness at the State House They demanded that something should be dene. "The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse" Gethro was expelled. The traditions of Massachusetts were upheld. The Great and General Court was purified. The rest of the crowd ran for cover, using as they ran, all the sophistry and empty phrases of the bourgeors politician, As an example of what I mean, Speaker Cole had this to say: "I would cut off my right hand-yes, my right arm-if of the state has been stained for the cred duty, to wipe out the stain at any cost." That's what the small boy on the street would call "talking

Gethro has this to say: "Speaker Cole knew, when he aftered these words that the flag or Massachusetts for over a quarter of century had been

The good people of Massachusetts | trailed in reeking corruption. He knew that listening to him were scores of men who had done the trailing. He knew that he had obtained his own position as Speaker, and that his predecessors had obtained theirs, only by agreeing to sit complets ntly by while the wholesale bribers and corruption ists openly and boldly practiced their iniquities; and he should have known that, as I listened, I could not help but vow that wherever and whenever fall of Representative Frank J. Gethro was held up as a reproach his offence would be forgotten in the baser and vaster criminality which his fall re-

One would naturally think that if Massachusetts had such an honorable Speaker, one who would cut off his right hand or even his right arm (you will note he retains one palm), that bribery charges would be unheard of. However, our Speaker is a past master in the art of "wool pulling" and when such an occasion as this arises he is there with the goods. It should be remembered that Speaker Cole was one of those Republican leaders who promised Gethro that they would see him thru. They saw him thru. He is thru and will now join that large lass of "also ran."

Gethro has now made a full confes sion to the District Attorney, giving him the names of twenty-two other members of the legislature who either accepted or agreed to accept bribes. The District Attorney is working up the case. It should be born in mind that our District Attorney has gubernatorial aspirations.

According to Massachusetts statutes there is no doubt but some of the worthy members are headed straight for the State's Prison. We await results. We have learned by experience not to expect too much. Especially so in this case, because nearly all the nembers of the legislature have performed heroic services for the New York & New Haven and the Boston Maine railroads, and the commands of these vested interests are strong enough to jar most of our judges com pletely off the bench. They will do many and strange things to save their friends Whatever comes from the exposure, it can be said that the people of the Bay State have been stirred as never before.

This is only the story from Massachusetts. It is safe to say, that in every state in the Union, the bribe takers and bribegivers can be found. It would have been impossible to make the people of Massachusetts believe their legislature was so corrupt had not the confession of Gethro been made. Thomas Lawson said over a year ago that the "Massachusetts legislature was bought and sold like fish and sausages at the wharves and mar-ket." When Lawson made this stateket." ment the practice was ancient history to Socialists.

Under capitalism it is absolutely necessary that the industrial lords should control the government of the country. The development and staof great industrial enterprises would be impossible without the strong assistance of the legislative, judicial and executive departments of government. Therefore, if you would abolish bribery, you must abolish capitalism; and let me add right here that you won't have to try very hard, for he who reads while he runs can see that capitalism is hanging itself by a rope of its own making.

It is for the working class to sa whether they will have industrial slavery with its accompaniment of bribery scandals, Packingfown rottenness and Russianized Colorado and Idaho, or whether they will demand and vote for an industrial democracy. All-hall the united political forces of working fall of capitalism! The robbers must go and the robbed must own and rule. The working class now and forever!

## THAT'S DIFFERENT

The Sydney "Bulletin" presents the world with the following choice Socratic apologue:

A man with an ax flew by Socrates, chas-"Stop him" Stop him!" cried he of the "He's a murderer!"

old Socrates wasn't taking any hances, and jegged on imperturbably. "You fool?" quoth he of the ax. "Why lidn't you stop him? He's a murderer, I

'Fool' One that kills, of course

'No, idiot' That's different. One that Ah, a soldler,"
No: That's different altogether.

One that kills a man in times of peace!" "A hangman" ... "No! No! That's different. One

that kills a mso in his house "A doctor, then?"
"No! No! No! No! That's differ-

Running along after blm (2,000 years after) comes another man with flaming eyes: "Stor him Stop him?" he cries. offitting to softfing to samething he sees, or thinks he sees, shend of him. "Stop him! He's a

"A Socialist! What's a Socialist?" "Why, a believer in state industries, of

Oh, I'see! The rallways, post offices, No, that's different! I mean competing against private enterprise." (th. Schools, universities, and the

"No." No." That's different. I mean state trading. The fellows that expect exceptibility done for 'em by the state. A lonfer that wants to share the earnings of the industrious workers."

"Ah! Ah! A policiman who has inherited land."

TO A Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY.

## Some Information About Non-Partizanship and Respectability.

Sir:-In your recent address at the Literary Society dinner you referred hopefully to the effort now being made to put the Y. M. C. A. in a political field, if I remember your words, "as force for political righteousness thruout the land." If six years of earnest study of political science can give any basis for political criticism and if reason can lead to any clearer understanding of issues than the repetition of catchwords, then I believe that these considerations in the negative of the proposition deserve a fair weighing and indement. I submit them now, not from a love of contention nor from contempt of the ideal of an honest government, but because I have been forced to the conclusion that that to day is impracticable, and the course proposed of great danger to the Y. M. C. A.; and if any word is to be said against it, the time is now, before it has borne fruit.

All legislation is in a way class legislation, protecting and intrenching one part of the people against another, and at once reflecting and distinguishing the groups of classes from whose entagonisms it arises. Thus radimentary law in creating the crime of theft, at once formally divides men into the haves and have-nots. The legislation of marriage marks the recognition of property right in woman, and again divides men into the haves and havenots of another kind of property or privilege. In a later stage of legal evolution the corporation merely grants certain privileges and immuniles to the holders as against the rest of society. And from these and innumerable other reasons, I have been led to believe that all legislation is in essence the privileging of some against others; it is that to-day, it was that yesterday, and that it will be for all

So long as interest and majority are together, so long as there is a democ racy in property and an equality in privilege, majority rule is reasonable. But when interest is separated from majority, when the property of the nation is gathered into the pockets of the few and the majority are left propertyless, majority"rule becomes at once osterous, and where its forms exst its machinery must be subverted, if that condition is to continue. For then the rights of property can be maintained against the protest of the expropriated, and the law maintained against the lawless, only by keeping the state in the hands of the plutarchs.

The right to property has been maintained by many devices, to describe which would fill a book: by making the protest voiceless and helpless by disfranchising and disarming the victim; by throttling the protest in the thru the inculcation of an ethic of submission; by the privilege of property and feudal honors; by the hunt ing of Helots and the burning of heretics; by the inventing of gods who said it was all right; by concealing the issue and the motive under a cloak of patriotism and civic virtue.

And progressively as the separation of rich and poor increases, the class egislation by which it is maintained must become more and more stringent and oppressive in restraint of the expropriated multitude. To these the one vital issue is: "How can I get the right to live on the fulness of the earth?" and the more that issue is clouded and obscured by wrath of gods or wisdom of men, the blinder, the more foolish, fruitless and scattered is the protest.

More onerous then must the legisla tion become in the maintenance of old laws and in the denial of new; of old laws from which advantage is derived, of new laws from which relief is sought. Men of conservative opinions, and beliefs must be elected to office and placed upon the bench, from whom shall come a staunch and able defence of the property of the men who placed Under the form of a republic such legislation cannot be made an open political issue, nor such men candidates upon an open declaration of their beliefs, for no course could be chosen more certain to defeat the end degred than the fair discussion of the principles and issues at stake. Hence the doctrine of the Good Man, which carefully omits to say that he votes as his party tells him. Hence, too, the whole of our partisan machinery, bringing offerings of beer, bribes and bonfires to the electors, each to its kind, until they think that the end and object of politics.

Political organizations, however, are not merely to distract attention from discussion of issues whose consideration would be fatal to property; that is a secondary end well served. Property is divided into camps, with the hand of each against the other. From this division of interests arise the several greater political divisions, each run for the welfare of its own backers, as is Tammany by Ryan and Belmont, or the State Republican party by Vanderbilt interests or the Pennsylvania Republicans by the Standard Oll, every little gang intrenched behind its legislators, immune from the activities of its servants, And to secure this end is the whole purpose of their politics.

Loria quotes Mill as saying: "The slightest examination of the workings of the state is sufficient to convince one that all privileged and powerful classes make use of their authority to advance their own interests," and com-ments: "In short, all the efforts of political authority converge toward one No! No! That's different. I mean." supreme end; to guarantee and aug-

To Robert B. Delfel, Esq., Secretary ment the income from capital." From of the Fifty-seventh street Y. M. C. A. such legislatures then, and from such parties, we cannot expect an honorable and decent government, nor relief from the exactions of a plutocracy which no longer threatens the Republic, but which has already accomplished its destruction.

> All this is a priori, but well worthy of consideration. A posteriori, now and to the point, let us consider the case of the non-partisan Mr. Jerome A legislative inquiry discloses colossa funds, threatening the liberty of some of our respectable citizens. These plous criminals then raise an awfu! how about non-partisanship, they nominate Hieronymus, the Honest, for District Attorney, they give him a \$10,000 cam paign fund that he does not spend and some more that he does, they buy the press and bamboozle the pulpit, they procure his election-a triumph for the Y. M. C. A. in politics, a victory for non-partisanship and a death-blow to all machines and bosses. And now, fronting the unanimous condemnation of the criminal bar, this paradi honesty tells us there is nobody to prosecute among those that gave him his campaign funds and the \$10,000 he

> didn't spend. We can see now why the cry of non partisanship was raised then, and by whom, and for what purpose. We can see now that another trict Attorney was the ransom some criminals paid us to be let off sco free, and that the Y. M. C. A. bit. Yet this issue was as clearly drawn and the fraud as palpable as could be desired. The partisanship of the nonpartisans was current comment. We new before who put Jerome up and why, and who gave him his money, and why. Yet if you go astray so easily when the righteousness is of that quality, can we hope for better things from you in the future, when the culprits have learned to mask their

> You may answer: Osborne, his opponent, was put up by the dive keepers who had no choice. Verily, when you saw a thief you consented to his thievery to escape a dive keeper! I will not impeach your excuse, but a greater thing confronts you: that you expect to organize to be choosing forever be tween a thief and a dive keeper. For this is the perpetual dilemma of the non-partisan politics you contemplate, and for all time will you be the plaything of political pirates and the dupe of demagogues. I believe the Y. M. C. A. has too great a moral mission in the world, too heavy a burden for even its present tremenaous resources, for it to prostitute its strength and its bonor and become a Sampson to our political Delilahs.

> Questionable then is the real good you could accomplish, but there is no question about the evil. For, of course, the candidates you first enwill be the choice of Big Tim Sullivan and C. Francis Murphy, and our auditorium will shelter the conrentions of the Liquor Dealers' Asso ciation. Or perhaps you will support Willie Randolph, the apostle of chastity, and help build a throne at the gate for that political Absalom. Or perhaps Tom Watson's virtuous red head might strike your fancy. you'd lose a few Standard Oil Dollars if it did. Or picture yourselves offi cially advocating the cause of the wicked atheist Reds!

No, if you go into politics respect ability must call the tune, and you must dance to the damnation of the Republic. From the beginning of things Respectability has been the unjust steward of the world's goods. Respectability has never heard the cry of the less respectable it has starved and butchered. Respectability has wrecked every republic we have seen, and Rety is the und We are no longer a republic," you cry. Do you expect a restoration of democracy at the hands of the Respectability that has destroyed it, which word for word is aristocracy When in the whole world's history has such a deed been seen? Democracy is not the gift of man to man: if springs from economic equality and in no other soil has it ever flourished.

Democracy is not dead. Revolt gave Debs 60,000 votes in Chicago and nearly seated Hearst in New York. Revolt demands Respectability's property; Respectability tries to lure the wolf from his prey by offering him a sort of near-Socialism in a saucer. Revolt dedicates "The Jungle" to the Workingmen of America; Respectability devotes it to the worship of the stomach. Revolt is partisan; so govern ment must be respectably non-partisan. Revolt has the vote: so now we see its franchise half invaildated by nominating the judiciary in a Respect able trade union, and enforcing that choice with all the power of two ma chines stinking with Respectable cor ruption, a Respectable conspiracy against the very form and spirit of our Republic, whose form and spirit can no longer tolerate the curse of Respectable dominion And now Respectability, that make

me clothe its wife in diamonds while the girl who-God only knows-was in tended for me is on the street because I cannot said to marry and suppor her on the twenty a week wages I Respectability's twenty thousand a year unearned interest, this Respectability that coops me up in a dog nel dat while it grafts on me and goe yachting, this vampire Respectability comes kindly to the men it tortures, who for their wrongs should be bawling bloody revolution thru the streets;

it gives them a sixty per cent Y. M. C. A. graft, holds some anti-graft meet-ings and tells them of a Sunday afternoon that they should go into no tisan politics, and help shackle them-Respectable chariot!

Perhaps I should not speak thus; perhaps I ought to remember all the benefits I have received from the Respectably financed Y. M. C. A. and all the graft I have gotten from it, and hold my peace; but I would rather have the Y. M. C. A. wiped off the map and the ovil it is fighting make earth a hell and God a foolishness, than that it would bribe one man from the truth he knows and the duty he sees as I know and see the truth and duty of this that I have written.

Very truly, F. WILTON JAMES, 258 W. Twelfth street. New York City, June 25.

#### GETTING A JOB AT THE YARDS.

A few weeks ago I tried to get a job at the yards dressed as an ordinary working woman but able to speak 'American", etc. I found that I was not being hired and then I determined to get hired.

I borrowed an old-country garb and

when I alighted from the car near the entrance of the yards, my best friend would not have known me. I could speak only German, for convenience, and I found that most of the foremen and bosses could understand some form of that language. The officers were not afraid of me at all and sent me up to try for a job into all sorts of I was hired that morning to work in a glue factory. My work-mate was a Polish girl. She had been at the weary round for many months We had to trundle out great trucks full of dry glue as it lay in little oblongs on the chicken-wire trays. These trays were about six by four feet. We were armed with a sharp stick and hit the dry glue loose on to the floor. She was being speeded mercilessly. for you work all time so fast?" I asked her, brokenly. "If boss see me not work fast he will be mad," she answered, sullenly. She was pounding a great lump of give viciously as she spoke, to make it give up its hold on the wire mesh. Her pretty ! face was lined with the lines which come from overstrain and the instinctive blinking of the eyes to protect them from the bits of the rotten stuff as it flew about under our strokes. handle these thorny, wire trays for ten hours every working day and for twelve months in the year and for endless years to come seemed to me enough to drive even a woman to keep sober as do. I had enough of it all by the time the noon whistle and dragged myself out into the fresh air and the sunlight. I had played my part well, for I noticed that I was in

is handling the cruel thorny frames with some other work-mate to handle the other end. I think of how she takes her envelope with \$6 in it at the end of the week's work and bow she smiles with satisfaction, feeling that she is earning her own living. see her passionate impatience with the work-but she is dreaming her little dream of a home in the dim future, for which she is saving her money and I want all my sisters in the weary world to have a better life than is hers. "I rest Sunday-that's all," she told me wearly as she pulled the heavy truck along.

no way suspected. Sometimes I think

of my little Polish work-mate as she

William Morris, the master crafts man and simple-hearted Socialist, had this to say about work. "It is right sary that all men should have work to do. Work should be the chief thing in every human life. It should be worth doing; it should be pleasant; anxiety should be abolished in connection with human work; all shams and tricks and profits should be eliminated. Then we would develop art by the people and for the people-a joy to the maker and to the

#### NAY, FREEDOM IS NO HIGH-BORN QUEEN.

With golden-bordered tresses; In tatters is the hussy seen, In rags her form she dresses. She sits not throned on council chair, Where words for deeds are taken; By weary ways must Freedom fare, Of all her friends forsaken.

Nay, Freedom is no high-born queen

No lady she in silks bedight: With roses none have crowned her; Nay, when she leads her love to fight, A poor man's arms are round her. the ne'er is ranked among the saints; And the ye all may blame her. blood her cheeks that nature

Tis common blood her And none shall noble name her.

-Ludwig -Ludwig Peau (Translated by J. I. Joynes.)

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Comrades:—Allow us to call your atten-tion to the fact that if you move you should notify us of the change; give the old address as well as the new oner Almost daily we receive from the post

Almost daily we receive from the post-office cards stamped "Romored; no ad-dress", or "Not found," and have to strike from our list some man who is, perhaps, cursing us for not sending the paper. We give the names and old addresses of a numher who have moved without notifying us and would be obliged to any comrade who can give us the new addresses.

PORTLAND, Me -- Thomas T Lincoln, 18
Alder St.; Chas I. J. Hutchins, 30 Boyd St.
AKRON, O.-H. Allen, 1210 Marcy St.
YARMOUTH, Mc.-J. B. Leard, L. MerHil, W. W. Corson.

We also get many notices from the postoffice staring that the paper is refused. In
a number of cases we have found that refusal notices were sent without authority
from the saddressee. So we say:

1. If you move, be careful to notify us of
the change without delay;
2. If you do not get your paper, write
to us, giving us a chance to set the matter
sight.

## CAPITAL-WHAT IS IT?

clated with the notion of profit without toil-any instrument of labor that is set in motion, any piece of land that is cultivated, not by its owner, but by wage-workers, or a sum of money lent, which at the end of months or years yields interest, is capital; but the hammer or ax or shovel of the workman or the land cultivated by the farmer and his family, altho property, is not capitalistic property, because the owner utilizes it himself, instead of using it to extract value from others.

The word, the of Latin origin, has

no equivalent in the Greek and Latin tongues. The non-existence of the idea in two such rich languages affords a proof that capitalistic property did not exist in ancient times, at least as an economical and social phenomenon. In fact the term capital, in the modern sense, dates no farther back than the eighteenth century. And it was in the eighteenth century that capitalistic property began to assert itself and to acquire a preponderating influence in society. This social preponderance of capital led to the French revolution which, altho one of the most considerable events of modern history, was, after all, but a bourgeois revolution accomplished with those catch-words of liberty, fraternity, equality, justice, and patriotism which the bourgeois were, later on, to employ in puffing their political and commercial enter prise

The form of property which corresponds, in a crude way, to the term capital was developed and acquired social importance only after the estabwhich crowned the economic and po litical movement agitating Europe after the twelfth century. This commercial production was stimulated by the discovery of America and the route to India by the Cape of Good Hope, by the importation of precious metals from America, the taking of Constantinople, the invention of printing, the family alliances among the sovereigns of Europe, and the organigation of the great feudal states, with the relative and general pacification which resulted therefrom. All these and other collateral causes co-operated to create a rapid development of capital, the most perfect of all forms of private property, and, it may be averred, the last. The comparatively recent appearance of capital is the best proof adducible that property is not immutable and always the same but that, on the contrary, like all material and intellectual phenomena, it ncessantly evolves and passes thru a series of forms which differ, but are derived, from one another.

Mankind, after passing thru sav

agery, barbarism, and feudalism, is now in the stage of evolution called capitalism. This form of property is the typical one in modern society. In no other society has it existed as a The essential condition of this form

of property is the exploitation of the free producer, who is robbed hourly of a part of the value he creates; a fact which Marx has demonstrated beyond refutation. Capital is based on the production of commodities, on a form of production in which a man produces in view of the market, and not for his own consumption, or that of his feudal lord or slave-owning master. Men bought and sold in other societies also, but it was the surplus articles alone which were exchanged. In those societies, the laborer, slave or serf was exploited, it is true, but the proprietor had at least certain obligations. The slave-holder, or feudal lord, was bound to feed his human beast of burden, whether he was able to work or not. The capitalist has been released from all charges, which now rest upon the free laborer. It roused Plutarch that Cato, the sour moralist rid himself of slaves grown old and decrepit in his service. What would he have said of the modern capitalist, who allows the workers that have enriched him to starve or die in the poorhouse? In emancipating the slave and bondman, it was not the liberty of the producer that the capitalist wished to oring about, but the liberty of capital, which had to be discharged of all obligation toward the workman.

Political economists, who are but the over-paid apologists of bourgeois society, have sought to justify the tax evied by capitalists on the produce of labor in the shape of interest, rent, profit, etc., by pretending that the capitalist renders useful service by his abstinence, his administrative ability, and so forth. If it was possible for Adam Smith to defend this specious proposition with some show of reason, the modern economists should, if they would deserve the salaries they draw from the capitalists, set their wits to work to devise something less palpably absurd than the pretended usefulness of the capitalist in the modern system of great mechanical production. Mechanical production has robbed

the artisan of his technical skill and turned the wage-laborer into a servant of the machine; the capitalistic organization of industry has made a parasite of the capitalist. The parasitical nature of the capitalist is recognized and proclaimed by the creation of anonymous companies whose shares and obligations—the bourgeois titles of property—pass from hand to hand, without exerting any influence on production—their ownership changing a dozen times a day on the stock ex-change. The Rockefellers, Morgans and other financiers who control the stock markets, practically demonstrate to the rest of the capitalists that they are useless, by cheating them out of their shares and bonds by stock-exchange swindling and other financial devices, and by accumulating in their strong boxes the profits derived from the great organisms of produc In the days when the feudal baron

dwelt in his fortified castle, in the

midst of his vassals, administering

justice to them in time of peace, and

donning armor and putting himself at the head of his men to defend them in cases of invasion, the feudal nobility was a class essentially useful and which it was impossible to suppress; but so soon as a relative tranquility had been established in the country, and as the towns and boros, converted into strongholds, became capable of defending themselves, the nobles ceased to be wanted, they abandoned their castles and betook themselves to the ducal, episcopal, royal, and im-perial courts, in which they anded by becoming a body estranged from the nation, and living on it parastically; that very moment their doom was seal-ed. The the nobility in all European nations have not been as brutally mowed down as they were during the French revolution, they have, nevertheless, forfeited their feudal privileges, and become merged in the ranks of the bourgeois, from whom, at present, they only distinguish themselves by the absurdity of their aristocratic pretensions. In capitalistic nations, the nobility have disappeared as a rul-ing class. The day that the capitalistic class ceased to have a function to perform in social production, the death warrant of the order was signed; it remains but to execute the sentence ced by the economic phenomena, and the capitalists who may sur vive the ruin of their order will lack even the grotesque privileges of the pedigreed nobility to console them for the lost grandeur of their class. Ma-

DESERTED IRELAND. "The World To-Day" contains an article on "Deserted Ireland," from which we gain an insight into the ravages which the ceaseless flow of emigration has worked among the popuation of the "Emerald Isle." The tal population of Ireland in 1901 was 4,456,456. In 1874 It was about 5,500,000. Of the five millions of Irish who have emigrated to the United States since 1845, about 94 per cent have been between the ages of 10 and 45 years. For three or four generations a vast number of the strongest, healthiest, and most actively inclined left Ireland for the Unite States. Those that remained did so not because they preferred Ireland but because circumstances prevente their leaving. They were the pauper element, the indigent pensantry, the aged and infirm, and the diseased. "One of the facts proving a deteriora-tion of the Irish people is the remark-able increase in insanity within recent years. It is an unpleasant subject to dwell upon, but it is certainly worthy of the deepest consideration. Twenty five years ago 20 out of each 10,000 people in Ireland were lunatics; in 1002 52 out of every 10,000 were in madbouses. The total number of lunatics and idiots returned in 1851 was equal to a ratio of 1 in 657 of the opulation; in 1861 to 1 in 411; in 1871 to 1 in 328; in 1881 to 1 in 281; in 1891 to 1 in 222; and in 1901 to 1 in 178. One can best appreciate these figures by recollecting that an average family consists of five persons, and that while Ireland in 1851 had an insane person for each 131 families, at this time

turn has shown a marked increase in altho the population has been steadily decreasing."

chinery, which has killed the artificer,

will kill the capitalist.—Paul Lafargue

The pauperism of the unhappy country is appalling. The one institution that flourishes is the workhouse. Thirty years ago, when the population was much larger than now, the number of paupers was about 72,000. Now it has risen above 100,000. Sixty years ago the soil of Ireland was so thoroly worked that it supported a population of more than 80,000,000 people. Now the soil has gradually passed from under the plow, and the larger part of it

is turned out permanently in pastures. And what is the cause of all these horrors? Is it any fault of the Irish land and climate? No, these are admittedly pleasant and wholesome. It it any fault of the Irish people? No; these are admittedly clean and vigor-

ous wherever they have a chance The whole explanation is in the fact that the Irish land is under the control of a class whose interest is only to get the biggest possible rents, who care nothing for the people, nothing for the service that land may do to humanity, but will gladly drive off men and women and put sheep in their place, if so they can get a bigger unearned income. Ireland is the most striking example of a nation ruined by the influence of an owning class.

## WHAT THE CLASS STRUGGLE IS

The class struggle between the exploiting and exploited classes is a struggle for the mastery of the means of production, the former to hold it and the latter to only thru the agency of the organized pow-ers of the state, the struggle of necessity becomes a struggle for the con-trol of those powers. Hence the class struggle becomes a political struggle with a definite economic purpose in view.—

## "COMRADE."

By Maxim Gorky.

[Translation from the "Papyrus."] All in that city was strange, incom prehensible. Churches in great number pointed their many-tinted steeples toward the sky, in gleaming colors; but the walls and the chimneys of the factories rose still higher, and the temples were crushed between the massive façades of commercial houses, like marvelous flowers sprung up among the ruins, out of the dust. And when the bells called the faithful to prayer, their brazen sounds, sliding along the iron roofs, vanished, leaving no traces in the narrow gaps which separated

They were always large, and sometimes beautiful, these dwellings. De formed people, ciphers, ran about like gray mice in the tortuous streets from morning till evening; and their eyes, full of covetousness, looked for bread or for some distraction; other men. placed at the crossways, watched with a vigilant and feroclous air, that the weak should, without murmuring, submit themselves to the strong. The strong were the rich; everyone believed that money alone gives power and liberty. All wanted power because all sinves. The luxury of the rich begot the envy and hate of the poor; no one knew any finer music than the ring of gold; that is why each was the enemy of his neighbor, and cruelty reigned master.

Sometimes the sun shone over the city, but the life therein was always wan, and the people like shadows. At night they lit a mass of joyous lights: and then famishing women went out into the streets to sell their caresses to the highest bidder. Everywhere floated an odor of victuals, and the sullen and voracions look of the people grew. Over the city hovered a groan of mis stifled, without strength to make itself heard.

Every one led an irksome, unquiet life; a general hostility was the rule. A few citizens only considered themselves just, but these were the most cruel, and their ferocity provoked that of the herd. All wanted to live; and no one knew or could follow freely pathway of his desires; like an insatiable monster, the present enveloped in its powerful and vigorous arms the man who marched toward the future, and in that slimy embrace sapped away his strength. Full of anguish and perplexity, the man paused, powerless before the hideous aspect of this life; with its thousands of eyes, infinitely sad in their expreslooked into his heart, asking him for it knew not what—and then the radiant images of the future disc in his soul; a groan out of the power-less of the man mingled in the discord-ant chorus of inmentations and tears from poor human creatures tormented

Tedium and inquietude reigne everywhere, and sometimes terror. And the dull and somber city, the stone buildings atroclously lined one against the other, shutting in the temples, were for men a prison, rebuffing the rays of the sun. And the music of life was smothered by the cry of suffering and rage, by the whisp dissimulated hate, by the threatening bark of cruelty, by the voluptuous cry

In the sullen agitation caused by trial and suffering, in the feverish struggle of misery, in the vile slime of egotism in the subsoils of the houses wherein vegetater Poverty, the creator of rich es, solitary dreamers full of faith in Mar, strangers to all, prophets of seditions, moved about like sparks issued from some far-off hearth-stone of jus-Secretly they brought into these wretched holes tiny fertile seeds of a doctrine simple and grand—and sometimes rudely, with lightnings in their eyes, and sometimes mild and tender, they sowed this clear and burning truth in the sombre hearts of these slaves, transformed into mute, blind instruments by the strength of the rapacious, by the will of the cruel. And these sullen beings, these oppressed ones, listened without much belief to the music of the new words-the music for which their hearts had long been waiting. Little by little they lifted up their heads, and tore the meshes of the web of lies wherewith their oppressors had enwound them. In their existence, made up of silent and contained rage, in their hearts envenomed by numberless wrongs, in their con-sciences encumbered by the dupings of the wisdom of the strong, in this dark and laborious life, all penetrated with the bitterness of humiliation, had resounded a simple word:

Comrade! It was not a new word; they had heard it and pronounced it themselves; but until then it had seemed to them void of sense, like all other words dulled by usage, and which one may forget without losing anything. But now this word, strong and clear, had another sound; a soul was singing in itmond. The wretched accepted this word, and at first uttered it gently, cradling it in their hearts like a mother rocking her new-born child and admiring it. And the more they searched the luminous soni of the word, the more fascinating it seemed to them. Comrade," said they.

And they felt that this word had come to unite the whole world, to lift all men up to the summits of liberty and bind them with new ties, the strong ties of mutual respect, respect for the liberties of others in the name one's own liberty.

When this word had engraved fiself upon the hearts of the slaves, they ceased to be slaves; and one day they

announced their transformation to the city in this great human formula: I WILL NOT.

they who are the motor force of life, they and mother. The water supply stopped, the fire went out, the city was plunged in darkness. The masters began to tremble like children. Fear invaded the hearts of the oppressors. Suffocating in the fumes of their own dejection, disconcerted and terrified by the strength of the revolt, they dissim ulated the rage which they felt against

The phantom of Famine rose up be fore them, and their children wailed plaintively in the darkness. The houses and the temples, enveloped in shadow. melted into an inanimate chaos of iron and stone; a menacing silence filled the streets with a clamminess, as of death; life ceased, for the force which created it had become conscious of and enslaved humanity had found the magic and invincible word to express its will; it had enfranchised itself from the yoke; with its own eyes it had seen its might—the might of the creator.

These days were days of anguish to the rulers, to those who considered themselves the masters of life; each night was as long as thousands of nights, so thick was the gloom, so tim idly shone the few fires scattered thru the city. And then the monster city, created by the centuries, gorged with human blood, showed itself in all its shameful weakness; It was but a pitiable mass of stone and wood. The blind windows of the houses looked upon the street with a cold and sullen air, and out on the highway marched with vallant step the real masters of life. They, too, were hungry, more than the others perhaps; but they were used to it, and the suffering of their bodies was not so sharp as the suffering of the old masters of life; it did not extinguish the fire in their souls. They glowed with the consciousness of their own strength, the presentiment of victory sparkled in their eyes. They went about in the streets of the city which had been their narrow and sombre prison, wherein they had been overwhelmed with contempt, wherein their souls had been loaded with abuse, and they saw the great importance of their work, and thus was veiled to them the sacred right they had to become the masters of life, its creators and its lawgivers.

And the lifegiving word of union presented itself to them with a new face, with a blinding clearness: "Comrade!"

There among lying words it rang out oldly, as the joyous harbinger of the time to come, of a new life open to all in the future:-far or near? felt that it depended upon them whether they advanced towards liberty or themselves deferred its com-

The prostitute who, but the evening efore, was but a hungry beast, sadly waiting on the muddy pavement to be eccosted by some one who would buy er caresses, the prostitute, too, heard this word, but was undecided whether to repeat it. A man the like of whom she had never seen till then approached her, laid his hand upon her shoulder and said to her in an affectionate tone, "Comrade". And she gave a little em-barrassed smile, ready to cry with the joy her wounded heart experienced for the first time. Tears of pure galety shone in her eyes, which, the night be fore, had looked at the world with the stupid and insolent expression of a starving animal. In all the streets the city the outcasts celebrated the triumph of their reunion with the great family of workers of the entire world; and the dead eyes of the houses looked on with an air more and more cold and menacing.

The beggar to whom out the night before an obol was thrown, price of the compassion of the well-fed, the beggar also heard this word; and it was the first alms which aroused a feeling of gratitude in his poor heart gnawed by misery.

A coachman, a great big rellow whose patrons struck him that their blows might have transmitted to his thin-flanked, weary horse this man imbruted by the noise of wheels upon the pavement, said, smiling, to a pass-er-by: "Well, Comrade!" He was frightened at his own words. He took the reins in his hands, ready to start, and looked at the passer-by, the joyous smile not yet effaced from his big face. The other cast a friendly glance at him and answered, shaking his he Thanks, comrade; I will go on foot;

"Ah, the fine fellow!" exclaimed the coachman enthusiastically; he stirred in his seat, winking his eyes gally, and started off somewhere with a great

The people went in groups crowded together on the pavements, and the great word destined to unite the world burst out more and more often among them, like a spark: "Comrade." A policeman, bearded, fierce, and filled with the consciousness of his own im-portance, approached the crowd surrounding an old orator at the corner of street, and, after having listened to the discourse, he said slowly: "Assemblages are interdicted. . . . dis perse. . . . And after a moment's silence, lowering his eyes. he added,

in a lower tone, "Comrades". The pride of young combatants was depicted in the faces of those who car-ried the word in their hearts, who had given it flesh and blood and the appeal o union; one felt that the strength they so generously poured into this living word was indestructible, inexhaustible

Here and there blind troops of armed men, dressed in gray, gathered and formed ranks in silence; it was the fury of the oppressors preparing to re-pulse the wave of justice. And in the narrow streets of the im-

lent walls raised by the hands of ignored creators, the noble belief in Man

and in Fraternity grew and ripened. "Comrade."-Sometimes in one corner, sometimes in another, the fire burst out. Soon this fire would become the confiagration destined to enkindle the earth with the ardent sentiment of kinship, uniting all its peoples; destined to consume and reduce to ashes the rage, hate, and cruelty by which we are mutilated; the conflagration which will embrace all hearts, melt them into one-the heart of the world, the heart of beings noble and just-into one united family of work-

In the streets of the dead city, created by slaves, in the streets of city where cruelty reigned, faith in humanity and in victory over self and over the evil of the world, grew and ripened. And in the vague chaos of a dull and troubled existence, a simple world, profound as the beart, shone like a star, like a light guiding toward the future: Comrade!

## THE MAN IN COMPARTMENTS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

To suit the nature of my subject I hope the printer will set this essay up in separate star spangled paragraphs

The individualist has driven us all inside ourselves and fixed us there in compartments. We are permitted to think only on bits of things with bits of ourselves; even God is a conglomeration of incompatible attributes and the Bible of similar verses.

When the baby gets born it is already in compartments; it has the long ears of its Hebrew cousin, and the flat feet of farmer Silas its uncle. The whole infit of the infant is from above and it only subsequently grows to match. If bables grew feathers it seems to me that every part would grow its own color and we would be birds of so marfy bues as to make the rainbows blush.

The body is also split up into compartments. Twenty specialists now lay claim each to his own chunk of this unfortunate subject, each at a price exceeding the total value of the entire animal.

But when one of the moral compartnents of a fellow inclines towards a gentlemen's pocketbook the officer can not grab the guilty compartment, but whole fellow goes indiscriminately to jail and the same stripes cover his virtues and his vices.

When this poor thing of pieces omes into politics he naturally falls to pieces .As a reformer he takes to one thing only-80 cent gas or Belmont. He serves one district only and expends his whole patriotic frenzy on the election of one moral dog catcher who accepts the whole of the Westminster confession of faith.

If only we could be sure that there is anything in these compartments it would be man's chief concern to find thent out. But no one has ever been discovered for a period sufficiently long to make use of the discovery next day, because the compartments get most unreliably mixed and changeable

Looking over all the alleged seats of our American statesmen's activity I think there is one that does the bulk of our legislative work-it is the palm of the hand when it itches for a bribe and that is once a day or once a bill.

Legislators of faultless phrenological equipments have been known, even in the milk white state, Massachusetts, where all our virtues have cradled, to discover every one of their internal compartments out of order, and to have nothing left but that itching palm when they ought not to have laid down at the feet of the tempter.

The coarse unminceable stench of the world's oppression is all that can ever be expected from the man of interior virtue compartments and private property. All over Asia and Europe his trail historically remains as a warning; and yet here in America our capitalist, the lustlest and most un rupulous of all former gentlemen, is placing himself at the head of a new nation to begin once more the death march of the people and to work out his own startling infamy.

While the slave master can always find skin surface enough on the commonest creature to lay a whip upon the soul of the grand man, which does all his evil, cannot even be pinched. He is all inside stowed away in compartments where he is exclusively the subject of other people's credulity. When he dies all that interior virtue eyaporates and becomes useless and invisible as when he was alive.

People with a respect for the ballot box are holding back from it until something better than the small man of apocryphal virtues appeals for the They are waiting for a party of principle having an inclusive cause, something bigger than a candidate with his little bunch of internal leaky compartments.

It may be modesty, it may be pride, it may be secretiveness or it may be alarm that causes the modern man to pocket his virtues as he does his money. But I notice that while he inferior people who above all need the

is willing to let his money out on interest to grow, he declines to let out his virtues for that purpose. Perhaps hel shrinks from an increase that might hinder him in his business.

The difficulty of the master is also the difficulty of the slave. He can cultivate but such virtues as help him to make his living, and so long as that living was altogether his own lookou on the competitive field, it is plain that he had to hide away the best of himself. Auything manly, courageous o independent would spoil him looking for a job.

I know of nothing which enables the well-to-do man in compartments to impress himself on his surroundings so well as to be the man of an old seclud ed homestead away from the haunts of others So true is this that I think it rather well for the world that few can call their homes their castles There is that tranquil looking, fine, old lady in New York; her castle has been invaded since the murder of her daughter. And what a pirate cave of mystery and hidden treasure is there! What brooding greed! What shadows and suggestions of crime! What a sinister, dangerous and unwholesome thing is the collector of bank books.

The precarious flat, often vacated and therefore often morally, ventilated. prevents the accumulation of those hideous cobwebs which the man in compartments tends to weave around himself. What a blessing that we are compelled thus to live under the eyes of each other. The only salt is this to prevent the best of us from losing

The workingman is by compulsion so placed that he must live the greater number of his hours in co-operation with and under the supervision of his fellows He cannot work his whims and oddities out upon the world, for the world's work and wants bear in upon him as big unifying imperatives. In this respect only does the working class train men for the sanity and safety of the future.

By possessing the means of other men's living, by controlling their work and distributing to them their bread the class thus unnaturally placed becomes the hot bed of abnormal personality and criminal tendency. There are more madmen to-day in our financial circles, captaining our industries and riding our automobiles, more essentially dangerous persons, than may be found anywhere among the work ing populations.

The well-to-do egoist sometimes dab bles in thinking; and the subject of his thought is generally the cultivation of one of his compartments. He cultivates his generosity by studying to combine the greatest amount of giving with the least amount of gift. This line of service therefore leads him to the giving away of himself to the people. His presence, his culture, his example, his blessing he gives freely; but his small coins he distributes thru the Charity Organization Society.

He cultivates his philoprogenitive ness to preserve it from coarse sensu ality by frequenting the bald men's row at the vaudeville. There bedecked in spangles he sees flesh; his imagina tion collaborates with his lust; the lady in shorts bedecked in spangles maker his lust asthetic. His is not coarse lust but esthetic philoprog.

He cultivates his veneration by reading the hog humor of the "Sun"; the class grunt of that daily and familiar snob. This stereotyped sneer at al tolling and aspiring humanity indirect ly cultivates his veneration for those who share his anti-democracy pessi mism. He venerates the strident and the strenuous warbler of the big stick, and every successful thing he vener ates according to the bigness of its stick and its fortune. The man of compartments venerates above all things the weapons and aggressive men of his own class.

He cultivates his consanguinity by gathering all his young McCurdys them out of the savings of the provi-

.He cultivates his organ of locality by inducing the courts of law to issue writs for his arrest and then begins a game of practical geography by dodging the court officers all over the world.

He cultivates his organ of harmony by hiring a band of ablest lawyers to argue crosswise before the courts and to confuse the judges by the contradictory decisions of one another. By thus turning the laws of his country into a hopeless wrangle of hypocrites he leaves the world in a state to ap preciate Socialist harmony when it comes.  $\sim$  . .

He cultivates his memory before commissions of inquiry appointed to investigate him by diligently committing to memory what things it is pro fitable for him to forget under oath in these sad days of cross examina

He cultivates his sense of order when the discontented working people attempt to better their conditions and the order he cultivates is the court order and injunction for their sup-

He cultivates humanitarianism by driving his automobile over frailer ve lifeles and fleeing from the scene, lenving the wounded to the care of these

practice while he enjoys the principle of doing of the good Samaritan.

Thus the man in compartments diligently cultivates the inmates of his inner lumber room, so that by the time kind fate ordains him to assume his immortal wings there will be nothing substantial enough there to hinder the ascension of his emancipated soul

## THE TWO ROADS.

By Isidore Kayfetz.

Joseph Bernstein came to this coun try from Russia at the age of fourteen. His parents were dead and his rela tives were poor. They scraped gether just enough money to pay his passage to America.

Joseph fell in with a group of his fellow townsmen who were emigrating from their accursed country, from the land where they and their forebears had suffered for ages from merciless persecution.

In due time Joseph arrived in New York. He accompanied a family of his townsmen to a relative of theirs on the East Side. He did not have much opportunity to leisurely survey his surroundings. He was already impossing on the good nature of his friends a little too long. So it came about that Joseph began to sell newspapers.

In the beginning he could not compete with his "superiors," for they were boys younger than he who had been in the business several years and they knew all the tricks of the trade. They could fight and swear and play craps. Often when a man threw away the butt of a cigar or cigarette there was a scramble for the much coveted prize. Some of them slept on wagons or on push carts or in hallways. They were up at the first peep of dawn and knew just exactly where to go for their supply and where to dispose of it. They very seldom "got stuck" on any papers. Neither did they ever buy any autiquated editions, altho they sometimes sold them.

Joseph got his hard knocks but he learned very rapidly. In a short time, thru the operation of nature's neverfailing law of natural selection, he became adapted to his new environment He had evolved and was rendered fit to survive in the struggle for existence of newsboydom.

After a year of this sort of life, Joseph got a job in a sweatshop as a basting-puller. He earned the fabulous sum of two dollars a week. He also ran errands for the workingmen and so he could earn as much as fifty cents a week extra.

Joseph had in him the germs of a self-made man and his new environment lent itself admirably to his growth and development along that line. He worked hard and long. He was faithful to his employer. So faithful was he that he used to spy on the men and tell the boss what they said of him. More than one poor fellow was discharged thru using his tongue indiscreetly in the boy's presence. He was neek and obedient. Whenever the boss ate a bad meal that did not agree with his stomach he gave vent to his ill-humor on Joseph, who never winced. He was used to that sort of thing. His newsboy life had hardened him.

In this manner be got himself the boss' good graces and placed himself in direct line for promotion. He was held in contempt by the men who looked upon him as a mean cur. But what was that to him? What mabenefit could be derive from being held in high esteem by them? Would that raise his wages? On the other hand, just as long as he was the boss' tool he was sure of a steady job.

· Joseph attended night school for two He learned rapidly. Then he years. began attending evening high school. He had high ambitions. Some day he would study a profession so that he could make money easily. At the end of three years he was working at a machine and earning about fifteen dollars a week on an average. He did not belong to the union: He would not have been admitted, even if he had applied for admission, for he had a well-established and well-merited reputation of being a boss' lickspittle. On several occasions when the men went on strike, Joseph scabbed, thus showing how faithful he was to the boss thru whose philanthropic beneficience the ungrateful wretches were given an

opportunity to earn their daily bread. At the age of twenty Joseph began to study law. In his reading he had come across frequent allusions to the wonderful system of American Jurisprudence. "It is the some of truth and justice." "It breathes the spirit of the eternal verities" "It regulates the intercourse of man with man and nation with nation. It deals out impartial justice to all. No man is too great to be beyond its operation. None so small as to escape its watchful eye."

At the end of two years Joseph graduated. It was a "hurry-up job." He passed the bar examination and was admitted as an attorney. Now he was no longer a common

ordinary workingmen. He could meet with rich men on equal terms, socially, He married ten thousand dollars, with his former's boss' daughter as an ineldental attachment, and now what a great and glorious future opened itself up before him. He joined the Tammany Hall organization of his district. The district captain, shrewd judge of human vanity that he was, saw in human vanity that he was, saw in Joseph a precious find. Here was a clever and not over-scrupulous Jewish young man who could be used to advantage. It was a thickly populated Jewish district. What could tickle the

a Jew in nomination. Those rabid So were contaminating the whole East Side with their poisonous doc trines. The best way to stem the tide was to tickle the racial pride of the tenement dwellers. What a fine example was this young Jewish lawyer to the youth of the neighborhood. In their native lands they were persecuted. Here in this glorious land all were free and equal and golden opportunities were presented to all. Wit ness this young man. He came to this country alone at the age of fourteen. He had not a single friend. At the end of ten years he was a prosperou and successful lawyer and undoubtedly the future had still greater and more brilliant successes in store for him What matters it if he did climb to his position over the prostate bodies of others not so well equipped for the struggle as he. It was a case of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, and he came out on top of the struggling heap.

Let us now glance at a few pages from the life story of another young man. He is sensitive, high strung and of high intellectual calibre. He has had a public school education. His youthful mind is filled with high ideals. Even as a boy he made up his mind that his supreme ambition would be to benefit mankind. His ideas are naturally vague, but a few years of growth and development along the right lines and he will blossom into an earnest and faithful soldier in the army of those who are fighting to hasten the end of the capitalist "reign of terror."

The inspiration does come. He hears Socialist speakers. He becomes interested. He reads, he thinks, and as a natural outcome he becomes a Socialist. Then his troubles begin. Pretty soon his parents, whose minds are filled with old-fashioned notions, get wind of his activity. They are thunderstruck. They can not believe it. "Our son a heretic! Our son a scoffer! Our son a Socialist! No, it can not

Finally they are convinced that it is true. Then they make life miserable for him. But he is independent and resolute. He threatens to leave home. Finally they become reconciled to it and he is no longer tormented by them. How is he looked upon by his relatives and friends? "A dreamer-no good will ever come of him." "Why, he is doomed to remain a poor man all his "What benefit does he derive from it, the young fool."

His teachers before they know that he is a Socialist think highly of him. "He's a brillfant youngster. It's a pleasure to talk to him." When it eaks out that he is a "firebrand" he is looked upon by them as a monstrosity. some of them are inclined to be charitable in their judgments and they say "Oh, well, he is young yet, young and inexperienced. He must have fallen in with some bad company who have polsoned his mind. He'll get over it

soon. It's only a sophomoric notion. Thus on all sides he is despised and ridiculed. What's that to him? He is fired with the spirit of liberty, the only true liberty; liberty for the earth's downtrodden; for those who have built the world thru long ages of weary toli and oppression. He enjoys the esteem and love of his comrades in a cause that is enlisting an ever increasing army of fighters and that is bound to triumph.

These two pictures show the cros roads that every young man must come to in the journey of life. Will you take the first? The road of the deathly struggle? The road of the mad race for the vanishing mirage?

Will you take the second? The road where all travel along in joyous comradeship, singing songs of liberty; their march lit up by the rising sun of the Co-operative Commonwealth; with their faces towards the light, and the gloom behind them.

Young man, what is your answer?

## THE RED FLAG.

(Air: Maryland.) The people's fing is deepest red; It shrouded oft our martyred dead; And 'ere their limbs grew stiff or cold. Their hearts blood dwed its ev'ry fold.

Chorus. Within its shade we'll live and die-The cowards flinch and truiters sneer, We'll keep the red fing firing here.

Look 'round! The Frenchman loves its blaze, The sturdy German chants its proise, In Moscow's vaults its hymns are sung, Chicago swells the surging throng.

It waved above our infant might. When all ahead seemed dark as night; It witnessed many a deed and vow, We must not change its color Then raise, etc.

Then raise, etc.

It well recalls the triumphs past, It gives the hope of peace at last; The banner bright, the symbol plain,

It suits to-day the weak and base Whose minds are fixed on pelf and place. To cringe before the rich man's frown, And haul the sacred embiem down. But raise, etc.

With heads uncovered, swear we all Ceme dungeon dark or gallows grim This song shall be our parting hymn Oh raise, etc.

## DIGNIFIED DEMANDS.

The members of the Waltresses' Union of Chicago held an indignation meeting at which their sentiments were crystalized unantmensly in the following maxims for the benefits of vantage. It was a thickly populated use profane language to waitresses. Jewish district. What could tickle the Waitresses shall not be reprimanded Jewish racial vanity more than placing in the presence of guests." "THE FOOD OF THE GODS." In the domain of scientific phantasy

H. G. Wells has no compeer. He is one of the most original of present-day fiction writers, and "The Food of the Gods" is perhaps his most significant work. It is allegory. The Food of the Gods is a new food, on which children grow to heroic size; a food which results in the growth of a band of young Titans, whose superiority is regarded with dread by society, which refuses them liberty. The Titans are driven to revolt, to fight for the existence of themselves and their race. The food may be regarded as typifying food for the mind-scientific knowledge, ideas, enlightenment. The endless conflict between the old race and the new, between those to whom growth is a device of Satan, and those to whom it is the law of life, between those who war with the inevitable, and those who fight to fulfil the purpose of the ages, is revealed and proclaimed in the speech of one of the new race:

'Brothers," came the voice of young Bedwood. "what can we do but fight them and, if we best them, make them take the Food? They canont help but take the Food now. Suppose we were to resign our heritage and do this folly that Caterham suggests! Suppose we could! Suppose we give up this great thing that stirs within us, repudiate this thing our fathers did for us that you, father, did for us and pass, when our time has come, into decay and nothingness! What then? Will this little world of theirs be as it was before? They may fight against greatness in us who are the children of men, but can they conquer! Even if they should destroy us every one, what then? Would it save them? No! For greatness is abroad, not only in us, not only in the Food, but in the purpose of all things! It is in the nature of all things; it is part of space and time. To grow and still to grow; from first to last that is Be-ing—that is the law of Life. What other law can there be?"

"To grow. It is still to grow-unless we help them to fall-They will fight hard to overcome us,"

said a voice.

And another: "What of that?"
"They will fight," said young Redwood.
This so far has only been the dawn of the battle. All our lives will be a battle. Some of us will be killed in battle, some of us will be wavlaid. There is no easy victory -no victory whatever that is not more than half defeat for us. Be sure of that. What of that? If only we keep a foothold, if only we leave behind us a growing host to fight when we are gone!"

'And to-morrow?' urate the world with the Food?

"Suppose they come to terms?"
"Our terms are the Food. It is not as the little and great could live together in any perfection of compromise. It is one thing or the other. What right have parents to say, My child shall have no light but the light I have had: shall grow greater than the greatness to which I have grown? Do I speak for you, brothers?"

Assenting murmurs answered him. "And to the children who will be women, as well as to the children who will be

"Even more so- to be mothers of a new

be great and little," said Redwood, with his eyes on his son's face.
"But for many generations. And the

little will hamper the great, and the great press upon the little. So it must needs be, father."

"There will be conflict."

"Endless conflict. Endless misunder-standing. All life is that. Great and little cannot understand one another. But in every child born of man. Father Redwood, lurks some seed of greatness—waiting for the Food."

## IS THIS INFIDELITY?

"Socialists are all infidels," cry our dear defenders of capitalism. That depends. If It be infidelity to plead for better economic conditions on this earth, leaving the specu-lations concerning "mansions in the sky" to theologians: if it be infidelity to say that the workers are entitled to the full product of their labor, to insist that our present system is unjust, Trrational and suicidal, to proclaim that capitalism is not a divinely. appointed institution, but merely a transitory stage of human development, and to insist that it must inevitably give way to a saner, juster, and more perfect syste fandelity, then we plead guilty.-Chicago

## THAT WOULD BE "PATERNALISM."

Socialist

The cable informs us that President Roosevelt declines the offers of assistance from other countries for San Francisco, on the grounds that America can look after her own children. That is a commendable spirit, but why not apply the same principle to the eleven millions in chronic pererty in the United States? Why do esevelt & Co. apply the principle 4,000,000 paupers in the United States?-Melbourne, Ans., Socialist.

## MEAT TRUST COURTESY.

The courtesy of Messrs. Armour and Co., of Chicago fame, is really overpowering, The British Medical Association holds its annual meeting in Toronto in August next, and in an outburst of effusive generosity the slaughter-house firm have offered to defray the committee's expenses all the way from Toronto to Chicago and back if they will only go and make a tour of the slaughter-houses. This device is really too transparent to delede even an "Innocent." It is a universal law of etiquette to make preparations for visitors, and to have and tidy by the time they arrive And Messrs, Armour, we are would never dream of breaking this rule .-London Labor Leader

## IN AUSTRIAN POLAND.

The Polish Socialists of Austria held a very successful convention recently in the city of Lemberg. The publication tion of a Socialist daily paper in the Polish language was decided upon and also a more vigorous agitation among the Jews of Galicia. At the close of the convention a monster mass meet-ing was held, preceded by a parada. Speeches were made by 12 delegates, among whom were Ruthenian and Polish persants. The latter expressed their joy at the prespective reconing with the autocracy of Russia.

## -JIM CONNELL

AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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.

\$0.50 25 .02 Bundle Rates: or more, per hundred..... Weekly Bundles:

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Worker goes to press on Wedness and Worker goes to press on Wedness medications should be written

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday. correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

One of the adjust One of the editors may be seen at dee between 6 and 9 p. m. every day, pt Thursday and Sunday.

Complaints about the business or editorial innagement of the paper abould be adversed to the Board of Directors, Escialist cooperative Pupilshing Association, 154 / Hillam street, New York.

Longred us second-class matter at the

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through third general election. Its growing po-is indicated by the increase of its vote:



President Roosevelt credits Senator Beveridge with the agitation over meat inspection, but people continue to read "The Jungle" and believe Upton Sinclair had something to do with it.

For lack of good reasons why capitalism should exist, its supporters invent bad reasons why Socialism should not take its place.

The Chicago public library has de barred "The Jungle" because the directors consider it "Indecent". Funny, that's just what Mr. Armour said.

The railroad wreck at Salisbury, England, is said to have been caused by rivalry between two competing roads trying to break each other's speed records. Thus are the beauties of competition attested to at a price which its defenders should be content to pay.

Every warning against Socialism is a confession of its growing power.

After all, the worst things charged against Socialism are better than the best things credited to capitalism.

Among the other dirty work which Socialism will make unnecessary is that performed now by the Cassons, Goldsteins, Averys, Gordons, and kindred spirits, who honored the So-Malist movement by leaving it.

Getting shot for running after other men's wives is one more risk the capitalists seem willing to take for the good of society.

If that much heralded-anti-Socialist trusade doesn't get a move on itself there won't be any homes left for Socialism to break up.

The article by Comrade Mallory in this issue on conditions in Cananian, Mexico, shows that the other side to the story of the strike there was quite different from that sent out thru the press dispatches. And, as usual, the Socialist press leads in giving the facts

It is immoral for women to sell their bodies for bread but quite moral for members of the "best society" to draw rent from houses used by the immoral women.

The non-partizanship of some labor papers runs even to the publication of advertisements of capitalist political candidates without regard to party, at so much per.

Billions for graft bills but not one poor, shrinking, apologetic labor bill to satisfy President Samuel Gompers.

It's over that all the great statesmen. financiers and capitalists whose coterie of Socialists; how he imbibed known to be the bulwark of trust may squander in vice and luxury the planning to put up on Hearst can only

entire time is supposed to be taken | their principles, and how they promulup with running the country can all go off on vacations and the country run on just the same.

WHAT CONGRESS DID NOT DG.

Well. Congress has adjourned.

It has not passed the bill to limit the hours of labor of railway employeesa bill whose enactment would have saved hundreds of lives yearly besides giving much-needed leisure to the railway workers, but would have reduced the profits of the railway corporations.

It has not passed the bill, so long and earnestly prayed for by labor organizations, to prevent the abuse of the injunction in labor disputes-a bill whose enactment and enforcement would have given striking workingmen the same legal rights of jury trial and appeal that business men enjoy and would have prevented the organized employers and their servile tools on the bench from using Russian methods to quell strikes.

It has passed a Pure Food Law. which still has to run the gauntlet of the courts, and has provided for the stricter inspection of meats-but it has not incorporated in these laws a single paragraph to protect the men and women who do the work of preparing the nation's food from the grinding exploitation of the capitalists who make profit on the nation's food.

It has passed an Employers' Liability Law which is chiefly remarkable for being fidiculously inadequate a judgment on our part which future court decisions will illustrate and emphasize.

It has done nothing for the extension of the eight-hour labor-day nor for the protection of the children of the working class from the pressure of industrial competition which now forces them out of the home and the school into the factory.

On the whole, the session has been good one for capitalists and a better one for politicians, and a fairly bad one for workingmen. And why not? There was not a single workingmen in the Congress. The most numerous and most useful class in the country consented to be misrepresented by lawyers and business men nominated for them by the "respectable elements of society" organized in the two old parties-and they got what was coming to them.

Another congressional election approaches. The Socialist Party will have candidates in the field-workingmen nominated by workingmen and pledged to workingmen's interests. How will the workingmen wote?

#### HOW HEARST GARBLED "THE JUNGLE".

When the New York "American" be gan to publish Comrade Sinclair's book, "The Jungle", in serial form we were curious to see whether the Hearst paper, notorious as it is for its unscrupulous policy of suppression and distortion, would actually publish the novel in full and thus do justice to the readers of the "American" and the author. Even among the most debased human creatures there is usually one saving quality which offsets the multitude of bad ones and raises the human above the level of the brute. We had hoped, for the sake of our faith in human nature, that for once the "American" would exhibit this saving quality in this

But we had hoped in vain. Perhaps we expected too much. Perhaps we had not made allowances for the many temptations which beset the editors of a paper of the calibre and purposes of the 'American". At any rate, we know that the "American" has lost its opportunity to awaken within us some measure of confidence in the sincerity and motives of its publisher.

stance.

Those who have read "The Jungle" will remember the closing chapters. which relate how Jurgis finally becomes interested in Socialism and which also give some definite information about the Socialist Party. It was to see whether the "American" would talists. print these chapters in full that we watched its serial publication. Truth and justice would demand that these chapters be presented because they belong in the book which has become world-famous, and because the readers of the "American" should not be deceived. The purchasers of the "American" have a right to get what they are paying for. But such considerations as these do not weigh with the Hearst papers anywhere.

For when the last five chanters are reached the "American' fulfils its contract with its readers by condensing the chapters into a column of space, with this prefatory note:

"After Chapter XXVI. "The Jungle" drops completely the narrative of life in the stockyards and plunges into the story of how. Jurgis is led into a

gated these principles."

Then follows what is described as a "synopsis", but which is really a skilled distortion of a most vital part of the book.

the Hearst publications, so sure an index of the morals, or lack of morals, which actuate them in all that they do or say that nothing more need be said. Only we wonder how long intelligent people, and more especially members of the working class, can have confidence in the pretensions and professions of an individual so brazenly dishonest in his conduct toward them, and so utterly lost to every sense of fair dealing between man and

## THE LESSON OF MASSACHU-

SETTS. The story of Gethro's expulsion from the Massachusetts Legislature and the revelations likely to follow after, told by Comrade Roewer in this issue, is of special interest to Socialists. For five years the Socialist Party was represented in the Massachusetts House and during that time not one word of scandal was breathed against the names of our party representatives. They were subjected to a trying ideal as the only real working-class spokesmen among a crowd of corrupt, selfseeking, ambitious, and frequently ignorant politicians but they passed thru the ordeal with credit to themselves and the party. At this time, when hardly a member of the Massachusetts Legislature is above suspicion, it is well for Socialists to remember this fact. It was no unusual occurrence for Carey and MacCartney, the Socialist members, to arise in the House and confront the other members with the evidence of corruption contained in the reports of corporations of expenses incurred in getting legislation. At no time-did any member attempt to answer these charges. The high character and purpose of the Socialist legislators were acknowledged by all, even their bitterest opponents, and their records now shine in brilliant and splendid contrast to those of the present members of the house. That there are no Socialist legislators in Massachusetts at this critical time is due solely to the working-class voters of the state themselves. They will have a chance to make amends at the fall election by again electing men to represent them for whom they will not have to blush nor spologize.

## "CURBING MONOPOLY".

Because certain ice dealers in Toledo have been imprisoned for arbitrarily raising prices, the daily papers of the country are pointing this out as an example of what is being done to "curb monopoly". No sensible person will be deceived-by, such an-filustration. That the imprisonment of these particular individuals is attracting widespread attention is only proof that the case is exceptional and that the courts generally are not doing anything but what the capitalists want them to. It is safe to say that if the gentlemen imprisoned had been great capitalists, instead of small ones, they would have received more consideration from the judge who is now being commended by the daily press. It is also inconsistent for those who declare by which the necessities of life are produced and distributed is the only correct system to chuckle over the fate of the Toledo capitalists. If it is right for those men to own and control the ice supply then it follows that they are acting quite within their rights-the rights of ownership and control-to set whatever price they please upon that which they own and control. If it is desired to conserve the whole social welfare the only logical way is for societythe whole people-to own and control the ice supply, as well as all the other necessities of life, so that society can reap the benefit, and not a few capi-

## AS TO CANNON.

Why all this sudden outburst of eulogy of Speaker Cannon? Besides much newspaper notice, by a coincidence-if it is a coincidence-at least half-a-dozen of the July magazines contain special articles retailing at length the numerous virtues and abilities of the Illinois politician. One strong point is made of his "democracy", which is rather ludicrous in view of the Speaker's acknowledged dominance over the house of representatives, a dominance which gives him a greater power than any other government official in the country, not even excepting the President himself.

Cannon's love for the "plain people" is also dilated upon, when again lee is

power and legislation in the entire congress. Roosevelt has had to "knuckle down" to Cannon on rate and similar legislation more times than looks cheerful to Roosevelt of his friends. The rules which Reed orignated have been developed and improved so that the Speaker of the House has become an absolute dictator, which trust rule logically de mands, and Cannon happens to be man for the occasion.

There is probably good reason for

the publicity given the Speaker, and especially since he is mentioned frequently as a prospective candidate for President. The great capitalists in control of the Republican party could not select a more fit representative of their interests. In that event, and with Cannon as the Republican candidate two years hence, a more improbable situation than Roosevelt supporting Bryan as the compromise candidate between Trustism and Socialism might be imagined. In any event, So cialists will continue to strengthen their organization so that the Socialist Party can conduct a campaign in keeping with the increasing opportunities and its own great possibilities.

## OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF

CAPITALISM. Much may be said by Socialists about the Thaw-White murder case now occupying public attention, and especially in New York, but it would merely be a repetition of what we have said over and over again. There are greater tragedies being enacted every day—the whole social life of to-day is a terrible and grim tragedy-but the circumstances surrounding this affair bring it into stronger relief than usu ally falls to the lot of most cases. To Socialists the case comes, in all

its sickening details, as confirmation of our contention that the existence of an idle, parasitic class must inevit ably give birth to abnormal conditions of life for that class. The papers are full of the escapades of the Thaws, Corays, Hartjes, and other examples of this class, whose energies are di verted from patural and useful channels to unnatural and useless ones Relieved by their economic position a the owners of the instruments of production, from the accessity of performing labor of service to society. they are compelled to find an outle for their energies and passions in ways which will recurrently bring new sensations and provide diversion from the monotony of idleness and dis

sipation. White was unquestionably a man of genius, but he prostituted his gentus to the service of the plutocratic class of the metropolis, the payvent class, whose artistic taste runs to costly, superficial and spectacular display, emblematic of their own crude culture and frivolous lives. Associat ing with and becoming a part of such people White paid the price of his artistic prostitution with his moral self-debasement. Long before he was murdered be was a suicide, morally, mentally and artistically. His private life, hideous as it is pictured to be was undoubtedly no worse than that of the

najority of his patrons. Thaw is one of the younger genera tion of millionaires whose principal ob ject in life is to dispose of the wealth which an ambitious and avaricious anonesths to them. The nur ber increases as the wealth of the capitalist class swells. Only in rare instances do any of this group devote themselves to useful work or service and those who do are but the exceptions which prove the rule.

When we turn to Mrs. Thaw and realize that she is only one of the many girls, chiefly of the working class, who are decoyed and driven to lives of shame and debauchery by necessity and want we are reminded of the lines of Massey's poem:

"Our sons are the rich man's slaves by "Our daughters his slaves by night".

This revelation of social corruption follows most appropriately upon the exposures of the political and commercial rottenness of the capitalist class and serves as a climax to all that has recently been revealed. The Socialists have no longer need to unmask the hypocritical and fairseeming supporters and defenders of the present order and show them in their true characters as enemies of all that is wholesome and pure and inspiring in our social life. These desecrators of the home and the family now reveal themselves at every turn and make more manifest the necessity for destroying the system of private ownership of industry which makes them what they are.

Meanwhile, let us rejoice in the fact that the working class-the class which is exploited that parasites

proceeds of its toll, the class which is regarded as low and degraded by the snobs and degenerates of the parasitic classes, the class which humbly and quietly rursues its round of weary toll and scant pleasures with patience and fortitude-let us repoice we say, that the working class with all its faults and thru all vicissitudes and temptations still preserves within itself the moral sanity, the mental integrity, the physical well being which make it the superior class in society and which fits it to be the class from whose loins will come the men and women who will rescue society from the pit of moral degradation into which the rule of the capitalist class has plunged it.

#### MAKE THEM TESTIFY.

It is a standard of legal procedure that the complainants in a case must be prepared to enter the court with clean hands, before they can be accepted as competent witnesses or prosecutors. While in modern courts this rule is not carefully enforced or observed, mainly because it would be rather difficult to do so, yet the rule is a good one, nevertheless. It is nothing but proper, therefore, for Socialists to demand that those who oppose them on the ground that "Socialism would break up the family" or "destroy the home" or "abolish all religion", or do other more or less dreadful things, shall be able to prove by their own deeds and conduct their right to be considered protectors of the family marriage, the home and religion, and that they can take up the cudgels in defense of virtue with clean hands.

We are not usually concerned with the private affairs of any individual Socialist or non-Socialist, but when anyone presumes to oppose the Socialist movement and the principles of Socialism on the basis of morality, then we are relieved from ordinary restrictions and we can exact from our opponents as strict and careful an accounting of their own personal relations and moral conduct, past and present, as they assume to exact from us. We have been, perhaps, too considerate in this regard, heretofore, but if occasion warrants, as seems likely from reports, then we should not hest fate to demand from the adventurers who pose as moralists that they come competent to speak with clean tongues as defenders of the precious institu tions which they claim Socialism would destroy.

Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were undoubtedly in a better position to appreciate the truths of the Declaration of Independence this Fourth of July than ever before.

The political boss is merely the industrial boss under another name.

The woman who doesn't like Socialism shouldn't grumble when her husband's wages won't go as far wants them to.

It appears that kidnapping is only constitutional when labor agitators re kidnapped.

The people that can digest Jungle

beef will have no difficulty in swallowing Bryan. This is where for real filth the Thaw

murder case proceeds to put Packing town in the shade.

· Poverty has no nationality.

Socialism becomes a power only in o far as the Socialist working class political organization makes it power-

Not everybody can make a speech, but a Socialist paper can speak for them.

Yes, Socialists believe in destroying incentive—the incentive to grow we thy at the expense of the work-

An exhibit at President Gompers' labor fair of what has been accom-plished by his legislative committees would be interesting-and it would not take up much space.

As Harry Thaw comes within Mr. Jerome's definition of "well-to-do" we can foretell what will happen to him Some people are bard to satisfy. A

few years ago the capitalist papers and politicians declared that Socialism would never grow in this country. Now they are complaining because it is growing too fast. The steel trust has forbidden its

employees to accept presents from other corporations, but the presentation by the employees of the bulk of their product to the steel trust is still Profit-sharing schemes are bound to

In order that there may be profits to share, the producers must still be exploited of the larger part of what they produce. No exploitation, no profits.

The job the leading Democrats are

be compared to the job Hearst is trying to put up on the workers.

People who like rotten politics can't consistently kick too much about rot-

Helping the Russian revolution below the world-wide revolution.

For an un-American product So cialism seems to thrive pretty well on

ed in to teach the "better classes" something about morals. It must feel strange to Harry Thav to find himself in decent company at

Judging by the press reports, it's about time the working people start-

There isn't any crime that money won't excuse provided the criminal has the money.

#### NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER

Three pamphlets whose sale ought to be pushed at all open-air meetings held by our party are: A. M. Simons "Packingtown", which is timely on ac count of the "Jungle meat" agitation; Joseph Wanhope's "The Haywood Moyer Outrage", whose appropriateness at this moment needs no explan ation; and Algernon Lee's "Labor Poli tics and Socialist Politics", which is a good answer to Mr. Gompers' tardy and half-hearted proposition of "labor politics" outside the Socialist movement. All these pamphlets can be had from this office—100 copies of each (300 pamphlets in all) for \$6. Offering them in combination, the three for 10 cents, an average of 10 or 15 can be old at every meeting, and the local will be making a profit to cover current expenses besides spreading good

Herbert N. Casson is becoming mor versatile as the years pass. In the "Munsey" he describes the Homestead strike of 1892 as part of the history of the steel trust, and manages to dean bill as "friends of labor". The character of the article may be ummed up in the words, "It she he stated that neither Carnegie or Frick was unfair or oppressive as an employer of labor". As a plausible argument to justify the smashing of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers by Frick, Carnegle, and their partners, the article could hardly be beat. Appearing in a magazine of such a large circulation, this must be pleasing to the steel magnates. For is not Mr. Casson a "labo writer", and are not his "Common Sense Talks on the Labor Question being printed in many trade ion papers? And undoubte is being paid good en, the noney for his advice to union m erhaps not as much as for his white again proves that the Socialist move ment has reason to be proud of the enemies it has made.

## GORKY.

## By Horace Traubel.

Gorky. Well, the big fuss is over The last censor has had his say. The puritan is / talked out. The editors have exhausted their adjectives of ob ection, Gorky is still here. The cise did not hurt Gorky. He has lost the flatteries of the people who should not like him. He has won the more ervent adhesion of those to whom he naturally belongs. So the personal question has blown over. If Gorky ame to America expecting its million aires to assist the revolution in Russia the sooner he was disabused of his false hope the better. When he arrived in New York and got cavorting around innocently with the convenonal literary nabobs it looked as if Gorky was in peril or as if his cause would go by the board. When the fuss came and the storm had exhausted itself the real situation was reveal-We ought to thank saintly New York for having cleared the atmosphere. Now Gorky knew who was who and what was what. He learned who the radical friends of the revolution were. Gorky must have felt a little better Gorky from that day on. felt a little better Traubel from that day on. When Gorky was first named in connection with the literary swells in New York I did not know where I was at. I knew that if Gorky stayed with them he could not stay with me. I have no objection to them. Many of them are my friends. But I do object to their ideas. I know we are trained in opposition camps. They belong with settled things. I belong with unrest. Gorky got into the wrong environmen He was naïve and childlike. He took Howells and Mark Twain and the others at their word. Or, rather, at his word. For their word and his word are not the same word. Ten men may yell for liberty in chorus. But the ten men may stand for ten different kinds of liberty. When a man comes to me and says he believes in liberty that is not enough. I want to know what sort of bottom and top his liberty has. I want to know whether his lib-erty is only for himself or includes all. erty is only for himse I want to know whether his liberty is only good for a room, six by five or whether it is good for the wide world. want to know whether his liberty is calculated for fair weather alone whether it is equal to all weathers and is for all seasons of the year. Gorky's literary courtiers say liberty as often as he does. They say love. They use all his big words. But that's the end of the analogy. Gorky means the whole earth when he speaks of liberty and love. He means all people of all lands. He does not mean politi-

he must steal. Gorky means the crowd. He does not mean elect classes. He does not mean the parasite. He means every man who works. He means only the man who works. Gorky is the disciple of the democratic idea. His demoracy is orbic. It does not deal with politics alone. It deals with the whole of life. You can see how far off this is from the democracy of the snob. Howells has touched the rim of the truth but never got inside. Mark Twain is but a destructive critic. He does not know how to build. The rest of the simply literary crowd left over in New York from the last century have no idea whatever of the social struggle. If Gorky had found rest in such a fold it could only have been by being false to himself. They were bound sooner or later to align hemselves on the other side. It would e rather funny if the crowd that is doing all it can in America to keep its mouth shut altogether or to speak out in opposition to the social movement here should permit itself to serve on committees formed to foment and encourage Russian social revolution. So the break occurred. Gorky's friends were some of them hot in the collar. They should have been thankful, It set a false situation true. It made Gorky better acquainted with America and Russia and with himself. It placed his propaganda on the only ground upon which it may be made When I read of what had efficient. happened I shook hands with myself and went on my, way rejoicing. I thanked the hotel keepers for turning Gorky out of doors. I thanked the preachers and the editors for calling attention to the fact that Gorky was not in America on a mission of peace but on a mission of war. I was glad the marriage issue was raised. Gorky does not stand for the orthodoxies. He did not come to America to do anything to perpetuate He came as a rebel. He is not Gorky in the last analysis. He is Russia. He is revolutionary Russia. What revolutionary Russia means, that is the thing Gorky means. Gorky will get no help here for revolutionary Russia except from revolutionary America. The traditional America, the Roosevelt Amerca, the Parry America, will not give him a dollar. If I was on that side I'd fight the whole Gorky contingent tooth and nail. I don't blame them for denouncing him. It would be no compliment to Gorky for them to open their pariors and their purses to him. It would mean that they thought be was a liar. It would mean that they thought he does not intend to use the money for what he says he will. I take Gorky to mean just what he says he means. Therefore I am on his side. I am on his side because I am on Russia's side. When I looked into his face I saw a whole people struggling for its brave way toward the light. The man disappeared. A nation appeared in his stead. His warm hand felt to me like the salutation and embrace of his people. I was not in the presence of one man but of a great cause. All that was big in me rushed to meet all that was big in this noble evangel. I did not feel as the he had brought Russia to me. I felt as tho he was sent to me by Russia. The great man is not great finally because of anything, he contains but great because of his background. I do not feel like praising Gorky. I take him for granted. He is the voice of Russia. He is the living spirit of Russia. When I look at him I seem to see the whole story of Russian barbarism and the whole dream of Russian emancipation. His magnificent mind is magnificent Russia. His splendid sympathy is the splendid Russian beart. I belong to him He belo is not saying things all by himself. The world is saying things thru him. He is saying things which are threatening all the property holders of the world. Gorky, the enemy is on to you. And that is right. Nothing so well puts a man on to himself as to get the enemy on to him. I never know how good I am until the philistines discover and say how bad I am. I never know how safe I am until the gaspers and eaters discover how dangerous I am. Thank you, dear world. for getting on to me. You frequently get on to me before I get on to myself. That's the way I learn. So the world of this free America got on to Gorky. And I never knew how beautiful he was until the world tried to tell me how ugly he was. Nor how decent he was with women until the world tried to tell me how foul he was. Nor how far ahead he was until the world tried to tell me how far behind be was. Nor how free of passion he was until free America tried to tell me how much a slave of passion he was. It was by such a pro-cess that we got a snarled and solled incident poised and purified. He understood us better. We drove the fawners and favorers back to the lines. scared the timid. We encouraged the

cal liberty alone. He means economic

liberty. He means spiritual liberty.

He means moral liberty. He means

liberty as against guardians and cen-sors. He does not mean well to

sors. He does not mean well to both the oppressing capitalist and the oppressed laborer. He means well to the laborer alone. He knows that the the laborer is nothing.

man who is not a laborer is nothing.

He knows that if a man does not work

## FOR THE TIME BEING.

revolution means. Gorky.

heroic. We stood out in the open un-

der the cleared skies. Out there with

revolution alone. Out there with

Gorky alone. Out there with ourselves

mixers and confusers fled. Now the

world may know what the challenge of

The half-loavers all gone. The

We bet that for the time being—and with Upton Sinclair about sniffing at his hams— Ogden is about the safest butcher in the

As a layman with regard to the practise of medicine, I have been deeply interested in an article by S. A. Knopf, M. D., which appeared in the "Journal of the American Medical Association," June 16, entitled "Tuberculosis a So-

The article is indeed a masterly discussion in so far as it touches upon the causes of this dread disease, upon the inability of individuals to resist the invasion of the tubercle bacilli under such conditions of living as are enforced upon the great masses of our populations of to-day. The predisposition of children born of tuberculosis parents, infants fed upon cows' milk or condensed milk instead of fee naturally at the breast of a healthy mother; the poverty of the masses and utter ignorance of all the laws of health and hygiene; overcrowded tenements, halls, churches, school rooms, etc., improper ventilation and dust in homes, improper buildings, factories, stores ,etc.; the use of intoxicants and drugs; the adulteration of food stuffs; the lack of breathing exercises; uniliness; carelessness and ignorance of tuberculous persons with regard to measures for the prevention of the spreading of the disease germs; in all of these things and in all else that the learned doctor has said along these lines I thoroly agree with him, and his remarks in the closing paragraph are so absolutely true that I cannot help repeating them verbatim: "To my mind the solution of the tuberculosis problem means the solution of the social problem. Whatever prevents the development of tuberculosis will prevent social misery, whatever cures it will help to cure social ills."

Shall I dare to say, that every eduented man in America to-day knows for a certainty that the solution of the tuberculosis problem means the solu-tion of the social problem and that we all know the formula which will solve this problem, for the two problems are one and the same? Shall I dare to say that all professional medical men know this remedy but dare not suggest its application? Shall I dare ac cuse the learned Dr. Knopf of wilfully evading the only possible remedy for our present social ills? In speaking of "Peruna" and the "self-confessed imitations" of that harmful drug concoction, Dr. Knopf admits that they are manufactured solely for profit; but he forgets to say that "the only way to abolish these harmful drugs" and the more harmful auto-suggestions which result from the perusal of their advertisements by ignorant persons, is to "abolish the profit system". The docand factories are built and overcrowded for the sole purpose of profit; but he does not say "abolish private own-ership and the profit system which are the causes of these evils." He admits that men, women and little children are worked unmercifully long hours in poorly ventilated shops, factories and stores, and all for the sake of profit; but he does not say "abolish the profit system and private ownership of the means of production, which enables men to enslave and exploit their fellow beings." He admits that the adul-

THE CHRISTIAN

SOCIALIST FELLOWSHIP.

the Editor of the Worker:-It is quite

likely that members of the party will mis conceive the character of the Christian

Socialist Fellowship organized in Louis-ville, Ky., on Monday of this week, and it occurs to me that my opinion of its scope

When Comrade Lucien V. Rule, who ha

rendered good service to our movement here, invited the originators of the Chris-

here, invited the originators of the Chris-tian Socialist movement to meet here, the members of Local Louisville unofficially volunteered to assist him in the work of preparing for the conference and our homes were thrown open to the delegates. I did not attend the first meeting on Sun-day and was surprised to find that I had been named as a member of the Committee

on Consuttation, but I consented to serve on the understanding that I was not a Christian and would not become a member of the Fellowship when it was formally launched. I again defined my attitude when on Monday I was asked to serve as

chairman during the further continuance of the conference. It was made clear that the proposed Fellowship was designed for

perely propagands purposes among the members of institutions which profess a de-votion to the ethical teachings of Jesus

and, as I welcome all intelligent accessions to the ranks of voters for the candidates of the Socialist Party, I could see no im-

propriety in participating in the work of

All the delegates expressed unequivocal adherence to the Socialist Party and at my

suggestion, after the adoption of the con-stitution, voted unanimously in favor of the following resolution: "Resolved, That we declare our adherence to the principles of international Socialism and endorse the platform and present organization of the Socialist Party of America."

To some the churches may appear as a

to solve the churches may appear as a leopard whose capitalistic spots it is impossible to change, but I can find nothing officetionable in the following adopted statement of the alms of the Fellowship: "To permeate churches, denominations and other religious institutions with the social teachings of Jesus; to show that Socialism is the necessary economic expression."

is the necessary ecohomic expression of the Christian life; to end the class struggle by establishing an industrial democracy, and to basten the reign of justice and heatherhood on auth?"

ented to serve

etituiion, but I cor

and purposes may prove of interest.

teration of food products, beverages, etc., the embalming of beef and the selling of diseased meat, is all for profit; but he neglects to say that "to inand barbarous practises it is only necessary to abolish the profit system." In fact, I am of the opinion that the nine-page article by Dr. Knopf could be well put in just three

Tuberculosis is a social disease. is caused by poverty and the profit system. It can be cured by allowing poverty and the profit system to continue if the philanthropic Mr. Andrew Carnegie and a few other men of his build sanitoriums for the care of all tuberculosis persons.

As a Utopaist, a dreamer, this learned Dr. Knopf stands eminently at the head of the list if he actually believes that this dread social disease will ever be cured or prevented by the impossible remedies he proposes. So long as the "class struggle" continues, with one class, intrenched behind existing property laws, private capital, rent, interest and profit, exploiting and enslaving the other class, just so long will poverty and the profit system and their natural offspring, the dread social disease, continue:

The production of wealth, including all the necessaries of life, is to-day a collective or co-operative process; but the machinery of production is the private property of a class of individuals known as "capitalists". These capitalists take no part in the labor of producing wealth, commodities, the neces saries of life, but they take possession of all commodities as soon as they are produced by virtue of their private ownership of the machines which are collectively operated by the other class, known as the "working class" The working class receive as wages about one-fifth of the value of the

To abolish "private property in the machinery of production and distribution" would be to abolish the class of 'capitalists" and to make the "exploi tation of labor" an impossibility. The moment the laborer ceases to be "exploited" that moment he will cease to live in a condition of "poverty".

To abolish "private property in the means of production and distribution" would also be to abolish the "profit

The abolition of "poverty" and the "profit system" would mean the abolition of the dread social disease, "tu berculosis."

distribution" now being operated by the "working class" collectively should be owned by the "working class" col-lectively, and the laborer should own

It is the historical mission of the now highly developed proleta. ian class to overthrow the present social organization, which is based upon "private property" and "individual initiative" which is "anarchy", and to establish the new social order of "industrial democracy", based upon a system of "collective ownership" and "public ini-tiative", which is "Socialism".--Maurice T. Eldridge, in Chicago Socialist

sentences.

commodities which they produce.

"The machinery of production and the full social value of his product.

sisfance to its audiences. The delegates in Louisville all struck me as having red blood in their veins and of the stripe of "fighting parsons" who will preach to arouse a boly indignation. In such a work I am willing to co-operate. Religion is a private matter and I have no objection if my comrade in the ranks is singing psalm while he is fighting the capitalist class. But he must fight, or else go to the rear with he must fight, or ease go to the trait which hospital corps, or render comfort to the women and children while the men are doing men's work. While detesting capitalism and all its works, and being unremarked to the working class servedly committed to the working class cause in the war raging over all the civilized world, I resent being characterized as an exponent of "class hatred." As a matter of ethics and tactics I believe the way to end the class struggle is to whip the capitalist out of his boots—not with any par-ticular animosity, of course, but purely for his own good, realizing and exemplifying the virtues of the chastening rod.

CHARLES DOBES.

## BOUDIN REPLIES.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I must again take up some of your valuable space in rejoinder to Comrade Untermann's latest with reference to the L. W. W. discussion. with reference to the L. W. W. discussion. I claim your indulgence in this respect, first because you are partly responsible for my present troubles, as will appear further on, and secondly because I consider Comrade Untermann's letter in The Worker of June angry mood which it exhibits, and which re minds us forcibly of the old saw about Jupiter being angry, But it is more re-markable still for the truly astounding confessions contained in it, as I shall point out below. In this respect it is entirely unlike his article for the symposium which I critic-ized, and will probably "contribute to a clear definition of the questions at issue" as The Worker desired. On this success to myself for having been instrumental in bringing it about. Comrade Untermann begins his reply to

my comment on his article as follows

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

Of course, we are all agreed that the object of our activities is to end the class struggle, but I am frank to confess that it is rank Quixotism to me to seek to end the fight by sending out prayerful love wibrations. And as far as I could indge, the organizers of the Christian Socialist Fellowship are not of those who "cry peace, when there is no peace." We all deprecate, "class hatred" because it is one of the evil symptoms of the socially demoralising class struggle, but as I take it the Christian Socialist Fellowship has no thought of abating class hatred by carrying any message of invertebrate nonre-

take to say as to whether he could prove his case or not, merely that so far it has been all assertion, at times very aggressive assertion, but no proof. And I added has "the proof is the thing"; that we wanted that most, as we had enough of the other stuff—and wouldn't he be kind enough to

Comrade Untermann now expressly admits that this contention of mine was correct: that he did not give in his article any proof of his assertion, and that whether his stand "is scientifically correct from a Marxian point of view "remains to be analyzed." But, anys he, his article was not a scientific thesis. That is undoubtedly true. But on the other hand, that is just what I said in my letter, and it was mainly to call attention to that fact that I wrote

ils article was merely a personal statemen of his position and as su quire him to write a scientific article. The last proposition I grant him. I believe it to be a man's inalienable right to abstain to be a man's inglicable right to abstain from writing scientific articles, particularly when it happens to be a very difficult job to do so. But the first proposition is not so very clear. To begin with, there is some difficulty about determining the character of the article. That it was NOT a scien-Comrade Untermann says it was merely a "statement of position", an assertion of his views; but the Editor of The Worker wrote a prefatory note in which he claimed for it much more, indeed he claimed it to be "an exhaustive article". And I specifically stat-ed in my first letter that it was the editorlal note that partly misled me in raising my expectations as to the character of the article, and therefore deepened my disap-pointment at finding that it was a mere statement or assertion. Then, again, even if it be taken mercly as a "statement" of Comrade Untermann's position, we still have the undoubted right to demand proof ed which certainly cannot be constructed to position" contains something like two or three thousand words, and contained an at-tack on the settled trade union policy of our party. Farthermore, it called the trade union resolution of the party and everybody who disagreed with his "personal state-ment" of Comrade Untermann's position," unscientific." "utopian." etc. Haven't we got the right to say, as I did 'ant such

Comrade Untermann's "statement of his position", which "requires no proof as a personal statement", begins as follows:

statements ought to be proven, and not

mere'y "stated"!

personal statement", begins as follows:

"The difference between modern industrial unionism and other forms of unionism is that between science and utopla. Modern industrial, unionism, as advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World, is the application of Marxian principles to the economic organization of the working class. The same principles which distinguish the modern Socialist parties from the various pre-Marxian forms of Socialism distinguish modern industrial unionism from its predecessors." This, I said in my letter to The Worker

ounds very well, and Comrade Untermana would be doing a great thing if he proved it, But as long as he does not prove it, it remains his own personal ex-cathedra state-ment. And being so purely personal and unproven, its absolute form and "school masterly tone" were not quite becoming and would be more proper if Comrade Un-termann had already proven his assertions For this Comrade Untermann accuses me o egotistic vanity, and says that I assailed him "with a flood of cheap personnilties". I will not enter with him into a discussion to compare Comrade Untermann's letter with mine and draw his own conclusions. Nor will I enter with him into a discus-Nor will I enter with him into a massism.

I will admit right here and now that my own Marxism "is just now in the balance" because Comrade Untermann has written Review", which he and I hope will soon be published, and which, like his article in The Worker, opens with certain "statements". I am even willing to take Comrade Un-termann's word for it that in the Review article he does not follow the method adopted in The Worker article and really does prove his "opening statements", to the great damage and luqury of my reputation

as a Marxian scholar. But what of that? I never attempted to make out a "case" for or against the I. W. W. by the aid of my Marxian scholarship, nor have I ever brandished phrases taken from the vocabulary of scientific Secialism in the face of either side to the controversy. It was because Comrade Un-termann, following the lead of his "Comrade" DeLeon, attempted to do the latter that I called his attention to the fact that e true Marxian method was to prove things and not to make bold assertions. This I now repeat, and repeat it even with more emphasis, because of the flat-footed confession which he now makes that he does not intend to bother himself with the "proving" part of it.

Comrade Untermann says that it was my own fault if I expected him to do this hard job of proving the assertions made by the job of proving the assertions made by the I. W. W. adherents, and that I overstated his scientific attainments. To this charge I plead guilty; and will merely say in extenuation of my guilt that I never read his books but merely his publisher's fin-nouncements. And yet that does not change the situation. SOMEBODY must do this arduous work of proving those asser-tions, before anybody has a right to make them. And as long as NOBODY has proven them, neither he nor anybody else can es-cape the penalty of making them by the statement that he is "content to leave the proof to history". I appreciate the fact that the life of a scientist would be a good deal more agreeable and easy if he could make his assertions now and leave it to history to prove them at some future time. But whatever may be the habits of other "scien-tists" Marx and his followers never were "content" to take things so easy. A true Marxist will scorn, when called upon to prove his claims to science, to hide him-self beside the excuse that "such a proof turns in the last analysis on a few fue points of historical materialism, which contemporary Socialists will settle different-ly according to different environments". This statement, if it is not absolutely meaningless, simply means that the asser-tions in question are in their nature un-provable, (except in history, of course). But provides, except in alstory, or course). But a statement that cannot be proven cannot possibly be scientific. This is the most astounding confession, and is in itself sufficient to dispose of all "scientific" pretense on the part of Courade Untermann and his friends. It is also sufficient to prove that my characterization of his already quoted opening paragraph was entirely too mild. opening paragraph was entirely too mild. I leave it not only to history but to my contemporaries to find the words that will

statement, taken from that very "personal statement" in The Worker, only changed a

bit to suit the occasion:

The question is: What are the fundamental causes which keep the workingmen divided, what are the principles which will unite them, and how do we apply these principles so as to be in line with the historical re-quirements of the situation? It is not as easy to solve this question as it is to write en statements and assertions, or to call the other fellow names. The solution of this problem is a scientific accomplishment. The writing of that article in The Worker ientific because it made assertion ould only be made us the result of scientific investigation and when capable of proof. It is not for the scientific Socialist to merely STATE that a man should prefer to work for a certain principle outside of certain organization rather than inside of ft, but to EXPLAIN AND SHOW THE REASONS WHY, by means of the materi-alist conception of history. Comrade Untermann, you had no right to

make those assertions unless you were able to prove them. And your ability to prove them can only be indged by your readi nees to do so.-Fraternally yours.
L. B. BOUDIN.

New York, June 24.

### IN AUSTRALIA.

From the "Worker" of New South Wales we take the following paragraphs concerning the trend of events in Australia:

"Apart from the actual business transacted, the recent annual conference of the Amalgamated Miners Association of Victoria and Tasmania held at Stawell, was a very important one, for the delegates individually and collectively foreshadowed most unmistakably the imperative necessity of the organization extending its scope sphere of political action. The feeling that something definte should be done in this connection has been manifested for years, but never was it more pro-50 out of the 58 delegates present were solid for becoming a political body. This is no mere guesswork, but is based on the strongly expressed opinions of delegates. The whole tone of the conference was in favor of the bination wholly and solely-giving place to the more up-to-date method of having the industrial force strengthened by political activity. . . .

"In becoming political there is but one organization that the A. M. A. can ally itself with, and that is the Labor Party. The miner cannot have any of the conservative crowd; the Liberals have hoodwinked the workers too long; but the Labor Party has steered straight in the interests of all sections of the community. . . .

"The conviction is now deeply embedded in the minds of those who have to toll for a living that in order to protect their individual rights they mus be organized politically. Labor Member Scott Bennett put the position pithily when he said: "A body of workers who are only organized industrially, trying to compete successfully without political action is to my mind like a bird with one wing trying

## THE REWARD OF THRIFT.

Smith was a poor man who worked fo Myers, a rich man, and be also rented and occupied one of Myers' houses. One day Myers asked Smith why he did not buy himself a house. Smith said he was not able. Myers said: "You can buy the one you now occupy for \$2,500. I will give you \$3.5) a day; you can support your family on \$1 and I will credit you with \$2.50 on your house that will enable you to pay for it is

Smith agreed and went to work long time Myers told Smith that times cere cetting hard and he would have to give \$1 for his family daily, and credit him with \$2 on the house. He had now paid \$500. There was \$2,000 left to pay, which at \$2 a day, Smith could pay in 1,000 days Smith had paid another \$500, and there was only \$1,560 left to pay, which after Smith had received \$1 for his family and got credit for \$1.50 on his house would enable him to pay it all in 1,000 days. That killed Smith.

His wife, having a little curiosity, wen to a spirit medium to find out what had become of her husband. The medium rang up the long distance telephone and asked: "Is this heaven" "Yes," came the answer.
"What's he doing?" "He's singing." Hero
Mrs. Smith declared it was not her Smith. for her Smith could not sing. But the angel told her people who could not sing a note on earth could sing beautifully in heaven. Still she was not satisfied, and

When we've been there ten thousand years, Bright sbining as the sun, We've no less days to work for Myers Than when we first begun."

—Zanesville Labor Jonraal.

## PRACTICAL FRATERNALISM.

The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund (Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse) has a branch in San Prancisco which, at the time of th earthquake, had 260 members. Aside from the payment of benefits for deaths and injuries, the membership all over the country joined in raising a fund for the relief of those who had lost their goods or were unemployed. By May 15 about \$1,200 had been sent and more has since been collected.

## HAVE THEY LEARNED THE LESSON?

Fifteen months after Dunne was elected Mayor of Chicago the Chicago Federation of Labor has discovered that he is no friend of labor. Now that union men in Chicago begin to see that Dunne is after all only a pliant tool of the shrewd business interests, they should reflect that the So-cialist Party pointed these facts out to them and placed a union machinist in the field as a candidate for Mayor. Will the Federation learn anything by its experience with Dunne, or will it "discover" contemporaries to find the words that will another capitalist "friend of labor" to lead properly characterize it. I will conclude the working class to the shambles next by quoting Comrade Untermann's own springs—Chicago Socialist.

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Arm and Torch buttons, 5 cents

J. L. Pitts: July S, 9, Murfreesboro,

A. H. Floaten: July 9, 1), Gering, Neb.; luly 12, Cheyenne, Wyo. Winfield R. Gaytord: Wisconsin, under

Winfield R. Gaytord: Wisconsin, under direction of State Committee.

Geo. H. Gosbel: July 1, Scranton, Pa.; July 2, Sayre; July 3, Ithaca, N. Y.; July 4, Syracuse: July 5, Rochester; July 6, Ruffalo; July 13, O. Lansing; July 11, Orand Rapids; July 12, Holland; July 13, Otsego. Alex. Halomen (Finnish): July 8, Menahga, Minn.; July 9, Cromwell; July 10, Ironwood, Mich.; July 11, Wakedeld; July 12, Iron Belt, Wia; July 14, Chfford.

Gertrude Breslau Hunt: July 8, 9, Sul-

Gertrude Breslau Hunt: July 8, 9, Bul-

livan, Ind.: July 10 to 13, Terre Haute. Lena M. Lewis: July 8, 9, Binghan

Canyon, Utah; July 10, 11, Murray; July 12, 13, Park City; July 14, Ogden.

gressional District of Maryland; July 12

Wilmington, Del.; July 18, 14, Camden,

Samuel Robbins: July 8 to 14. Indiana

William A. Toole, will work in first Con

gressional District of Maryland for two weeks during July. M. W. Wilkins: Massachusetts, under di-

rection of State Committee.

Mother Jones: Arkansas, under direc

Pennsylvania.

In spite of the unfavorable weather

and the malicious misrepresentations

of a disreputable clique, which is

PHILADELPHIA. \*\*\*

tion of State Committee

article in The Worker of June 23, under the caption of "The Cananea Affair" in which the statement is made that there is probably another side to this story than the one which has been told by the notorious Col. "Bill" Greene. The statement is correct; there is another side to the story, and as I lived for several months in the neighod of Col. Bill's famous slave camp across the line and have several friends who are at present working in Cananea, I set myself the task of

gathering correct information about the recent "uprising." have called Cananea a slave camp and in view of the fact that wageslavery makes a slave camp of every industrial center the phrase is rather tame, for rotten as are conditions in this country, they are much worse in Mexico. An American miner in Cananea in order to get a job must fill out an application for work furnished by the company, said application giving the history of the applicant for the last five years. If the applicant states that he is a member of any labor organization, or if it is inferred from the information be gives that he ever has taken part in a strike he don't get a job. The Mexicans being for the most part unable to read and write are identified in the company's offices by means of the Bertillon system; they are photo-graphed and measured, and finally in lieu of a signature must leave the impress of their thumb on a piece of

Very few of the American miners have any knowledge of the Mexican law and it is always held over their heads by the company to keep them by terror of it in a state of subjection. When a man is "fired" he is told to leave the country and sometimes a few Americans are herded into a car and shipped into the United States by Mexican officials in the pay of the company. I personally know of a case of this kind where six American miners who had taken part in the recent attempt to unionize the Phelps-Dodge owned camp of Bisbee, Ariz., were met

tain the hospital (which is purely a "philanthropic institution") \$2.50 is deducted from the wages of each man, whether he works two days or one month. And no one is entitled to hospital service until he has been in the employ of the company at least

The men are paid once a month. Between pay days they can draw orders against their wage accounts and get anything they want at the com-pany's store. At that benevolent institution the price of all commodiles exceeds their value (whether that is according to mark or not). Here are

Digging boots, bought any place else for \$4, at the company's store, \$12; blankets (and I forgot to mention that the men in the tents must furnish their own bedding), regular price, \$3, company price, \$10; quiits, regular price, \$1 to \$1.75, company price, \$5 to Mexicans for \$1 gold.

under these conditions if the Mexicans, with their low standard of living, were kept steadily employed they could save a little money. So, in order to keep on hand an available supply of labor (the Mexican won't work if he is a dollar to the good) the company lays a man off as soon as he gets ahead of the game.

tion of conditions at Cananea; but the

above will serve. Now for the recent "insurrection". In the first place it must be remen bered that if a Mexican is killed or infured in the mines or smelter, the Mexican government is on hand in the presence of an official with an itching plam to collect from \$5,000 to \$15,000 And the money is paid too. It costs something to kill a Mexican citizen in Mexico. You can kill them for twobits a dozen in the mining camps on no organization amongst the Mexi-

I know what I have written to be

facts.

It might be well to add that the story which has been circulated that Socialists were the cause of the trouble in Cananea was sent out by W. P. Kelly, the editor of the Bisber "Daily Review", and the Douglas "In-ternational-American". Kelly once served six years in Jellet penitentiary for embezzlement. He is now owned by the Phelps-Dodge Company. He is a member of the Associated Press and accompaned the Rangers on "raid". I know him very well and as I played a prominent part in the recent Socialist campaign in Bis-bee where Kelly, leading the capitalist forces, was badly beaten, I can vouch for his hatred of Socialists and his willingness to stoop to anything to in-

San Diego, Cal., June 26.

## PARTY NEWS.

retary.

Franklin H. Wentworth of Massachusetts, in compliance with the request of the National Executive Committee, is writing the leastet on the Congressional Campaign.

A local of the Socialist Party is maintained in one of the Soldiers' Homes. and a letter from the secretary to the National Secretary containing a contri-bution, says: "This local, you will please understand, is made up of old veterans, so that the 'One Day's which is using the wealth it has filchJuly 1. The By-Laws Committee re ported by-laws which were adopted. So far, enough money has been pledged to almost pay the monthly rental of a whole building, which is the idea of the association, as the present headquarters are too small for the present needs of the party. The by-laws will be presented at the next meeing of the local and if approved will stand as the rules of the Headquarters Association. The outlook for the success of this new venture is most encouraging. By the end of the present campaign we expect to be in our new home. All party members

The Literature Agent has just received a new supply of literature Arthur Morrow Lewis: July 8, Cherryvale, Kana; July 9 to 14, Girard. Guy E. Miller: July 8 to 11, First Conevery bit of it fresh and up-to-date coming campaign and present indica-

month being a holiday this month, the regular meeting of the local has been postponed until the second Wednes-

When the campaign opened a great dearth of soap-boxers was threatened Since then several new members have shown such ability in that line that there are great hopes of holding as meetings as there were held last year by local speakers alone, in addition to the speakers that will come

Broad and Columbia .- J. Mc Kelvey, J.

Tuesday, July 19-Broad and Fairmount.

Wednesday, July 11—Girard and War-nock. C. Sehl, Ella Beeve Bloor. Twenty-third and Columbia—F. Sutcliff

-Meeting-Fifth and Washington

Ella Reeve Bloor.

imon Knebel. Noon-Meeting— Seventeenth and Hamilton. Jos. Cohen.

Friday, July 13-Front and Dauphin, H. Russell, Simon Knebel.

Ella Beeve Bloor. the conscienceless band of outlaws Saturday, July 14th—Germantown and Lehigh. John Whitehead, Geo. Cohen. Kensington and Lehigh. D. Dollsheck,

vey, Ella Reeve Bloor. Main and Cotton-E. C. Leighton, B. Sy-

Noon Meeting.-Fifteenth and Spring n. Ella Reeve Bloot.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Pittsburg, July 9-Twelfth and Carson streets, Holmes and Marshal.

McKeesport, July 9-824 Fifth avenue
Hass Hall, W. J. Wright.

Allegheny, July 11-Beaver and Washing-

Pittsburg, July 12-Turner Hall, Forbes treet, Sel Fieldman of New York. Braddock, July 13—Sixth and Braddock-

Pittsburg, July 14-Fifth and Pride streets, Wise, Wilson, and Schwartz. Pittsburg, July 14 Second and Flowers

Connors and Marshall. Sharpshurg, July 14-Eighth and Maine

'Locals must provide literature ,etc.

The English branch of Allegheny sold nearly \$10 worth of literature at its open-air meetings during June. the other locals and branches will

be procured from the County Organiser. Round trip from Pittsburg, 85 cents. Rates from McKeesport, Brad-

The following officers were elected at the meeting of the County Commit-tee on July 1: Organizer and Secretary, Fred L. Schwartz; Financial Sec retary, A. B. Wochele; Treasurer, Isldoe Kerber; Literature Agent, W. L. Wilson; Executive Committee, R. J. Douthitt, W. G. Pope, G. A. Stockdal, C. E. McCready, Edwin Miller, W. L. Wilson, and A. E. Wochele; Auditing

July 10, at Socialist headquarters, 40 State street, Rochester, and nominate candidates for Congress. All comrades

cent state convention is now ready to fill orders. The picture is about 20 by 14 inches in size, nicely mounted, and altogether a nice remembrance of

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New York City.

It has been decided by the members of the old 22d A. D., new 16th, to turn the headquarters at 241 E. Forty second street into a club in which all party members are eligible to membership and non-Socialists will be admitted with a view to getting them to join the party. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The name of the club will be Murray Hill Socialist Club. The initiation fee will be 25 cents and dues 10 cents a month. Meetings every Friday at above address.

Elizabeth Flynn will lecture on Wednesday evening, July 11, at 585 Eighth avenue, under the auspices of Local 18, I. W. W. Subject: Thoughts

of a Non-Wage Earner on Unionism. A regular meeting of the New York Daily Call Conference was held on June 29 at 585 Eighth avenue. W. Cohn was chairman. The following delegates were seated: T. Sempers and Josef Hilburger, 15th and 17th A. D.; Nathan Lifsbus and Karl Gottfried, 82d A. D.; R. G. Collins, Pattern Makers' Association; George Brown, Wood Carvers and Modelers' Association: Joseph K. Newmeyer 26th A. D., Br. 1; D. L. McCarthy and E. J. Dutton, 9th A. D.; L. Schapiro, 20th A. D.; J. Coughlan, Machinists Union, District No. 15; L. Rice, 6th A. D.; W. Bingham, 7th A. D.; A. Kohnle, 35th A. D., Br. 2. It was decided to meet the third Friday of every month at 85 E. Fourth street. It was decided to approve the proposition to issue cards with ten-cent due stamps, when filed to amount to a year's subscription for the "Daily Call", and submit same to the Workingmens' Co-operative Association and the Brooklyn Conference for their approval. The election of officers and of an agitation committee was laid over to the next meeting on Friday evening, July 20. Every dele-gate should be on hand and organizations are urged to elect two delegates

be carried on more rapidly. BROOKLYN.

each, so that the work of establishing a workingmen's daily newspaper can

At the last meeting of the old 15th A. D. it was unanimously decided to continue the present membership as the new 18th and 21st A. D., which was made necessary by the reapporbe held at 187 Montrose avenue on the second and fourth Fridays in every month as heretofore. All sympathizers in these districts who are desirous of helping along Socialist propaganda are invited to attend the next meeting and join the organization. Twenty-four copies of the "City Record" con-taining the new assembly district maps were ordered purchased and sent to all active members. Comrades Imhoff and Mersels were elected the Auditing Committee and are to render a report at the next meeting. A num-ber of members in arrears were cialist papers in Aliegheny. The results were fairly good. good standing. The next meeting will take place on Friday, July 18, 8 p. m., at 187 Montrose avenue, when officers, committees, and delegates for the ensuing term are to be elected and other matters of importance are to be dis-

A very large crowd gathered at the corner of Kniekerbocker and Harmon streets last Saturday even-ing to hear the Red Hook Glee Club and listen to Comrades Gelfer and Weill, the speakers for the occasion, but the meeting was called off on account of rain. The same speakers will hold forth at the same corner this Saturday night, assisted by the Glee Club. Socialists are urged to attend these meetings and to pass the word among friends.

membership of the old 8d A. D. and 9th A. D. are now combined as the 3d A. D. The next meeting will be on Thursday, July 12, at 550 Hicks street, near Union. Officers will be elected for the next half-year.

The semi-annual meeting of South

Brooklyn Division will be held on Saturday, July 7, 8 p. m., at Concordia Hall, 335 Prospect avenue, between Sixth and Seventh a enues. Every comrade is urgently requested to b present, as important business will be transacted. The Socialist Glee Club will sing several of their best selections during the early part of the even-

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK COUNTY

Open-air meetings will be held by Local New York, Socialist Party, as

SATURDAY, JULY 7. Sist A. D .- 8. W. corner One Hundred

Phillips, P. H. Donahue. 30th A. D. (old 34th, North 8ide).—N. E. 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,

Urbansky.
TUESDAY, JULY 10.

rowes, John Mullen.
6th A. D. (old 16th).—N. W. corner of
Sixth St. and Av. C. L. Phillips, Abe Pan-

Fiftieth St. and Eighth Av. Thomas J. Lewis, Alb. Abrahams.

and Thirty-fith St. and Fifth Av. P. H. Donahue, Wm. Mendelson. 9th A. D. (old 11th).—N. W. corner of Porty-first St. and Eighth Av. Peter E. Burrowes, S. Edelstein.

lips, Thos. J. Lewis.

10th A. D. (old 22nd).—N. W. corner of

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

5th A. D. (old 7th).—N. W. corner of Six-teenth St. and Eighth Av. Peter E. Bur-

20th A. D. (old 28th) .- N. E. corner of Seventy-eighth St. and First Av. Albert Abrahams and Fred. Paulitach. 22nd A. D. (old 80th).—N. E. corner of Eighty-fifth St. and First Ave. Wm. Karlin,

Jas. G. Kanely.

80th A. D. (old 84th North Side).—N. W. corner One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Ave. John Mullen, J. G. Dob-

E. Burrowes, Alb. Abrahama.

35th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth St. and Courtland Av. Sam Edelstein, W. Atkinson,



one woods—golden cak, weathered cak, white enamel, etc. One large and two double rooms, suitable for two persons. Running water on both upper floors, and hot and cold water in rooms on third floor and in large room on fourth floor. House

Local Troy, N. Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesday in Germania Hall. Secretary, W. Wolinik, 1

street, comrades wishing comfortable home, board, room; convenient location; moderate; please call.

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THE SOCIALIST REVIEW.

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The only paper published in New Jersey in the interest of the working-class—and owned by that class. It is interesting and brings all the Socialist Farty happenings in the state.—Send for Sample Ceptes.

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Address: Lock Box By West Hoboken, N. J.

### is out No. 2 leaves and in comes No. 3 with another \$2.50. A friend of mine kept tab on one tent for a month and told men that the company collected for rent of the one tent in one month

By J. Albert Mallory.

My attention has been called to an I than be sent there. In order to mainten days.

\$7; candlesticks (which the men must have), regular price 75c. to \$1.50, company price \$2 to \$3. This company keeps a copper wire candlestick which is a menace to life and which is made for them at a cost probably of about 3 cents, which it sells to the It must be borne in mind that even

I could write a volume in descrip-

A number of inquiries have reached the National Office relating to the Perpetual Campaign Coupon Books. They were designed particularly to secure small contributions from non-members and sympathizers at regular intervals. In organized states the coupon books should be secured from the state sec-

The general Executive Board of the Socialist Party of St. Louis approved unanimously the following proposition, and ordered that same be forwarded to the National Executive Committee for approval: "That this body, the Executive Board, recommend to the National Committee to leave a blank line on the application cards to read: WHAT SOCIALIST PAPER DO YOU

using its membership in trade unito enrich itself by making deals with capitalist politicians who are after the abor vote, the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Protest Conference held its sec ond mass meeting on the North Plaza, City Hall, on the evening of June 30 A tornado swept over the city, leaving death and shattered buildings in its wake, at the time set to assemble to march to the meeting. The storm continued till 8:30. As soon as it cleared a crowd of two or three hundred gathered, undaunted by the unfavorable outlook, the meeting was started. In ringing tones Charles Gilden, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. member of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers, described how the men who are held in bondage at the instigntion of the mine owners' organization struggled to inspire the workers with confidence in each other so that they could successfully resist

The ARIZONA COPPER COMPANY, Ltd. 163037. Eliston, A. T. JAN 24 1905 190\_ Daystothe order of Pedro arudo So Only Dion banks THE ARIZONA!COPPER COMPANY LD. (WAGE ACCOUNT) · pa A. y Thomson

TOGILA. VALLEY BANK & TRUST CO., CLIFTON, ARIZONA.

A Typical Pay-Check from Cananea, Showing How Miners Are Kept Dependent.

in Cananea by company officials and I this side of the line. For this and Wages' cannot be applied in our case, The Mexican government compels

any company employing labor to work 70 per cent of Mexican labor. "Bill" has no objection to Mexican

onto the United States.

labor if it is efficient, but the nature of the ground in Cananea is such that experienced miners are required to take out the ore. Consequently some Americans must be employed who can neach the natives. The system has been to put an American on a machine and give him two Mexican helpers. As soon as the helpers become efficient the services of the American are dispensed with. This is so because of the law referred to above and also because the American is paid \$3.50 or \$4 a day gold and the Mexicans doing the same work get \$3.50 "Mex" (silver), and the purchasing power of gold is just twice that of the native currency.

At Cananéa thère is always three gangs of men-one going, one coming, and one at work. The company always keeps a large surplus of native labor on hand, the reason for which will be seen in the operations of the following beautiful system: If a Mexican gets a few dollars

shead he quits work for a while and tries to enjoy life. The company then, in order to keep its experienced workers, must keep them "broke" and as a race who live as cheaply as do the Mexicans can save money even in Cananea if kept stedaily at work, the company must see to it that they are not kept steadily at work.

The company owns the land and the men at work in the mines and smelter live on it. The American lives in a company-owned boarding house and the Mexican lives in a company-owned tent. Each tent contains ten men. Each man pays \$2.50 per month rent rent is deducted from the man's wages even if he works only one day, and as he can't live in Cananea if he don't work for Col. "Bill", he must move out of his bunk as soon as he quits or No. 2 then moves into the bunk for

which No. 1 paid, but No. 2 also pays his \$250 rent; then before the month

Besides the tens-the company owns a hospital. It is called a hospital, but | Americ. miners would sooner die

other reasons, one of which is that American investors are rather afraid to invest money in the unsettled state Col. of Sonora, where the Yaquis go on a rampage every once in a while, and consequently Col. "Bill" (and others) don't sell as much of their stock as they would like at times, Col. "Bill" wants a part of Sonora hitched

A few Mexicans in one of the mine (the Capote, which is on fire and has been for years therefore a hell-hole to work in) struck for \$5 a day. Remember this is \$5 Mexican money-\$2.50 American. They came on top and an them back into the mine with a six shooter. The strikers laughed at him, took the gun away from him and beat him over the head with it. They then marched thru the camp calling on others to join them and were joined by practically every Mexican in the place. A couple of American thugs in the employ of the company who commenced to shoot into the mob were killed (and they ought to have been killed). Col. "Bill" then telegraphed "news" to Douglas and Bisbee, saying that the Mexicans had started a riot and were killing all the Americans in town. The Arizona Rangers, an organization of cattle rustlers, train robbers, outlaws, and "bad men" were rushed across the line under the command of their captain. Rynning by name, a former Rough Rider and a creature of Col. "Bill" Greene and the Phelps-Dodge Co. of John street, New York. The Rangers were joined by a darge body of miners from Bisbee, who were armed by the company for the purpose of "avenging the death of their brother miners in Cananea". It was planned as a second Jameson total, \$25 a month per tent. The tent | raid. Col. "Bill" thought the time had come to create international complications, involve this country in a war with Mexico and get his little princi-

pality hooked onto the United States. But the plan did not work. The American "avengers", when they arrived in Cananea, found the great "butchery of Americans" to consist of two killed on each side. They returned to the United States in disgust and left the Governor of Ysabel to settle the trouble in the Mexican fashion. He did. He drove the Mexicans back to

There are a few union miners in Cananea, but not many and they dare July 13, Harrey; July 14, Minot

work.

but you may be sure that we are will ing to do all we can. We stand for Freedom now as we did in '61, with tottering limbs, perhaps, but willing hearts.'

Anent the admission to statehood of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, Na tional Committeeman Bentley says: We need the work of three National Organizers, men who understand building up a fighting organization. If we had them from now until the constitutional convention is called I believe we could stir up the people until we would get the best constitution of any state in the Union. The fact is, I believe if our organization was in real fighting shape, we could elect sev

By an error Arthur Morrow Lewis was reported last week as having sold literature to the amount of \$133.30 in twenty days. It should have read Lena Morrow Lewis.

The state election of Oregon held June 4, with reports not all in, shows an increase of the Socialists over vote of 1904, which was 7,651. The Socialist candidate for Labor Commissioner, with his only opponent a Republican, received over 17,000 votes.

N. E. C. MOTION. On the motion by A. M. Simons that "the charges against E. E. Carr be dismissed and the copies of the expres sions from locals received be sent to Comrade Carr and the Executive Committee," the National Executive Committee voted as follows: Yes, Bandlow, Towner, and Work; No. Kerr; not voting, Mailly. Floaten and Simons did not express themselves. The motion

was therefore adopted. LABOR DAY SPEAKERS.

National Secretary Barnes has compiled the following list of speakers available for Labor Day engagements. who should be written to direct for terms and dates

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Organizers and

Lecturers for the coming week: James H. Brower: July 8 to 10, Okla-homa, under direction of Territorial Com-mittee: July 12, Wichita, Kans.; July 13, Kansas City, Mo.; July 14, Galesburg, Hi. John Collins: Montana, under direction of State Committee.

July 9, 10, Valley City; July 11, 12, Bowden; not let the fact be known. There is tion of State Committee.

Isane Cowen: July 8. Jamestown, N. D.

ed from the tollers to elevate its mem bers and agents to the highest office His description of the class struggle that is going on between those who labor and those who are rioting and rotting in the wealth they have taken from labor, drew about the stand a crowd of 2,000 people. E. J. Lewis held and drew more to the crowd with his witty and scathing denunciations of those who, clothed with the authority of law, always use it in a lawless way to stamp out every noble aspiration of the working class. His spe was interrupted by the approach of the textile unions from the Kensington mill district. They were headed by a brass band, and the enthusiasm was unbounded as the revolutionary music of the "Marseillaise" was wafted to its ears. Using the flag of Progressive Textile Union No. 8 to illustrate the meaning of the blood red emblem of Socialism, Ed. Moore ex plained that it stood for the solidarity of the working class, and that tho who follow it are preaching a crusade that will end war and bring peace on earth and good will to men. Re tions demanding that Judge Frank Smith either give Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone a speedy trial or liber ate them on ball, were adopted.

Since last report, twelve street meet-ings have been held. The sales of literature amounted to \$12.80; colle tions, \$12.10; and total attendance 3.500.

for the picnic to be held under the auspices of the Jewish Branch, Saturday evening, July 7. It is expected that the park will be crowded. Jas. M. Maurer, our candidate for Gover-

was thought that it would be neces sary to visit the gentleman personally but he has evidently seen that we meant business and sent the papers

dock, Monaca, and Beaver Falls will be announced next week. Arrangements have been completed Committee, F A. Silver, G. L. Robin-son, and W. G. Pope. New York State. The Secretary of the Commonwealth The Monroe County Congressional convention will be held on Tuesday. has supplied the Organizer with the nomination papers requested. At first he refused to send any more and it

It was expected to have Jos. Wanhope here for about one month, but he has been engaged elsewhere.

During the month of June there wer 74 members admitted to membership, making a total of 220 so far this year Of these only 24 are over 30 years of The Headquarters' Association held a meeting at the headquarters, Room

10, 1305 Arch street, Sunday afternoon,

the convention. Anyone desiring a copy should send postal order for 85 cents to M. Stratmann, 344 E. Eightyseventh street, New York City, and it

follows:

are invited to become members. He expects to break all records in the

tions point that way very strongly.

Owing to the first Wednesday of the

day, July 11.

from out of town.

Open-air meetings will be held as

Sunday, July 8.— North Plaza, City Hall. Chas. Schl. Ella Reeve Bloor. Monday, July 9.—Broad and South. D. Dollsbeck, Ella Reeve Bloor.

Third and Gaskill.—Jewish speakers E. Buckley, Ella Reeve Bloor.

Fifth and Carpenter-Jewish speakers.

Thursday, July 12-Germantown and Chelten. T. Birtwistle, Ella Reeve Bloor. Twenty-third and South, J. McKelvey.

Kensington and Clearfield. D. Dollsheck,

Germantown and Bristol. C. Sehl, Is. ond and Lancaster. J. McKel-

Girard and Hanover. P. Sutcliff, Bug. Broad and Federal. James Higgins, H. Second and Snyder. Sam. Sadler, Martin

Schedule of street meetings

Pittsburg, July 10-Clark and Townstreets, Wise and Connors.

avenue, Adams and Connors,
Allegheny, July 14—Federal and Montgomery, Holmes and Wright.

venues, Rees and Adams.
Pirtsburg, July 14—Court House steps,

Speakers make reports. Compade Hubbard completed four days canvass among the readers of So-

push the sale of literature \$15 worth right to be sold every month without trouble. Boost the excursion to New Castle on Labor Day, Sept. 8. Tickets can

are requested to be present.

The photographer who made a group photograph of the delegates to the re-

will be sent postpaid. This picture will make an interesting decoration in the various party headquarters.

F. Urbansky. MONDAY, JULY 9.

3d A.D., West Side. N. W. corner Spring and Hudson St. P. H. Donakue, Wm. Men-delson. 7th A. D.-N. W. corner Twenty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. S. Edelstein, J. For. F.

2d A. D., East Side.-N. W. corner of Sixth St. and Second Av. Peter E. Bur-

ser, Sth A. D. (old 12th).—N. W. corper of Eldridge and Grand St. Fred. Paulitsch, N. 13th A. D. (old 15th) .- N. W. corner of

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11. 21st A. D.-N. W. corner of One Hundred

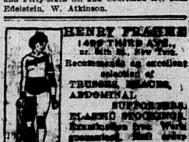
THURSDAY, JULY 12. 14th A. D. (old 20th).-N. W. corner of Twenty-fourth St. and First Av. L. Phil-

Fifty-second St. and Third Av. J. G. Dob-sevage, N. S. Reichenthal.

Trenth St. and Second Ave. - Sam. Edelstein and Abe Panser in English, L. Lore in

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

81st A. D .- N. W. corner One Hundred



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