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ANSWERING **OUESTIONS**

Vermont Go on Record.

State Branch of Federation of Labor Told in Unmistakable Terms Where Socialist Party Stands on Working Class Measures-Some Questions

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., July 6 .- In accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor, the Vermont state branch of the A. F. of L. submitted questions to the candidates of the various parties as to their attitude on the following measures af fecting the interests of labor: Weekly payment bill, an employers' liability act, eight-hour workday for publiemployees, enforcement of the child labor law, elimination of convict labor in competition with free labor, appointment of practical mechanics to act as inspectors for plumbing and

The Republican candidate for governor has ignored the questions entirely, the independent candidate has given a favorable reply to only one of the questions, i. e., enforcement of the child labor law, while the Socialist Party candidate has answered as fol-

lows: "Mr. Alex. Ironside, Secretary State Branch, A. F. of L.

"Dear Sir and Brother:-It is a sad entary on the working class, when Socialism is being so much dis-I, when it is understood by the capitalist class and all thinking men be a working class movement, when ts whole doctrine proclaims it to be mch, that a body of organized wage cers, such as the Vermont State Federation of Labor, should be so backward in their knowledge of that nt and of their class interests to interrogate a candidate for po-litical office of a party which has for made the demands, embodied in our letter, part of its declaration of principles. Not only does the Socialist Party favor all the demands you ask me, if elected governor, to support, but it goes further and recognizes that so long as the few control the necessaries of the many, their means of livelihood and their opportunities to work, so mic servitude and be dependent on the class which owns the means of tion and distribution—the capi-

"To eliminate the disadvantages under which our class labors, to make the wage workers free in fact as they are supposed to be in theory, to make conditions such that no person or persons shall have the power to deprive them of their means of living, 1. their opportunity to labor, the Socialist Party proposes the abolition of capitalism and the substituting therefor of an economic system based on the public ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The Socialist Proposition.

We Socialists recognize that ecopomic interests divide society into two classes—the capitalist and the producing class, mutually hostile to each other and engaged in a flerce and bitter struggle over the division of the social wealth. We also recognize that so long as capitalism lasts these interests cannot be reconciled, and that at-tempts to do so are bound to end in

"We see the capitalist not only in

on of all the means of produc Ad distribution, but likewise conall the powers of governmen 1. judiclary, and military. We using these powers to coerce wage, workers . into submission they show a disposition to rebel and go on strike to obtain a larger share of the wealth which their creates. Seeing and recognizing all this, we point out to the worker lish it is of them to place these tremendous weapons of economic war-fare in the hands of their exploiters; surd of them to send to the halls of legislation persons of a class against whom they are compelled to organize in the economic field, and yet expect such people to be so unnatural as to legislate against their own interests and in favor of the interests of How disappointing are their expectations our statute books proclaim and the conditions governing

Cease Supporting Enemies.

"We have time and again asked tion of society and see where their class interests lie; to cease voting for tem which keeps them in servitud and breeds corruption and graft in all its business ramifications. As well might we expect a genii out of the 'Arabian Nights' to come to our aid as to expect favorable legislation from such parties and from such represent-; and should they occasionally pass a few mild labor measures, it is not from any desire to really benefit

IN THE NAME OF LABOR.

Socialist Candidates in San Francisco Unionists Withdraw from Labor Party.

Declare it Masquerades Under Honest Name to Shield its Disregutable Acts-is a Boss-ruled Party Run for Spoils - Weighed and Found Wanting.

It looks as if the Union Labor Party of San Francisco has begun to run its Recently the San Francisco course. Labor Council placed itself on official record as absolved from responsibility for the official acts of the Union Labor Party. This was followed by a similar declaration by the "Coast Seamen's Journal", organ of the Coast Seamen's Union of the Pacific, part of which is given herewith:

"The 'Journal' has supported the Union Labor Party of San Francisco since its inception, either by open commendation, or, where that was not justifiable, by charitable silence. In the first campaign of that party, in 1901, this paper was the only one among the local press which editorially advocated the election of Eugene E. Schmitz as Mayor. This position was taken upon the single ground of consistency in the situation then existing, a position which has ever since been maintained to the fullest extent compatible with discretion, honesty and civic duty.

"Silence Gives Consent."

"The circumstances of the present noment cannot be overlooked. "Silence gives consent." Organized labor must speak its mind concerning the re-cent acts of the Union Labor officials, or stand charged with consent to, and complicity in, these acts. The labor movement of the city has by formal and official expression absolved itself from responsibility for the surrender of the public rights. The Union Labor Party must justify its acts by its own reasoning; it cannot do so in the name of labor, however potent that name be for ordinary purposes.

"The passage of the trolley ordin-ance marks the point of separation between the interests of the Union Labor Party and those of organized labor and the public at large. The ordinance in question is absolutely indefensible from any public standpoint; tion is its sole basis. To measure that consideration (which, reduced to its final terms, simply spells dividends on foreign capital and watered stock) against the lives and property of the community, is to add insult to injury. The manner in which the ordinance was "put thru" and the argument (?) used in its behalf, raise a serious question of moral turpitude, if not worse things. The passage of the ordinance by which the community has been made subject to the avarice of a great monopoly is sufficient of itself to condemn those responsible for that act upon the plain ground of incompetency.

Capitulated to Corporate Greed.

"The argument in defense of the trolley ordinance rested upon the desire of the public for street-car service and the threat of the United Railroads Company to defer the operation of its lines until the city surrendered to its demands. Admitting the public demand for transportation facilities, and recognizing the threat of the street-car nopoly as a fact, the duty of the Administration was quite clear; namely, to resist that threat, and thus place upon the corporation the responsibility for aggravating the misfortunes of the people. Had this course been pursued the corporation would undoubtedly have capitulated. Instead, the Administration chose the line of least resistance and surrendered unconditionally, thus saddling the city with a burdeu that will afflict it long after the other effects of the recent disaster have been repaired. In short, the United Railroads Company proposed to take advantage of the city's distress, and the city government, instead of resisting that propasal, as common manhood not to say public pride, would have dictated, consented to it! A more com plete and shameful abrogation of the functions of government could hardly be conceived. And all done in the sa-cred name of Labor! Ugh!

"It is said that there is no evil without its compensation. The compensa tion of the evil that has recently be fallen San Francisco lies in the closure made by the Union Labor Party. That party, originally the nat ural and inevitable creation of circumstances, early fell into the hands of an unscrupulous politician, one Abe Ruef, who has since used it to prey upon public sentiment in favor of the legitimate claims of the working class From first to last Ruef has been the whole party, and the party's candidates have been merely so many tools in his dexterous hands. No greater despetism was ever perfected by any boss than that of this self-constituted champion and leader of labor. Every use the public streets bonest and courageous man who has lings, once and for all.

been identified with the local move-ment of 'labor in politics' has been STOKES FOR forced to surrender either his honor or his courage-or he has been ferced out of the party.

Honest Men Drummed Out.

"We have seen the honest man who dared to express his convictions or gag at a bit of unpalatable program incontinenfly drummed out of the Ruef party. Doubtless there are still honest men in that party, but they are still there by virtue of their willingness to keep their own counsel. Upon the other hand, we have seen men rise to prominence and preferment in that party upon no other merit than that of political cunning, frequently exercised in violation of all principles of labor and of public conduct. From being a party of protest against schemes of the public exploiters, the Union Labor Party has become the mere creature, and indeed the chief defender, of that class. .

"We protest, not against Abe Ruef, but against the further use of the name under which that person and his followers masquerade. Let them re-turn to their vemit! Now that they have made their poace with BHE party, let them resume that party's title. Let them drop Labor, or take the alternative of being dropped by Labor. Labor stands for more than the winning of an election; it stands for right, for the protection and advancement of the people's interests, as against the interests of the greedy and unscrupulous in all classes. The Union Labor Party that stands for this is entitled to, and will receive, the confidence and support of all honest men. The Union Labor Party that stands for anything that is entitled to nothing but public execration, and that, too, it will undoubtedly receive in full measure. The labor movement, above all other movements, must in selfdefense repudiate wrong when committed in the name of Labor. Otherwise the labor movement lisslf is doomed to repudiation. The Ruef party of San Francisco has been weighed and found wanting!"

FOR RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

Buffalo Socialists Are Fighting Office lous and Arrogant Police Chief for Use of Public Streets. -

The Socialist Party of Buffalo is involved in a fight for free speech, principally due to the officiousness and ar-

rogance of Chief of Police Began. On June 28, the regular Saturday evening meeting at the corner of Mala and West Mohawk streets was first interfered with by a policeman, who demanded Comrade Findlater, the speaker, to show his permit. The officer was informed that permits for such meetings were not necessary, as the constitution guaranteed the right of free speech and peaceful assemblage, but the right of the police to regulate traffic was recognized and welcomed. The officer insisted upon carrying out his orders to stop the

meeting. Comrade Klenke, local organizer, hen addressed the audience and explained that the Socialist Party was fulfilling all the requirements of the aw. The policeman then placed Klenke under arrest and prevented a con-

tinuance of the meeting. At the police station Klenke inststed upon the rights of the party, as an official party under the state law hold public meetings. This resulted in permission being given to continue that night's meeting, pending an inter view with Chief Regan on Monday morning. Klenke returned to the corner and addressed a large audience.

On the next evening, Sunday, another regular meeting was held and fater rupted again by a policeman demanding a permit. The meeting was con-cluded, however, without definite action by the police.

On Tuesday, June 26, Chief Regan was seen, after an unsuccessful effort on Monday, but all that he would say was that he believed the meetings should be held elsewhere and the po-lice should regulate them "a little bit" On Wednesday a regular meeting was held and akhe the Chief was present in person, it was not interfered with.

But this did not end the matter, tho the Socialists had believed that it would. On Saturday, June 30, the open-air meeting was stopped by two policemen asking for a permit. Organzer Klenke accompanied the officers to the station and there interviewed the chief by telephone. The officers were instructed to "keep the crowd moving". Returning to the meeting Comrade Findiater submitted to arrest, in order to make a test case. He was released on \$10 cash bail. The trial was set for July 6.

Chief Regan has declared that only religious meetings will be allowed on the streets. When Organizer Klenke informed him that he could not discriminate between religious and political meetings, the Chief ordered the

comrades out of his office.

The Socialists have organized a defense fund and are determined to carry the case to the highest court, if necessary, to determine our right to use the public streets for our meet-

SOCIALISM.

Reform Worker Noted Leaves Independence League.

Sees in the Secialist Philosophy and Socialist Party the Logical Solution of the Evils Afflicting Medera Soelety—Two Economic Classes in America as Elsewhere.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, where undeubted sincerity of purpose has lest much moral strength to the Hearst Municipal Ownership movement has at last become convinced of the futility of that movement and has appropried his withdrawal from the Independence League and his adhesion to the Socialist movement in the following letter: Messrs. The Executive Committee of

the Independence League, New York, "Gentlemen:-It is with much appreciation of the value of the work that the Independence League is doing, and also of the privilege which has been mine of participating in that work. that I write at this early date to apprise you that I shall be unable to co-operate with you in next autumn's

"I believe that the movement which you have inaugurated thruout state to secure independence of citizens from the rule of monopolies, bosses, and political machines, is an important step toward true democracy, and that the Independence League is rendering public service of great importance in arcusing widely a mare potent spirit of intolerance of fraud, dishonesty, and subversion of the laterests of the people.

"I feel, however, that the time has come when I, as an individual, can be of most service in the cause of demosracy by ec-operating, so far as I may, with those who are deveting themselves directly to the tank of awakening wider pecognition of what they and I believe to be a more basic evil. thau those which you and I have been attacking hitherte.

"I have long been a believer in the philosophy of Socialism. Hitherto I have refrained from co-operating with the Socialist Party, swing to the intense bitterness and ill-will manifest ed by many toward nearly all persons who approve and support the capitallet aystem, and owing to what some to me the gress nestertailers, appromifits. I have long recognized that material welfare slene is insufficient, and that material things are valuable only in so far as they are means to life and to the attainment of happiness and righteousness.

"I failed to see that the bitterness and ill-will referred to were in no way chargeable to the Socialist philesophy. but were the result of menopoly, ex-tortion, and oppression, habitually practised by prominent beneficiaries of the capitalist system.

"It has required a vast amount o accumulated evidence to convince me that it is, and for long has been trupossible for the average worker to secure such material things se are neces sary for his welface and advancement and this in consequence of exploitation of his labor by privileged parsons who take for their own sujoyment a large portion of the preduct of his toll.

1-have been long in perceiving elearly, that these are two chief sec nomie elasses in America as else where, these whose peverty compel them to produce more than they require for their own maintenance, and those whose wealth enables them to control and consume more than they produce and more than they render proportionate service in exchange for that the reward of the former class is invariably less than the value of its whereas the reward or income of the latter class is greatly excess of the value of its preduct and bears no proportionate relation to the value of the service it renders.

"I have learned but gradually the injustice of the situation which con-fronts the average worker. Honest and earnest men and women by handreds of thousands suffer privation and want, altho surrounded by prosperity and plenty, and owe their suffering chiefly to the menopolization of th land and of the machinery of producpurpose of private gain; secess to the land and machinery being denied, us-less the workers will produce enough not merely for their own support, but for the maintenance of the idle and luxurious as well. This to my mind is a great injustice and one that de mands early remedy. Personally ean no longer refrain from making every endeavor to arouse recognition

"Incidentally I have observed that under our present industrial system pauperism prevails as widely among the rich as among the poor; a pauper being one who thru disability or dis inclination for self-support by useful service, is supported at the expense

"I would not have it thought that I disapprove of capital. On the con-

trary. I regard capital as necessary at present to the public welfare; but as so harmful when used selfishly, that its complete control by the people, collectively, is essential.

"I know how different it is to arouse reeagnition of the practicability of such collective ownership among persons who derive bruedts from the present system, and especially among such as labor exclusively for personal profit, or who spend in idleness the products of others' toll. I am furthermere aware that the majerity of these who uphold the present system de so in the belief or in the assumption that

it is a fair and just one. "I believe that I can aid many to see that 'Capitalism' (as distinguished from the collective emmerally of expital is fundamentally united and karmful, and that its east in needless human suffering is stepasolieus. I beout a better and fairer way of sup

plying the needs of busicality. "I intend offering my services to the Robinist Party. Either with them ar as wholly independent cirises I shall strive to promote secognition of sile fact in which I believe that the socalled eapitalist spatem, as such, is indefensible ethically, and disastrons industrially then the incompable wageslavery to which it leads, and that must be supplanted by a more wight cous system of co-speration and m's tust wid.

"I am not unmindful of the respect sibility which I assumed toward the Independence League when I co-appr atad with you in its organization. For n time I believed that in the Independence League lay my oppoetnames for largest service. I believe that I new see opportunities for still larger servtwo thru co-operation with the Socialist Barty.

"J. G. PHELPS STOKES".

STOP THE BUTCHERY!

Until the element of profit is elimiputed the problem of manaportation with reasonable assurance of safety for life and limb will remain appealved. Railread yards will continue to be skambles, and the right of way the scene of many au accident as leng as dividends are the first consideration. The army of ene-armed switchman and one-larged brakemen will increase in numbers as the years go en, while the general public will pay the same terrible tribute amplified with age as long as the present system of pri-vate operation for profits only ondures. Until the people take posseswith no other object in view fame providing every scavenienes with the the most sufety, the same anded story will be told of accident, of frath and of disaster. When no dividends kave to be paid there will be so measury for cutting down the expenses wettl a coint is reached where operation is unsafe. The measy that is now wasted to pay interest on watered stock would be used to provide the latest safety appliances and all risks would be ro deced to a minimum.

A report from the Interstate Commorce Committee presented to the House of Representatives lest mouth advocated the appointment of a commission to investigate the couses that led up to so many railroad sectionts. with a view to the compulsory adoption of the block system, presented some starting figures. In 1804, empossenger in 1.063.751 was hiffed while in 1904 the number had increased to one in 1,622,967. Where one in 178,210 was betweed in 1504 one in 18.000 was injured in 1904. Casustios among the employees have increased in the same sarring manner: In 1984 our sailway employee out of every 500 in the country was killed, and one out of every 19 was lajured, which shows there is a terrible increase ever the figures of ted years aga.

there were no euro for this the country would be in a piliful emdieasy of application. Let the pentil take possession of the raneralts, put in the very latest devices for the safeguarding of life and limb, reduce the hours of labor for the employees at that they would be clear-oyed and clear-brained while en duty, and not enervated as they now are by being forced to work too many hours for luman endurance. Let cammon sens dietate and honesty rule; remove the incentive for recklessness and the taking of risks, and our railroads will be come as safe for all purposes of trans fer and distribution as see the rail reads in the conetries where the peanie have the stimption to ewa them As soon as the switchmen and brakemen, and all the other rallway om ployees, have their representatives in Congress, as well as the owners of railroad bonds, the change will be made, but not till then. Werkingmon ean stop, the railroad butchesies as seen as they feel like depositing a hal lot to elect a workingman. - Machinists' Monthly Journal.

RAND SCHOOL OF SCHIAL SCIENCE

The prespectus of the Rund School of Social Science will be ready for distribution next week. All who are thinking of attending the school and tion should address W. J. Ghent Bee retary, 112 E. Kinementh street,

HAYWOOD FOR GOVERNOR.

Colorado Socialists Meet the Challenge of the Capitalist Class.

Place in Nomination Man Who Has Been Imprisoned Because of His Fight for Western Workers Against Mine Owners' Greed-Martin's Neminating Speech-Now Up to Working Class to Show its Colors.

the unniversally of the nation's bigth would be a fitting time to place a state sicket before the people of Colorado. The feeinlist Party posterday held its sinte convention and nominated a complete hat of state efficers.

William D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Minera, who is new in full in Idahe, heads the int of nominors for the position of emorage. Others on the ticket, and well known Socialist leaders things the mate. The complete list of nomiintious fellows:

Governer-William D. Haywood,

Secretary of State-H. C. Darrah, Columned Springs. Treasurer-J. W. Sawyer, Grand

Junetton. Andher-J. M. Mastin, Denver. Attorney-General-I. Tarkoff, Mont-

Lientenant-Severnor-A. H. Floaten,

Tellpride. Superintendent of Public Instruction

A. L. Liwen, Wellington, Repents State University-Dr. J. H. Morsow, Denver; Dr. Carl E. H. Grash, Denver.

Judges of the Supreme Court-Fourt Wucanide Colerade Springs; John M. King. Denves. Congnessing nat-Large-Guy E. Mil-

ler, Tollvelde. Joka W. Murtin placed Baymand in

numinosium, spessione in part as felleves:
'Y do not misse to name a well grassied business man er a puntessienal politicion, sociality graft. Nor de I name a labor louder who is diand and wined at Civie Vellevetian hanquets. or who kobnehs with Greety Cleve land, August Belmont, or Theodore Reservalt. But I arme to name a man who, in excessive ability, is the pear who, in enceutive shifty, is and pear of the heat; and whose perpent in-tegety is unificate state. A man whole insule have been enlictned by honest-lokes, and whose every heart thrio is in optopolicy with these who still. A man who has sterm been preliable by the confined pouce as the greatest blue landar in the world; but who, or a felow landar, here mover hetheryed. ay a labor leader, her never before his trees, nor said out a strike. A man while because of his housey to this working close, has been struck flows by a brotal soldlery on the streets of our city. And who, for that same loy ally, was kidhapped by the command of the powers of espitations and, contency to all logal forms and observe nuced, was carried to a distant state and thrown into a fetor's edit where for months he and his faithful comrades have welled demonding to talk the spready title! guaranteed to every

Caldwell idil. "It is no new thing for Savialists en so to the prisons of emphalism for their equilibries for other. The hore of Woodstonk jail has troke been our saudidate for president of the Patell States, and Bugeto V. Doks may yet occupy the executive man Washington. So we go to dity to that thismeable little bastile in the state of Idelia and take from that prised roginter the name of our estudide who is thegoin contined and place that name upon our business. We make him our standard busines, knowley felt well that we except see his floor and hier the votes in the emputy store which of the wrongs he is suffering the necessary which has inte half form bossessing bis bossesig terreduced in order to encourpass destruction, and which stands made with perjured line to swear his inaway by laging its own cowardly and dupturdly erimus upon his rhondars, will fuspire every Boolekst in Colo-redo, and should inspire every werkinches and every working woman in this broad state, to bushes on the sumor and go out in the fight deter-

citizen by one sometitation and laws, William D. Eleywood the patremer fa

mined so wise. Haywood is not enly hared but fear. ed by the expitalist class, and it was to ninke away with kim that this hall has plot was harrhed by the Minetal Association and their steet, eruwing suscitibes of the Pinkerton detertive agency. They could not buy blue, perhaps they sever tried, for there nomething above such men which versus two bello giver fact it is bestor to heavy et a safe distrace. They could ant frighten kim. They had tried that and failed. They feared that some day he saight number the true study of the the mining camps of Cologado. And they knew that if the work is ever known fley themselves will stated before an enasperated people, with the blood stains of marriaged men upon

They dave not take the risk of having the Independence explosion inves-

DENVER, July 5. Believing that | tigated. They dore not risk an investigation of the crimes committed in Telluride. They dare not risk a fair investigation of the slaying of Steuneaburg in Idaho lest the real criminals will be discovered, and men high in the ranks of wealth will be caught red handed. They knew the great exi centive ability, the indomitable wills and dountless courage of Haywood, and that knew that he was working with all his mighty energy to distoyer evidence which would place the guilt of these destandly erimes where it belengs. So, in a spagm of fear, they enlied to their councils the crafty and the county and when the scheme bad been fully planned ther command their tools and puppers, states, to carry out the plot; and the two miserable weaklings hasten to oney their masters. We have it in enr power fo-day to name the next Governor of Colorado by placing the name of William D. Haywood at the head of our ticket. The working class pastly outnumbers the capitalistic ping and imprisonment of these men an insuit has been thrown in the face of every member of the working class.

"If this is to mass unrebuled, no workingman's life or liberty will be enfe, and by placing the name of Haywood in nomination we put it up to the entire working class to declare to the world whether they are men with spirit enough left is done to vote for their class interests by vicing for the worldingmen who foddly occupies the center of the stage in the great labor drains of the world, or like crawen poliroons again crawl in the dust at boots of their employers like whipped cars by veting for some silek militleian who, like Alva Adams, would not even

premise them a single favor.

Now is the time for the Socialist
Party of Colorade, and here is its opportunity to make a new departure.

We can now be the most promounced of opportunists without sacrificing one fot of our revolutionary program. It is to the immediate and tremendous interest of the working class to have the struggle in Idaho end speedily in

a decisive victory for the workers. The capitalists are already alarmed at the unexpected mutterings of protre coming up from all corners of the sation. They see they have made a mistake. They now realize that the model has moved a step or two since they hanged workmen in Pennsylvania and Chiengo for orimes which they

themselves committed. "Let the metherings frow londer and lender: let the protests continue; let fire indiguation increase, but let us eap fire elimin of it all by electing the chief primare to the office of chief magistrate of the state."

Conride Baywood has accepted the nomination by telegram and a letter.

IN OTHER STATES.

Secialists Colobrate Fourth of July by Numinating Ticket for Fall Campaign.

Besides the Colorado convention, the Socialist Party held state conventions July 4, fa Alabama, Georgia edaho, Michigan, Novada, and North Dekota, and nominated tirkets for the seate and congressional elections next sail. We give herewith the reports that have reached us up to the time of go-

DES MOINES, Ia., July 5 .- The ler's faciguet Party convention was arounded by seventy-one delegates. representing seventeen locals and five members at large. The following suits neket was neminated:

Per Gevernor-John E. Shank of Sieux fily: Lientennit Governor-A. E. Sifferd of lievenpoot; Berrobity of State—C. R. Opier of Wasselso; Andifor of Sects. Dr. Pauline M. Townsork of Meysla Prown; Transaver of Sante ; Fred Splan of Debugae: Empedation dent of Public fustingdien Miss Lot-No Barns of Toresport: Attorney-flogcoal-A. D. Poga of Des Meinor; Judges of the Engrance Court-M. N. T do Chane of Owage City, and 1. S. McCniks of Dos Maines; Clork of Course-P L. Christepsen of Waterion; our Reporter J. J. Persi of deines: Railread Commission Days of Dis Geo. Dalzeil of Alta and G. S Nelsen The planters misperi is a strong one

und the convention cont on percel in condemnation of the Mance Maymond Perchana Lienzaming, and deconnains

Continued on page 2.

· Continued on page 2.

in the United States and Canada. Some years ago during the progress printers' strike in New York City, the need for a daily labor paper was so painfully apparent that a number of comrades in New York formed an association for the purpose bringing out such a publication. At that time the hostility of the press to labor unions was so great that it was impossible to find a single daily paper in the English language which would print Labor's side of the question, even when offered in the form of a paid advertisement.

The Association set manfully to work collecting funds for the new daily and for a time met with a fair measure of success. By one cause and another, however, the work was interrupted and for a considerable period progress was slow. But the idea did not lie dormant by any means, as the numerous voluntary contributions by individuals and societies and the occasional hard work of a comrade here and there showed. The interruption was detrimental to the methodical and systematic prosecution of the work, hence its slow and spasmodic progress. The purpose has ever been prominent in the hearts and minds of the comrades. and side by side with the eyer increasing power and arrogance of the capitalist class and the debasing subservience of the capitalistic press, has grown the desire for a daily paper which would be peculiarly a wageworker's paper, having for its mission the presentation to the reading public of the oppression, the injustice, and wrongs to which the wage-workers of the country are made victims.

If the need for such a paper was so great a decade ago how infinitely greater is that need now, when capitalists of the country have com-bined, not only for self-defense against the labor unions, but for the express purpose of carrying on a war of aggression against unionism in particular and the interests of labor in general. This is shown by their present advocacy of the "open shop", in which advocacy every weapon of unprinci-pled warfare is brought into action, falsehood, misrepresentation, cajolery. persecution, bribery, treachery, and what not.

With unlimited capital at the enemies' command with which to subsidize a venal press, and with their undisputed control of courts and legislatures, what hope remains to the workingmen of obtaining any advantage in the struggle? The only hope is the possession of a daily newspaper subject to the workingmen's control and published in their interest only-a live, up-to-date paper which, while giving the news of the day, will have as its main features the exposure of capitalistic crimes against the workers and a daily reiterated demand for those rights which the workers should sess under the constitutions of state possess unde

The capitalists have a full appreciation of the value of a daily paper, as

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Friedland and Treasurer

Romm of the Russian Social Demo-

eratic Society of New York acknowl-

edge receipt of the following con-

fributions for the Russian revolution:

N. S. Reichenthal, \$1; Br. 150, W. S. &

D. B. F., Stonington, Conn., \$10; Freeliche Tischgesellshaft, per F. Jahnell, Stonington,

\$20; T. Hubela, San Mateo, Cal., 50c.; T. H.

N. Y., \$5; E. Besselman, Newport, R. L. \$1, per "Volkszeltung", \$24.65; previously ac-

per "Volkszeitung", \$24.65; previously acknowledged, \$0.391.61; toal to July 7,

Contributions should be sent and

checks or orders made payable to Dr

Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fir.

A GERMAN SOCIALIST SCHOOL.

BERLIN, July 6.—The executive

committee of the Socialist Party has announced its intention of establish-

ing a "Partizan War School" in the

autuma, with the object of preparing

youths for public life by lectures on

national economy, Socialism, law, his-

tory, science, literature, the natural

sciences, and debating exercises. The

"Vorwlitts", organ of the party, says

that no expense should be spared to

carry out the plan of thus creating a

body of well-informed agents, adding

that owing to the Reichstag's decision

to pay members for their services, it is not necessary for the Socialists to

collect money to pay their own mem-

bers, as has hitherto been done, thus

saving \$20,000 annually for the 'Parti-

' S. D. F. HAS NEW HOME.

The Social Democratic Federation of

Many of those present were able to

impart valuable information of the

agitation covering the last 25 years. being themselves old-party members,

some having been members of the old

zan War School".

International.

teenth street, New York City.

Y., \$10; F. Ferranto, per Brum-

AMERICAN AID FOR

To the Members of the Socialist Party , so effective that with scarcely a single exception the entire daily press of the country is in an attitude of hostility to the cause of Labor. Thus it is that the great reading public is kept in ignerance of the status of the eco nomic struggle. This is pecularly a newspaper-reading age; altho books, magazines, and pamphlets are turned out by the million, the great mass of the people are more influenced by the contents of a daily paper than by any other form of printed matter.

In full appreciation of this fact, the Workingmens' Co-operative Publishing Association of New York has again set itself vigorously to the task of making a workingman's daily paper a certainty in the near future. To this end an appeal is made to the party members thruout the United States and Canada to come to the aid of the -we were going to say, enterprisebut, to be correct, the imperative necessity, by purchasing shares in the Association or by directly contributing to the fund. Julius Gerber, the Financial Secretary of the Association, be pleased to send blank applications and furnish any further information that may be desired. These share are placed at \$5 each and may be paid. for in instalments to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Every pur chaser of one or more shares will have an equal voice in the control and management of the publication and become directly identified with the first real workingmen's daily paper in the English language in the United States, which, because of the present great unrest and the recent revelations of capitalist methods, has possibilities of which few of us dare scarcely dream.

The appeal is made general because the need is general. Not only in the state of New York, but in every state and in Canada, the same conditions prevail, the same hostility to the cause of Labor is shown. The press is not only a great exploiter of the wage worker itself, it is also a great beneficiary of the whole capitalist system. hence its abject subserviency to that system and hence the folly of expecting anything like fair treatment for the workingman from that quarter. Because of these facts a dally paper issuing from the metropolis of country, containing all the news that ought to be printed, instead of only the news some one man sees fit to print, and containing other matter of the greatest interest and importance to every worker in the country, will be made welcome by and will be of inestimable value to the workers in every city, town, village, and hamlet in North America. We know of no weapon more powerful than this in the struggle against the tyranny of capitalist rule. Is it not the duty, therefore, of every comrade to take a deep interest in the matter and by the purchase of one or more shares hasten the day when the paper will be an accomplished fact?

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

Address inquiries, send contribu-tions, and make checks and money orders payable to Julius Gerber, Secrewitness the liberality of their support tary, 461 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, of the press, a liberality so great and N. Y.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Open-air meetings will be held by Local New York, Socialist Party, as MONDAY, JULY 16.

3d A. D. (old 6th)—S. E. corner Fourth St. and Second Av. Wm. Mendelson, Sam Edelstein, J. Fox. 23d A. D.-One Hundred and Forty-sixth St, and Amsterdam Av. A. B. Demilt, Alf. Fairbrook, Portland, Ore., \$2.50; H. Gold-

follows:

W. Lawson. 7th A. D. (old 0th)-S. E. corner Twentyberg, St. E. F. Wegener, per Brumberg, St. and Eighth Av. P. E. Burrowes, T. J. Lloyd, Bloomingburg, N. Y., S3; Caroline Lloyd Withington, Greenwood Lake,

14th A. D. (old 20th)—S.W. corner Thirty-second St. and Second Av. Fred Paulitsch,

John Mullen. 6th A. D. (old 16th)... Fourth street and Avenue C. N. S. Reichenthal, Alf. W. Law-

13th A. D. (old 17th)-S. W. corner Fiftycond St. and Eighth Av. Chas. Vand 25t h A: D .- Twenty-seventh St. and

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18. 9th A. D. (old 11th) Corner Thirty-eighth St. and Eighth Av. I. Phillips, Alf. W. Lawson

18th A. D. (old 26th)-Corner Seventyearth St. and First Av. Wm. Mendelson 21st A. D .-- One Hundred and Thirty-third

St. and Eighth Av. Chas Vander Porten, THURSDAY, JULY 19. 16th A. D. sold 22d)—Fifty fourth St. and Third Av. J. G. Dobseynge., Chas. Vande

5th A. D. (old 7th) Seventeenth St. and Eighth Av. Aifred W. Lawson, Toni J. 3d A. D. (West Side) - Corner Bleecker

and Christopher Sts. A. B. Demilt, S. Gold

FRIDAY, JULY 20 9th A. D. (old 14th)—Corr Tenth St. and onld Av. Alfred W. Lawson, I. Phillips. 22d A. D. (old 30th)-Corner Eighty-sixtl

ams, Fred. Paulitsch.

20th A. D. (old 28th)-Corner Seventy-eventh St. and First Av. Wm. Karlin, line Vander Porten. 3:th A. D. (cld 34th, S. S.)—One Hundred and Twenty fifth St. between Lexington and

and Third Av. Abe Panzer, Albert Abra-

has Vander Porten (old 3ith) -One Hundred and Porty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Alfred W.

-One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St and Rhaton Road. John Mullen, Sam Edelstein.

IN OTHER STATES.

Continued from page 1.

the court for refusing to liberate the prisoners on ball and President Roose velt for his unfairness in making a covert thrust at them in his "muci rake" speech. Resolutions of sympa thy with the Russian proletariat in their present struggle, favoring the use by Socialists of the local daily press to promulgate Socialism and the withholding of support from papers which refused such recognition to Socialists, advising that special efforts be made to introduce Socialist literature into all women's organizations, and the establishment of junior leagues for the study of Socialism, unthe party's supervision, were also adopted.

The state committee was instructed to appoint a special committee to watch all primary legislation and safeguard the party's interests. Secretary Jacobsen's financial report showed an aggregate membership of six hundred in forty-five locals and twenty-seven members-at-large, and an encouraging outlook for the party in Iowa.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 6-The Socialist Party of Michigan held its annual convention in this city on July 4 and 5.

Strong resolutions on the Mover-Haywood case were adopted; also resolutions in favor of a party press, unity with the S. L. P. and endorsing the principles of industrial unionism without officially endorsing the L.W.W.

The state platform of last year and a new constitution, which the state organization was badly in need of, was adopted after much discussion.

The feature of the convention was the adoption of a temperance resolution which rivals the orthodox Prohibitionist. It reads: "Resolved, That the liquor traffic is a menace to the laboring class. Therefore, we advocate the restriction of the manufacture and prohibition of the sale of liquor except for industrial and medical purposes.'

The resolution was introduced by William Wilen, delegate and interpreter of the Finnish comrades of the upper peninsular, being instructed by thru a referendum taken a couple of months previous, to use the 204 proxies he carried in favor of the

Comrades Lockwood of Kalamazoo and Engle of Detroit, in eloquent speeches opposed the resolution and in spite of the opposition of the forty delegates of the Lower Peninsula the resolution was adopted, for Comrade When held the majority vote of the convention.

Comrade Mrs. Lockwood, the State Secretary, called attention to the antiquated proxy system some months ago and asked if the comrades wanted to change the same, but no lo al answered.

The Grand Rapids papers called the convention a "machine", "one man af-The following state ticket was nomi-

nated: Governor, James E. Walker: Lieutenant-Governor, Philip Engle; Secretary of State, William Wilen: Treasurer, Edwin Ruthven; Auditor General, W. E. Best; Attorney-General, James H. McFarlan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Etta Menton; Member State Board of Instruction, J.

Land Office, H. A. Hedden. A state platform, introduced by the delegates of Benton Harbor, containing twenty-eight immediate demands, ranging from low interest on money loaned to anti-free-love clauses, was turned down by almost unanimous

E. Andrews, and Commissioner of

vote. Telegrams of greeting were exchanged with the Idaho convention in session at the same time L. K.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 5.-The Socialist Party state convention of Georgia yesterday morning nominated a fullstate ticket with J. B. Osborne the candidate for Governor.

FROSTBURG, Md., July 5.- The Socialist Party held its Sixth Congressional district convention here yesterday and nominated Ira Culp of Vale Summit as its candidate for Congress,

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.-At the Fourth Congressional district convention of the Socialist Party held here to-day Edward Steele was nominated for Congress. Comrade Steele is a cooper and a union man.

FARGO, N. D., July 4.- The Socialist Party of North Dakota nominated the following state ticket to-day: Governor, L. F. Dow, Grand Forks; Lieu-enant-Governor, A. B. Brastrup, Jamestown; Secretary of State, A. M. Brooks, Fargo; Auditor, E. J. Belent Valley City: Treasurer, Olin Stampro. Portal; Attorney-General, Arthur Le Sueur, Minot; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. J. Evans, Lansford; Insurance Commissioner, A. S. Anderson, Devils Lake; Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Robert Grant, Lakota; Railroad Commissioners, M. Brumve, Hatton; O. H. Lund, Landa; D. H. McKay, Buffalo.

THE NOBLE LORD IS, ALARMED.

Lord Avebury, a member of the British House of Lords, said in a speech a few days ago.

The unrest in Europe, the spread of So-cialism and the ominous rise of anarchism, are warnings to the governments and the rating classes that the condition of the working classes in Europe is becoming intolerable, and that if a revolution is to be avoided some steps must be taken to in-crease wages, reduce the hours of labor, crease wages, retuce to the necessaries of life. Europo is a great military comp. We have no peace only an armistive, with untimited expenditures. The result is that instead of accumulating capital for our children we are piling us for them deut and overwhelming responsibilities.

EXCITED WRATH

Of Employers did Resolutions of Sym pathy with Striking Molders Adopted by Milwaukes Council.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.-The resolu

tions—expressing sympathy with the striking molders and calling upon the foundrymen to grant the molders' de mands-which were introduced and forced thru the City Council by the Socialist Aldermen, have excited the wrath of the employers. The resolutions were sent to each firm employ ing strike-breakers. Angry retorts from the employers were received by the Council in reply, one company characterizing the action of the Coun cil as "a piece of impudence entirely uncalled for", and assuring the city fathers that when the company want advice, it "certainly will not ask your honorable body for it". Another firm regrets that Milwankee "has a common council dominated by irresponsible gas bags"; of course refer ring to the Socialists who started all this agitation. Meanwhile, the causes and conditions of the strike have been brought to the attention of the public which was of course the real object of the resolutions.

The Socialists in the Council have in troduced resolutions on the meat true scandal. They charge that the Hous of Representatives have been subsi dized and that the Beverldge inspec tion bill has been shorn of all its use ful features, and demand the tablishment of municipal slaughter houses for the purpose of furnishing fresh ment to the inhabitants of cities

TURNERS' CONVENTION.

Adonts Resolutions of Sympathy with Western Federation of Miners and with Russian Revolutionists.

The twenty-second national conven tion of the Turner Bund or German Gymnastic Union of North America is in session this week at Newark, N. J. There are 196 delegates present, repre senting 47,000 members. The old revolutionary spirit of the Turners has been shown by the adoption of ringing resolutions expressing sympathy with the workingmen and peasants of Russia in their struggle against politi cal and economic oppression and with the officers of the Western Federation of Miners who now lie in jail in Idaho the victims of lawless persecution by the Mine Owners 'Association. Plans for improved organization and increased activity of the Turner Bund are under discussion and it appears that the organization is entering on a new perlod of usefulness.

COMPETITIVE BRIGANDS.

The American Engle continues scream ngly annoyed about the Dirty Tin Can, whose attachment to his tall has been s sensationally exposed by the Socialist w a Bird of Freedom could ever have had so fifthy a thing clattering at his feets without noticing it. One wonders that he needed to have it pointed out. And now that it has been pointed out, one wonder how much of the abomination will be en off, and how long it will take it to grov again.

incidentally one observes that, despite the clatter, it has not yet been suggested that anybody should be hanged. And that the British Press horrified as it has been cial dishonesty and administrative corrup tion, has opened no campaign against the systematic and constant adulteration of foods in our own country; the retailing o which is not milk; the substitution of sulphate of lime, sulphate of copper, carbonate of soda, aium, and potato, fo flour; of sulphate of iron, Cocculus Indicus quassia, and other chemical nastiness fo er; or lard and tallow, annatto, and carrot juice for butter; of sand, fron filings, chalk, gypsum, blacklead, indigo, Prussian blue, gum, soapstone, etc., for chicory, acorns, margel warzel, etc., for coffee; of treacle, lampblack aloes, gum, chicory, cabbage, and bardock for tobacco of gypsum, mustard husks, and starch for pepper; and, worst of all, of jerry-bulle m property for dwelling houses.

"Few articles of commerce," says the Popular Encyclopaedia" are fraudulent adulteration, and the practise of the system has increased with the Leer competition among commercial men, and with the abolition of those restrictions which in former times successfully checked dishonest dealers, the guilds and companie having had stringent corporate regulations for supervising and governing the various trades and manufactures. There were, be sides, ordinances of assize for regulating the price and quality of the common nec-casaries of life." That is to say that in the corporate life the supply of wholeso necessaries was assured; in the competitive life it is practically impossible. But does the British press imagine tha

these American brigands of commerce stand plone? Let them read Hassall, Letheby l'arkes, and the report of the "Lancet's sanitary commission. Sensations like tha created by Upton Sinclair occur periodic ally; the mischief goes on all the time. It the Chicago packers ought to be in jail, there are thousands of well-dressed, plons British rascals who ought to be working at the same treadmill and wearing the sam livery. Why be virtuous in strenks? I men are expected to be honest in competi tive business, let us pass some new laws date the respectable classes generally. Then
most of the most honorable and important
men in the three kingdoms will be
elerping on plank beds, wearing grey
uniforms and short hair, and pounding hemp. But before that consummation is reached our electors will have to At present we have so many enterprising traders in the House that I don't see how honesty is to get any chance outside. Per-haps some day when the people have grown tired of being cheated and poisoned, it will

But, no. That way lies Socialism, and am told that is absurd.—London Clarion.

be thought advisable to-

ANSWERING QUESTIONS.

Continued from page 1.

the wage workers, but as a sop to re tain their votes. And yet it is to such parties and to such people that the workers and their leaders turn for favorable legislation, deluding themselves again into the bellef that they are engaging in practical politics by so doing, that thereby they are going to get 'something now' and will not have to wait for fauciful dreamers to bring about the millennium.

"Socialists can assure the wage workers and their leaders that as long as they pursue their prese ent policy any beneficial legislation will not be effected in their behalf, or, if so, it will be with a good understanding that such legislation will be declared unconstitutional by the courts, as was the fate of numerous labor measure all over the country; that the real dreamers are those workingmen who hope to accomplish political results for the benefit of their class thru the agency of capitalist parties. The working class is powerful enough numeri cally to send to the halls of legislation representatives of its own class to make such laws as they deem neces sary to promote their welfare, men with a good understanding of the economic evolution of society and was will not be swayed by the fine phrases and sophistries of the representatives of capitalism into voting for capitalist

The True Party of Labor.

"The Socialist Party stands before you to-day as the party of the work ing class. It is largely composed of dues-paying workingmen, who, seeing how futile it is to expect that capitalists will correct the abuses by which they prosper, and vote to abolish a system which enables them to live in luxurious idleness and which keeps you on the verge of poverty have formed themselves into a party for the purpose of abolishing wage slavery and all its concomitant evils.

"Whenever members of the Socialist Party have been elected to office they have been true to the fundamenta principles of their party, and have always voted for measures beneficial to the interests of the working class. In the city of Milwaukee, with only nine Socialist aldermen, increased to twelve at the last municipal election, yet they forced the city authorities to grant the eight-hour day to all city employees and also forced the passage in the city council of several other measures beneficial to the people of that city That party appeals to the working peo ple of Vermont for their suffrages in support of their candidates at the com ing state election, assuring them that if elected they will support the measures asked for by the State Feder ation of Labor and do whatever lies in their power to promote the interests of the working people of the state.

"It appeals to you to lay aside the prejudices engendered by habit and education against anything new and untried, and asks you to study the economic conditions which keep you on the verge of poverty and such a large part of your class in such abject conditions that Robert Hunter, in his book "Poverty', estimates that there are no less than ten millions in these United States in destitute circumstances. It appeals to you not to remain any longer the dupes of designing politicians having political ambitions to satisfy, and who have no more regard for the welfare of the working class than a hare has for the hounds which pur-

sue ft. "Your votes on election day will tell whether it appeals to you in vain, whether you will longer remain the 'voting cattle' of the capitalist parties and be longer fooled by them into voting, as usual, against your own interests, or vote for members of your own class representing your own class in-

teres ly 1, the Central Labor Union of Lellows Falls, in view of the action of the different candidates adopted resolutions pledging itself "to support at the ballot box at the coming state election the Socialist Party can didate for governor," and also requesting the Central Trades and Labor Council of Rutland to do the same thing thru its paper, the "Vermont Labor Signal".

IN MEMORY OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

The following resolutions, adopted at a large meeting in memory of the late Susan B. Anthony, organized by the Equal Rights Club of Lynn, Mass. were refused publication by the "Woman's Journal", which is dominated by the bourgeois elements of the woman's movement:

Whereas, Our departed sister, Susan B. Anthony, leader of womankind to an exaited sense of her responsibilities for a higher expression of the collective life of the world, has by her unswerving dewotion to

world, has by her unswerving described to her great cause made the pathway to the goal less tollsome for those who would follow in her steps and beyond; and .

Whereas, Her lips with the energy of a divine import were ready to rebuke that idle class of women whose chief glory lies in their examption from honest labor and in their exemption from honest labor an willingness to live upon the strenuous toll of others, and she courageously witheld not her voice nor pen in behalf of the rights of all women to self-support, her words that "women must learn that their housekeeping qualities should extend to the municipality and their power of motherhood to the whole nation", being

the keynote of her great work; Resolved, That the Lynn Equal Rights Club, sorrowing for the departure of our noble leader from her activities among wo-men, prove its love for her memory and its faithfulness to her devotion by taking as a guide for its future work her words quoted from a friend: "I was a radical in my day, be thou the same in thine. I my day, be the true to the true of my back upon the old tyrannies and heresics and struck for new liberties and beliefa. My liberty and belief are doubtless already tyrannies and heresy to thy age. Strike thou for the new."

IT "ROUSED THE PUBLIC STOMACH."

The agitation over "Jungle meat" is not without precedent. Over forty years ago the British public was dis turbed by somewhat similar revela tions in regard to the bread it was eating. A comrade now calls our attention to the following passage in "Capital" (Part III, chap. x, sec. 3), in which Marx well hit off the nature of the shock which these exposures gave to the respectable middle class:

"The incredible adulteration food, especially in London, was first revealed by the House of Commons Committee on the Adulteration of Articles of Food (1855-56) and Dr. Has-sall's work, 'Adulterations, Detected'. The consequence of these revelations was the Act of August 6, 1860, 'for preventing the adulteration of articles of food and drink -an inoperative law. as it naturally shows the tenderest consideration for every free-trader who determines, by the buying or selling of adulterated commodities, 'to turn an honest penny." "The committee itself formulated,

more or less naively, its conviction that free trade meant essentially trade with adulterated or, as the English ingeniously put it, 'sophisticated' goods. In fact, this kind of sophistry knows better than Protagoras how to make white black and black white, and better than the Eleatics how to demonstrate, ad oculos, that everything is only appear-

directed the attention of the public to its 'daily bread,' and therefore to the baking trade. At the same time, in public meetings and in petitions to Parliament, rose the cry of the London journeyman bakers against their overwork. The cry was so urgent that Mr. H. S. Tremenheere, also a member of the Commission of 1863, several times mentioned, was appointed Royal Commissioner of Inquiry. His report, together with the evidence given, roused, not the heart of the public, but its stomach. Englishmen, always well up in the Bible, knew well enough that man, unless by elective grace a capitalist or landlord or sinecurist, is commanded to eat his bread in the sweat of his brow; but they did not know that he had to eat daily in his bread a certain quantity of human perspiration mixed with the discharge of abscesses, cobwebs, dead blackbeetles, and putrid German yeast without counting alum, sand, and other agreeable mineral ingredients. Without any regard to His Holiness Free Trade, the free baking trade was, therefore, placed under the supervision of the State Inspectors, and, by the same act of Parliament, work from 9 in the evening to 5 in the morning was forbidden for journeymen bakers under 18. The last clause speaks voiumes as to the overwork in this oldfashioned, homely line of business.

"At all events, the committee had

TWO VIEWS OF ROBINSON CRUSOE.

CRUSOF THE SOCIALIST.

Old Robinson Crusoe, he lived all alone: Of party contention there was not the bo All things were in common and living was great; The state owned all things and old Bol

was the state. He built a municipal house on a hill.

a municipal goat then he went out to kill. Its government hide Crusoe made into pants. he: "The plain people have now got chance. The poor man is no longer ground down by

The laborin' man needn't work like a hoss

The tariff," says he, "is as high as need be And there's nobody profitin' from it but

'Let the railroads be blowed-there is never a road That dares buck this old boy on the ground

He went out in the government woods for Caught a government parrot and taught it

he: "Ye fowl bird, ye must well understand

That I'm the whole cheese in this glorious

Since you're good at loud talking, and think not a bit, The job of municipal statesman you'd

Then he saw that black Friday go by on And the beathen he dropped by a shot from

"Now this land is complete," said the hero; 'Kind heaven has sent a municipal cook."

-Kansas City Times.

CRUSOE THE CAPITALIST. When Robinson Crusoe waded ashere, There were some things that made him decidedly sore.

He was landlord of all he surveyed; but, . you see, There was no one to farm his possessions

He had plenty of gold, got the usual way. But no one in sight who could borrow In short, the misfortunes of others had

Robble Crusce the owner of all he sur-But, having no wage slaves or serfs at his call. He had to get busy or starve with it all. And, there being no middle class, eager to

with sorrow.

So he built his own house on the side of And bimself dressed the mest that he likewise must kill.

There was no Packingtown in the primitive So he did it himself, with many a bungle.

binson Crusoe was sure "let alone", il the possessions conceded his own; With all the possessions conceded his own: But the cup of his joy was short of the brim, Since he hadn't a servant to inbor for him. Then he saw that black Friday go by on

the run.
And the heathen he dropped with a shot

"Now this land is complete," shouted Rob-

"For what is a capitalist without a slave?"

OUT, OH, MY SISTERS IN BONDAGE

Out from cloister recesses where molder

heredity's claims; Out from passion's excesses with the clank of its rust-eaten chains;

Out from the wisdom of sages usurping

the spirit's control;
Out from obsolete pages that would enslare the omnipotent soul;

That sit with free banners furled; Out, oh, my sisters in bondage,

Time's pulse beats not the world's measure,

Back of all lies the wisdom of right.

Brave women await your glad coming In workshop, in home, and in field, Then out, oh, my sisters in bondage,

Knowledge still slumbers in darkness;

Christs cradled in mangers of wee; Martyr fires fiame red on the borders;

Greed rampant for some victim low:

Virtue for sale at the altar.

Purity mistaken for shame, Creeds passing coin for religion

Lust seeking to win in Love's name

Earth's best are treading the winepress,

human souls looking up for the dight; Poverty's children sore pressed in rebellion

Strike bold for the freedom of all. Equality, and justice triumphant, Lie deep at the heart of the world. Lynn, Mass. ELLEN F. WETHERELL.

y's children sore pressed in rebellion, and women stooping low for the ht:

And make the great vintage yield.

oh, my sisters in bondage, Out into the heart of the world !

Out from barren assumptions

Out from base toil with its discords; Out from fashion's mad whirl, Out, oh, my sisters in bondage, Out into the heart of the world!

Upton Finclair's Auffehen erregenber Roman

The Jungle",

fing am 5. Juli in ber "New Porter Volkszeitung" an.

TABLES TURNED, FOR ONCE.

A mine operator named John Dermot at Webb City, Mo., persisted in interrupting the meeting of our comrade, Mother Jones, and was arrested and required to pay a fine and costs amounting to \$10.50. We suspect that this fact has some bearing on the theological discussion whether or not mira cles ceased with the death of the Apostles. Certainly it is hard not to regard it as a violation of the laws

TO DISCUSS "HOME COLONY" PLAN. Upton Sinclair informs us that a meeting will be held in Berkeley Lyceum, 19 W. Forty-fourth street, New York City, on Tuesday evening, July 17, to which all who are interested in the project of establishing a co-operahome colony in the neighborhood of the city are invited.

What is profit? Getting something for nothing. What is robbery? Same thing. Then capitalism is based upon robbery?

Yes.

And, in order to perpetuate its rule, the press, school and other agencies of capiputalism, propound the sucredness of "profit."

How's that?

In the scho

In the schools our youngsters are taught to figure out the rent, interest or profit on a given account or under certain conditions, thus instilling the young minds with the rightousness and morality of profit-theft. The press glorifies and kow-tows to those who get away with the most profit-awag. The more extensive the plundering and theft from the workers, the more "prosperity," "good management," "executive ability," or "brains."

And the workers have the weapon whereby to stop the thief and do not use it—the Socialists ballot. If a thief would enter your house or a robber-would way-

ANDREW CARNEGIE. In Captain Harry Graham's new book.
"More Representative Men," Mr. Andrew
Carnegie comes in for this telling piece of

Rich mental banquets he provides For felks with famishing insides

England dedicated its new home in 21a Maiden Lane, Strand, London, on May 28. Most of the leading Socialists Third Av. J. G. Kanely, Sam Edelstein, SATURDAY, JULY 21. Diet A. D. One Hundred and Twentylifth St and Seventh Av. W. Atkinson, mation is reached our electors will have to stop sending the swindlers to Parliamen were present and made

enter your house or a robber would way-lay you, and if you had a weapon or the power to resist wouldn't you do it? Then why not use your collective weapon

and stop the capitalist robbers and thieves?

—Capmakers' Journal.

To meet a starving people's need, By making gifts of libraries To those who never learn to read;

right:

THE NATION'S REAL DEBAUCHERS.

Eugene V. Debs in Success Magazine.

necessary as the industrial "boss" is the political "boss", in the existing social system. His business is to run the political machine, not in the interest of the people, or even of any par-ticular party, but in the interest of the private owner of the public utility, or the private controller of the social need, whose economic interest conflicts with that of the people, and who must, therefore, control the political machinery so as to obtain control of

government The political "boss" is the creature of the modern capitalist; he spawned in, and has developed with, the capitalist system, and is as neces sary to that system as is the capitalist

To turn out one "boss" is simply to make room for another.

"Down with the political boss!" the cry of people who mistake the ef-fect for the cause of their ills.

There is but one way to get rid of "boss rule" in politics, and that is by abolishing the system of private ownership which produces him and makes the few beneficiaries of the countless iniquities visited upon the great mass

No "boss" is in politics in that capacity on his own account. The "boss' must have the "boodie". They are inseparable. Without boodle" there is

"boss". That fact is plain. It is also clear that the "boss" does not furnish the "boodle"

Who does? Aye, that's the question!

Turn on the searchlight in that diection and you will be horrified by the

You will see that private interests are the enemies of the public weal; that pollute the political fountain and contaminate all its national, state, and

municipal streams; and that the principal perpetrators of these crimes, in which the political "boss" is but a mere puppet, are representative capitalists, financiers, and promoters, most of whom are also recognized pillars of the Christian church.

These, and not the repulsive politi-

as well established and quite as | cal "boss" who is simply their political walking delegate, are the real enemies of the people and debauchers of the

nation's morals.

Political parties express the economic Men do not join parties that oppose their material interests.

Politics, therefore, is simply the reflex of economic conditions, and men are active in politics, primarlly, to adaterial welfare.

The capitalist is the private owner of a public utility. The capitalist owns but does not use it, while the people use it and are dependent upon it, but do not own it.

Take the railroad, for illustration: the capitalist who owns it wants profit,-all he can get-even on watered in vestments. He insists upon high fares and rates, but draws the line at accomnodations. The people, on the other hand, want low rates, cheap fares, and better accommodations, and when they attempt to assert their collective inter ests, as the people, against the private interest of the capitalist, who owns the railroad by the introduction of ordinances in the council, bills in the legislature and in congress, the work of de feating them, and of seeing to it that no friend of the people and no enemy of the corporation shall be elected, becomes the special function of the polltical "boss", and, the greater the bulk of capital in private control, the greater the necessity for the "boss", and the larger the premiums for his "in-

What applies to the railroads applies to all other departments of wealth production and distribution.

Modern "business" has developed the nodern "boss", and the evil will not be

remedied by assaulting the scapegoat. The people are receiving their first ssons in the true meaning of "boss ridden" politics. Many of them are beginning to analyze the "boss," and, as they proceed, they observe the eco nomic origin of this political species: and, when the people at length understand the source of "boss-rule", as they surely will, they will put an end to it, not by exchanging bosses, but by abolishing private property in social neces-

THE COMING NEMESIS.

Th. Rothstein, in London Justice.

The massacres at Bielostok must have come as a great shock to the good Liberals and others, ught that Russia had at last entered the path of Parliamentary reform and thought that the Tsardom had learnt wisdom from the remarkable raily of the people round the Duma, and would dare to revert to its policy of the past. Events have proved differently. The Tsardom is the same as it ever was, and the Duma has not altered its nature in the least.

We are not surprised at that. It is quite true that the Duma has turned out a totally different body to what we, along with us, the majority of Russians had expected. We thought that, with the existing franchise and mode of election, as well as the tremendous pressure brought on the electors by the Government, the Duma was bound to be a Duma of the "black hundreds", composed of bitter reactionaries with a sprinkling of moderate Liberals who, by their very pres ence would aggravate the danger involved in the thus created Illusion of Parliamentarism. We have no hesitation in acknowledging that we were mistaken. We have under-estimated the revolutionary temper of the people and of the peasants in particular, and we did not take into proper consideration the effect of the bloody-reprisals rrible months of Decemduring ' lure or The elections to the lumin process on overwhelming demonstration against the Government, resulting in the triumphant return of all se candidates who, next to the So cial Democrats and Revolutionary Socialists, were regarded in the popular estimate as the most radical. There can be no doubt that had the Social ists not boycotted the elections they would have one and all been returned and occupied the same position in the na as is now held by the Constitu-

Here, however, our mistake ends. Unlike the Constitutional Democrats (IAberals), who from the very first regarded the Duma as a real Parliament or, at least, as an instrument for furer constitutional development, we are as far as ever from any such delusion as that by means of constitutional action we may, at one time or another, be able to overthrow the autocracy. have not forgotten that the Duma was extorted from the Tsardom by the revolution, and we know from the experience of both Russian and Euro-pean history that, should the revoluheaval subside or die out. the Duma and all that it implies he at once suppressed. Even as it is,

"OUR COUNTRY" DEFIRED.

That which we call "Our Country" is not the earth mapped out beneath our feet, nor the skies above, nor even the mere aggregation of individual Smiths and Joneses which walk between; it is that method and form of union of all of these feature o a single organism, by cementing institutions and laws of which we may be justly proud or must be justly ashamed, into a whole of which we are each of us a part, and by which, whether we will or not, whether we be parriot or pauper, mil-lionatic or pauper, we live or we die.—Sid-ney A. Beeve, in "The Cost of Competi-

existence has not succeeded in obtaining a single concession from the Government, in spite of the urgent and strong demands, backed with rare unanimity by all the parties represent ed. On the contrary, the frank bru-tality and ill-concealed contempt with which the Government has each time met these demands abow clearly the utter absurdity of the liberal hopes and aspirations, and point to the revolution as the only way open to the na ion. This does not mean that the Duma is of no importance. On the contrary it is extremely valuable as a mean of revolutionizing the people, of curing those who still believe in a peace ful evolution of their illusions, and of showing even to the most backward sections of the population what an auteeracy really is. At the same time it supplies, even to those who recognize the necessity for revolutionary action, a splendid rallying point and a platform from which their words are ried into the darkest corners of the

the Duma thrucut the six weeks of its

There can be no doubt that even the Tsardom is to some extent conscious of this revolutionary effect of the Duma, as is proved by the constantly recurring rumors of an impending dis solution or prorogation. It is perfectly safe to surmise that but for the fear that the dismissal of the Duma may prove the signal for a general rising disaster, the Government would have acted more resolutely than it has hitherto done. At the same time it knows that, dissolution or no dissolution, the revolutionary tide is rising once more and may at any moment break down the dams and sweep the country from one end to another. Hence the Jewish massacres at Bielostok and the organization of similar atrocities elsewhere It is an attempt to divert the rage of the people into side channels, and to terrorize the revolutionists in the Duma by the spectre of the common

vast empire.

We feel sure nothing will avail to stop the avalanche that is coming stop the avalanche that is coming down on the heads of the present rulers of Russia. Every drop of blood shed by the criminal hands of the Tsar's servants helps to fill the cup of national despair and rage, and it will not be long before it overflows. Then will come a crash much more terrible than has ever yet been. The world will shake to its foundations from the titantic struggle, and the neces of over titantic struggle, and the pages of our history will glow red from the torrents of blood which will flow. Let Nemesis have what is due to her. Russia has suffered long at the hands of the Tsar dom-her retribution will also be great

BOHEMIAN, SOCIALISTS OREET IDANO VICTIMS

A national convention of Bohemian Socialist organizations in the United States opened in Cleveland last week. Twenty-five delegates were present, representing branches in New York. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Allegheny, Cleveland, Chicago, and other cities One of the first actions of the convention was to send a telegram of greeting to Comrades Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, in their prison in Idaho.

A DISCUSSION.

By Harry Rogoff.

I listened the other day to a discus sion on child labor by students of economics in a college hall. The leading speaker confined himself to picturing the horrors of that iniquity. He mentioned innumerable facts to illustrate the barbarous treatment, the olood-curdling tortures, that children of ten suffer in their wild effort to earn thirty cents a day. He called the attention of his hearers to the revolting facts that the clothes we wear are literally mixed with the warm blood of infants whose delicate hands are deeply cut into by the thin threads in the process of weaving; that the comfortable, cheerful fire we enjoy on a cold winter night comes partly from the sweat of small children which falls upon and sinks into the lumps of coal that those poor little wretches sort out in the dark, choking mines. These and many more shocking pictures produced a deep impression on all of us; and there was a general demand for a discussion on the question, what is to be done to eradicate this crying evil?

The several speeches, as they followed each other, constituted a remarkable gradation, a gradual ascent from the ultra-conservative to the ultraradical view. Unconsciously each man, as he sought to improve upon his predecessor, took a step forward, so that after four or five speeches had been made, the last man found himself helpless in the arms of Socialistic do trines, which he unwillingly proceeded to expound. The first man spoke on the spirit of

the early laissez-faire economists. To him the question was one of profit and loss. Is it in the interest of the industrial development of the community to have child labor or not? If a cold scientific investigation should prove that the material wealth of the nation suffers a loss under this institution then let us by all means abolish it. If not, we are helpless; our moral humane sentiments must be discarded in this connection, since the inexorable law of industrial progress decrees against them. Happily, the latter is not the case. Child labor is detrimental to production. It creates a race of enervated, stunted, blunted minds and bodies. A workers' efficiency in producing is dependent on his physical and mental energy; and if that is sapped in his childhood, if his spring of early life is not allowed to spread and flow into maturity, a diminution in his production must be the inevitable result. The entire question resolves itself into a simple calculation of figures. Which man produces more during his lifetime-he who begins to work when a child and continues it at a progressive rate till the age of thirty, when he begins to decline until his life ebbs out at forty; or the one who age of sixteen and then is able to work more energetically to his sixtleth year? This calculation was carefully performed and the results favor the latter conditions. It is, therefore, the duty of every patriotic citizen to force the legislature to pass laws prohibiting child labor, because it is a barrier to the industrial progress of our nation and threatens our commercial su-

periority in the world markets. The second man was in a wild rage when he ascended the platform. The arguments of the previous speaker in-flamed him. What! In this age of civilization and enlightenment, when even animals are protected from cruelty, when the execution of murderers opposed, we should weigh the sufferings of innocent bables in the scales of industrial progress? Let us rather return to the primitive methods of clothing, housing, and feeding, let us rather shiver in a cold hut during the long winter months and live on coarse gingerbread, than obtain our comfortable homes and delicate food from the sweat and marrow of in-

This was a strong attack in the right way. I waited anxiously for the practical remedy that this moral mind would devise. But here was pre sented the second stage thru which all these economic problems had to pass in their course of development toward the Socialistic solution. Unmindful of what losses we might sustain in our material wealth, the government must take this matter into its own hands and deal with it drastically. Stringent laws should be passed, prohibiting under the heaviest of penalties the employment of children under the age of fourteen. A special bureau should be established to keep strict watch over those suspected of violating the law. In a word, this evil must be eradicated

at any cost whatsoever. Well, this sounded humane at least, It won the approval of the majority present, but not of the third speaker who now took the floor. Labor legislation, he argued, is inadequate, ineffective, and, therefore, deceptive. Many states have already passed the most favorable laws in that sphere, but this simply added the crime of disobedience to state law to that of disobedience to God's law, the law of mercy, of morality, of justice. To exsimply mean to spend our forces in vain. History has established this principle beyond a shadow of doubt: that laws never change conditions, never create a new state of affairs; it is conditions that change laws. A change in the minds of man or in the material conditions of society brings on a modification of the laws governing that society. What we are to do. therefore, is to eeffct an improvement in the sources whence law springs, and only then could we hope for satisfac-

tory results. Thus far all was reasonable, inspir-

ing me with the hope of soon listening to the true solution of the problem But alas! the moment our speaker struck a parting of ways he strayed He continued: The only remedy in curing the spirit of man, which is now diseased. Man has lost in this age of materialism that principle that has ever ennobled him and raised him to his present height-the soul. the soul is crushed within us: the flesh and all its temptation hold it bound in slavery, and unless we release it we are doomed to sink into perdition. We must preach to the poor as well as to the rich to unite in one bond of brotherhood, to love one another as the sons a thousand other inhumanities will disappear naturally without the inter-

ference of law and force. This speech won the hearts of many ecause of the pathos and spirtuality that pervaded it. I knew that unles something should intervene to weaken the effects of this enervating, dispirit ing speech, it could not be expected that any forward step would be made. And this necessary antidote was soon administered by the next speaker. He was on the floor only a few minutes. but it was sufficient to accomplish his mission.

He had listened to all the speakers with an indignant astonishment, he said. They all hurled bitter reproaches upon the employer of child labor. forgetting that there is another party concerned in the affair. There is factory that employs the child, but there is also the parent that allows his child to be employed. If ethical culture is needed to teach the employer not to engage children in his factory, more of it is needed to implant fatherly and motherly feeling within the heart of those cruel, inhuman parents who allow their own offspring to waste away in that manner.

The hope of seeing the circle of the development of this topic completed now returned to me. I knew that if a revolutionary soul was present in the audience it would flare up at this mean abuse of the honor and affection of thousands of suffering parents whom poverty force to forsake their own children and swallow the bread wrought from the blood of those most dear to them in this world. The next speaker did what I expected.

The last gentleman has unconscious ly proven the futility of his predeces sor's device he beenn. The worst criminal will easily harmonize his con duct with the srtictest edicts of virtue The fault never lies with him but with his victims. The fable of the wolf and the lamb in this connection is known to all of you: "Either admit that you polluted the pond and deserve death for it; or deny it and receive the same penalty for calling me liar. This is the kind of logic always at the disposal of the strong to satisfy their conscience. It is a fundamental human characteristic that springs from man's instinct of self-preserva tion, to be able to reconcile his con-science to whatever his material con ditions force him to do. How then hope for relief from preaching morals since they are determined by conditions which we seek to abolish? The only help can come from some material, practical measure, But here again I agree with the speaker who proved that laws never effect any changes conditions must be altered previously; and those conditions must be material and not ideal. With all this taken into consideration, I am really at a loss what to suggest. little in sympathy with the Socialists, but it seems they have gotten us here by the throat. . Child labor cannot be allowed to continue. It is more hein-ous than chattel slavery, more outrageous than religious as I political persecution. And if the practical remedy is Socialism we must acknowl dge it. For what other material change will prevent child labor from being a source of income to the class that has all the laboring class at it

mercy? Thus the discussion ended. Nobody had anything else to say. It seemed that by unanimous agreement the last word belonged to Socialism.

DRIVING OUT CAPITAL. It is sad, to learn that the successful

activity of the Labor Party in Austrialia is driving capital away from the Common-wealth. These wicked "Labor men" and Socialists: They seem to be pretty much the same in all countries. They never seem to learn by experience the unwisdom of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs: and the necessity for labor to be content with an ever-decreasing share of the product, lest that interesting ornithological curiosity should-take its flight to other and happier climes. Perhaps it is because the ansering character of capital has never struck them, nor the view that there is anything golden about the workers' share However that may be, they appear to be bent upon pursuing the reckless and rutn-ous policy of demanding some fucrease in Labor's share, with a complete disregard of the risk thereby incorred of driving capital out of the country altogether. We have an instance of this recently here, where the agitation of firebrands like Miss Macar thur caused the Coats' combine to relia quish the projected extension of their busi ness at Paisley, and it is well understood that certain colliery companies are seriously contemplating removing their mines and plant to some other country, where the col-ilers are more patriotic and, consequently, not so extortionate in demanding a living wage in return for their labor. Now we are told that capital is to be driven from are told that capital is to be driven from Australia as a result of similar mischief, making interference between employers and employed. Really, it is a serious unstrefor the whole liftish Empire to have-capital driven away in this fashion. But what will capital do then, poor thing? Where will it go? Where is the happy land where whill the control of the weath of the happy land where the wided agitators cease from troubling and the weath capitalists may be at rest. Will cantin take refuge in France, with its grading Socialist Party and ever-hereasing tendency to extensive 'liber troubles' Or in Heighton or Germany, of which the same may be said? More of these countries appeared to offer a safe haven for harnssed capital but, perhaps, after all that may be found in Jimsia. Poechedly, in view of recent happenings Russin offers exceptional attractions for the capital driven from other lands.—London Justice.

A CHILD OF THE MASSES.

By Isidore Kayletz.

The factory is the pulse of modern society. The large unpropertied class, the class of the toilers, comprising the greater part of humanity, must live and to get the means of life it mus work. It not only must provide a subsistence for itself, but for the rest of the world. A necesary complement of the factory is poverty. Where there are factories, there also is dirt, disease, squalor and misery.

The workers get as wages just enough to subsist on and sometimes not even that. No particular individunl or class of individuals is to blame for these conditions. There is a labor market just as there is a market for any other commodity and the supply in that market is always in excess of the demand, so that a man must sell his labor power at the prevailing price or go idle. Then again, inventions and improvements are made in machiners, which simplify the methods of production and throw large numbers of men out of employment, thus swelling the ranks of the army of unemployed and making competition for jobs keener.

In a small factory town of one of the New England states, a town of several hundred families of laborers employed in shoe factories and cotton mills, there lived a sturdy Scotchman with his wife and five children. Andrew Ferguson was his name. His children ranged in ages from one to twelve.

Andy, as he was known among the factory hands, was a large and powerful man. He was employed in a shoe factory and had great influence over his fellow laborers. He had just those qualities which would have made him a leader of men, if he had had the adyantages of a good education.

An improvement had just been made in the machinery of the factory which threw about fifty laborers, including Andy, out of employment. Andy came home and broke the sad news to his wife, then leaving her with words of cheer, he went away in search of a job.

That afternoon Andy's twelve year old boy, Jerry, as he was called by his schoolmates, burst into the poor but well kept home, full of the boyish gladness which comes from a heart that is free from care.

"Good afternoon, mother"-then he stopped short, for his mother was weeping.

thing happened to the baby, is he sick? "No my son, father is out of a job

and the rent is due to-morrow; besides there isn't a morsel in the house."

"Oh now, come mother, that gin't nothing unusual. Besides, ain't I big enough to go to work and earn some mency. Jem Dowling, he's my class-mate you know, his father owns the cotton mill and I know he'd give me a

"But my dear boy", answered the mother, "you are not strong enough to work in the cotton mill."

"I ain't ch", retorted Jerry in an in jured tone, "why only this mornin' I knocked the stuffin's out of the biggest feller in school for bullyin' little 'Dutchy', the lame boy."

"You know, Jerry, there's what they call a 'compulsory education law' and a 'child labor law' and you won't be

"Who care for laws. Laws won't feed you; mother, nor my brothers and sisters," answered the little philosoph

And it came about that Jerry left school and got a job in the cotton mill among about a hundred other boys ranging in ages from 8 to 16. The sanitary conditions, or rather the unsanitary conditions, there were beyond description and the poor little fellows, who should have been expanding like flowers in the cheerful sunlight, were dwarfed and stunted in stature, bolthey coughed, which was very often, their puny frames shook convulsively.

Slowly but surely, the healthy color left Jerry's cheeks, the lustre left his eyes, his chest became hollow. He lost all his former cheeriness of manner and took on the resigned air of an old man who has become inured to the hardships of the world. He, too, began to cough, and slowly, but surely, the deadly disease, consumption, began eating away at his very life. Finally it reached such an acute stage that he was confined to his bed. He kept on sinking lower and lower. The factory sinking lower and lower. physician gave words of cheer to the anxious parents, but in his secret heart he knew the not far off result. He had been in attendance of hundreds of such cases and he knew what the outcome invariably was.

One afternoon Jerry's former teacher, a kindly little woman named Miss Cannon, visited the sick boy. smiled when he saw her beloved face, the first smile in a long time.

"How do you do, Miss Cannon", he said feebly but pleasantly, for it was not Jerry talking, it was the pleasant memories of the past that were talk-

"No more school for me. How I did love to hear them stories about Julius Casar and Brutus and the rest of them fellers. How I did love to draw pic tures and go out in the woods for leaves and berries to-draw. And summers to go fishing or swimmin' and Yes, maybe. But where did he get winters to go skatin' or coastin'. Gee, the money? He had no money to buy but them were great days. No more of them days for me." It was the naguished cry of a vigorous young tree uprooted by the storms of life. It was the cry of forests of young trees.

Tears streamed down Miss Cannon's

of the school. Now he lay weak, emac-

"Miss Cannon," he resumed, "I just had a dream before you came in. I dreamt of sunshine, and green fields and beautiful filowers, and laughing brooks, and the songs of birds filled the warm air and-oh, it was great! just like in the good old days, but I expect I won't"-here the boy was interrupt ed by a violent fit of coughing, the blood came from his mouth, and he lay silent and white as a sheet. He was

ANDREW CARNEGIE AND HIS MILLIONS.

J. Bruce Glasier, in London Labor Leader.

We shall select as our typical capitalist Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie is a Scotsman, like some several million of his fellowmen on the globe. His father and family emigrated to Pittsburg, in the United States, when he was a boy. From being a poor working lad he has risen to be one of the richest men that has ever been in the world.

Mr. Carnegie is said to be worth from sixty to eighty million pounds sterling. Mr. W. T. Stead, after interviewing him a few years ago at Skibo Castle, declared that Mr. Carne gie had told him that he meant to dispose of sixty million pounds in public benefactions before he died. When, about half-a-dozen years ago, the American Steel Corporation took over his great iron, coke, and lime works at Homestead, Pittsburg, it was publicly stated that he received £60,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds in payment for his interest in them. Mr. Hearst, the American millionaire newspaper proprietor, has recently circumstantially confirmed this statement. Mr. Carne gie has many other investments.

We are, therefore, justified in assuming that Mr. Carnegle receives an in come of at least £3,000,000 a year. That sum works out at £60,000 a week, and is equivalent to the wages of no less than 60,000 laborers.

Does anyone believe that Mr. Carnegle is in any imaginable sense as capable or useful as 60,000 hard-workingmen?

Mr. Carnegle is not a glant, neither is he a man of genius. He is an energetic, pushful, clever, and intensely acquisitive man. He has fought his workpeople mercllessly, he has fought other capitalists mercilessly, he has used political influence and the tariffs "What's the matter, mother, anyto beat out competitors and extend his monopoly. He is a positive little man, with a stubby beard and self-assertive manner. If you met him on a railway platform you might take him for a ocal cab proprietor or rent collector He has written several books; they are clever, gossipy, and interesting; but I don't think any more than a dozen readers beside myself have ever thought it worth while to read them. Free copies of them have been given to many hundreds of our public librar-

Yet this man is as rich as a whole cityful of people, and Mr. Rockefeller, another American capitalist, is twice as rich as he.

He is richer than all the greatest scientific discoverers, inventors, surgeons, artists, poets, writers, and soldiers in the world put together. Were the incomes of all the greatest men of genjus in Europe and America added up. the sum would not total to half the income that Mr. Andrew Carnegie receives.

Were we able to estimate the money reward obtained by all the greatest names in history-prophets, philoso-phers, writers, artists, scientific discoverers, and heroes-including Moses, Nonh, Zoroaster, Buddha, Æschylus, Jesus and the Apostles, Guttenberg. Chaucer, Dante, Michael Angelo. Shakspeare, Milton, Sir Isaac Newton, Goethe, Schiller, Burns, Handel James Watt, George Stephenson, Nelson, Wellington, Wagner, Darwin, and Victor Hugo-these, and a thousand more ,their whole reward totalled up together would not, we may assure ourselves, amount to as much as this one mediocre man, Andrew Campegie, the Pittsburg ironmaster, now pos sesses!

And how has Andrew Carnegle obtained this vast wealth? By what marvellous means, what magic, what mir acle, has this little, locurations fellowcountryman of mine who was but a poor man fifty years ago, accumulated such an almost unmeasurable abundance of possessions?

There is, indeed, no secret, no magic no miracle whatever in the matter. Andrew Carnegie has acquired his millions by just the same means as that by which every master, every capitalist, acquires his profit and wealth, however great or small it be. He has obtained his wealth not by his own efforts, but by the efforts of

He has obtained his wealth not by saving the fruits of his own genius or labor. but by getting bold of part of the fruits of the labor of forty thousaid other men endowed with the knowledge, skill, and co-operation which ten thousand years of social wogress has made available for them

How did Mr. Carnegie acquire hi great Pittsburg forges and mills? did not build them, nor did he invent or make the meablery within them But did he not pay money for the building and making of them?

mills or machingry when he worked as a boy employee stoking a furnace He had no money to buy or pay work men for building steel furnaces mills and fitting thefa up with machinery, when he worked as an employee, cheeks. Only a year before he was telegraphist or clerk. He was then a strong, sturdy, healthy lad, the spirit | still a poor man, as all mere employees | the cut.

are. So long as he was a workingman he received only a workman's wage. It was not until Mr. Carnegle had acquired a large salary as a railway superintendent, and had received a

large portion of the profits made by pushing a sleeping car invention, which he did not invent, and had obtained a share of the big profits of an oil creek property speculation, that he began to have money wherewith to buy or get mills erected and employ labor. It was, in fact, not until be ceased being a workman and began to derive his income, not from his own labor, but from the labor of others. that he became a capitalist. Thereafter Mr. Carnegie was on the high road to making his fortune. As soon as he made profits from the labor of one set of workmen, he was able to use these profits to buy or build mills and employ more workmen, and obtain profits from them also. These profits he in turn used for the purpose of getting more workmen to build still more works for him, and to employ still more workmen in producing profit for him. And thus the process went on until Mr. Carnegie became the biggest direct employer of labor in the world.

It was always with the profits of labor that he was able to further employ labor. In other words, it was always from the labor of his workpeople, not from his own labor, that he obtained his capital.

SOCIALISM AND THE HOME.

It is often asserted by the enemies

of Socialism, that Socialism will destroy the home, and numbers of unthinking people open their mouths and unquestioningly swallow the assertion. As a matter of fact Socialism will make the home possible. When a woman is assured of a good honorable livelihood she will not enter into a matrimonial bondage for the sake of a home, so-called. Consequently she will be governed by natural selection in her choice of a husband. Under these conditions only those who are congenial to each other will marry. This will greatly lessen the number of separations. However, Socialism does not propose to compel incompatible couples to live together and rear children in an atmosphere of hate and dread. An enlightened people would never permit such an unholy state of affairs to obtain. Capitalism chains together couples who are as unsuited companions as iton and lamb, and either by law of court or law of hunger, compels submission and endurance until the smouldering fires of bate inflame the sufferer to violence or insanity. Many a woman lives with a human brute, willing rather to bear with his loathsome mistreatment than to run the risk of starvation for herself and children by causing his arrest, or by leaving his "protection".

What can such conditions breed but disappointment and quarrelsome re-

In our large cities there are whole districts where men and women live together without the formality of a marriage tie. The girl works in some down-town story or shop. The man cannot marry legally because he may lose his job any day and be compelled to go somewhere else to get work; neither one alone can support them both; so if he goes to Kansas City or Butte to get work, she must stay on where she is, and form another similar tie or begin the starvation business. Do you call this a home?

If you do, Socialism will destroy the home, for it will put an end to this. Then there is the great multitude of sweet-souled girls and clean men who have a sense of propriety which for-bids such a life. They, too, realize that they cannot support children, so they go on month after month, and year after year hoping that fortune will smile on them so that they can afford to marry and raise their family and old bachelors. The establishment of Socialism would unite thousan yes, millions of these and create for

each couple a happy home. Down in the basement of tenements, crowded into one room, live fathers and mothers and children innumerable -ten or fourteen of them in one room sometimes. All day long the whole family work at some sort of sweatshop work and get barely enough to pay for their noisome hele and to keep them in the meanest of food. Socialism would "destroy" such a home.

In our beautiful south-land, ves. and in our own pharisaical eastern states, whole families, father, mother and children down to six years of age, work twelve hours or more every day in mill or mine. Would Socialism make these homes happy?

Socialism will not destroy anything good. Socialism will make happy homes by the thousands, and it will forever exterminate the closeted horror of the "homes" of capitalism .-Edith Eddy Bradford, in Common Sense.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS.

The new law of the state of Maryland fixing eight hours as the maximum working day for railway telegraphers has gene into effect, and the . Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railways announces their intention of obeying it. They take the occasion. however, of making a reduction of from \$2.50 to \$10 a month in the telegraphers' pay. If the law were adopted in other states and enforced-as it would be, were Socialists in office-the increased demand for telegraphers would make it easy for them to resist

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dessed.

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

As The Worker gogs to press on Wednessen

As The Worker goes to press on Wedner day, correspondents sending news shoul mail their communications in time to reac this office by Monday, whenever possible. One of the editors may be seen at the office between 6 and 9 p. m. every day, except Thursday and Sunday.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has pessed through its ird general election. Its growing power indicated by the increase of its rote:408,230



Since the courts have definitely de cided that Bernard Shaw's play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession", is not indecent, we begin to have our own doubts about its decency.

It will be observed that the capital ists have no misgivings about the efficiency of political action to protect their own interests.

The capitalists are careful never to take a vacation from drawing divi-

Lecturing on the flightly of labor be fore a crowd of idle plutes in London certainly earns for Mr. Bryan the dis tinction he claims to covet of being known as safe and sane-especially

To be entirely just to Congress, it did one thing for which labor should be grateful. It adjourned.

And yet worse things than being in jail might happen to Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. Being in the old parties, for instance.

Mr. Speaker Cannon says "Socialism has no chance in this country". But then we never expected anything different from Mr. Cannon.

In reading those glowing accounts' of prosperity in New Zenland keep in mind that that country is too far away for us to personally investigate.

"A FREE MARKET FOR LABOR ".

Now and again a capitalist paper or magazine lapses into temporary truthfulness when discussing commercial topics. For instance the "Saturday Evening Post" closes an article on competition with: "There is one field. however, where business interests be lieve in free competition—the labor field. The interests are eloquent on the subject of the open shop, and the right of every man to sell his labor in the open market for what it will bring him. . . . Their ideal is a closed market for products and a free market for labor. They are half Socialists without knowing it"

"Half Socialists" in that they believe in co-operating among themselves in the distribution and division of labor's product, while maintaining competition for jobs between the laborers, so that the laborers can underbid each other and allow the "interests" to dietate the terms of employment. The existing industrial system has its basis in this power of the capitalist owners of industry to control the opportunity to labor and thru this control establish the standard of livelihood for the workers, who compete against one another for the opportunity to earn a

petition among themselves that the workers organize into unions and demand the closed shop, which would limit the capitalist power in the establishment of wages, number of hours worked and other conditions. And while this attempt may, in some instances, be successful, yet the continual introduction of improved machinery, with the consequent displacement of labor, tends to keep the number of unemployed at a point where the capitalists can invariably draw upon it in times of strikes and lockouts, and reuders the attempt ineffective and futile. Further, this displacement of labor by machinery proceeds at a rate which makes it virtually impossible for the unions, however organized, to contend against it.

This is not an argument against unions. It is merely a statement of cold facts which only the dullest can fall to see. The unions have accomplished much to lessen labor competition, but the constantly increasing political power of the capitalists, keeping pace with their growing industrial power, gives them an advantage over the unions which displays itself in the use of the courts, and the police and military powers of the governments, whenever the unions are in way to accomplish something.

The real closed shop for which the workers should strive is that which would shut out all but the actual producers of wealth from the ownership of the means by which it is produced, making competition impossible and complete co-operation possible; and that closed shop can be reached speedily and peacefully by the workers obtaining control of the political power thru the Socialist Party, as the working class political party having the closed shop of Socialism as its aim and the emancipation of the working class as its inspiring mission.

Failure to legislate against campaign contributions from corporations shows that the Republican and Democratic congressmen still believe in di-

Trusting the trust, busters is a necessary part of the con. game of busting the trusts.

Perhaps Mr. Rockefeller is abroad for the purpose of picking out a soft place to light when Socialism gets control in his native land.

Mr. Hearst is evidently satisfied to have Mr. Bryan get licked in his place

The Fifty-ninth Congress enacted 1989 laws, and as none of them were in the interest of labor, President Roosevelt's satisfaction with the work of the congress can be readily understood.

BUCKING THE INEVITABLE.

Congressman Sullivan of Massachu setts is credited with saying: "Every assumption by the Federal Government of the powers of the states and the burden of private enterprise will inevitably pave the way for readier transition from paternalist government to Socialism." Well said. With the concentration of industry into fewer and fewer hands and the development of inter-state commerce it follows naturally that local or state legis lation to regulate commerce and industry becomes more and more inadequate and the duty of such regulation falls upon the Federal Government, representing all the states. The political system, notwithstanding constitutional limitations, is gradually adjusting itself t, the character of the industrial system. The former is becoming the reflection of the latter, thus bearing out the correctness of the Socialist theory that political institutions are the reflex of economic conditions.

The attempt to regulate by Federal authority the commerce of the nation, while quite natural, is doomed to failure for the reason that the people who own the tools of industry and commerce (the capitalist class) also own and control the political machinery. It follows also that if national regulation is logical and yet must prove a failure. for the good reason just stated, then why should not national ownership and operation of industry and commerce, but with the working class in control of the political machinery, be also logical, in order to arrive at the best results for all the people? This is what Congressman Sullivan

and his Democratic colleagues foresee and it causes them to emit anguished oratory. They are bucking up against the inevitable. They see that every attempt at Federal regulation of trusts not only paves the way to something more reasonable and far-reaching but the failure of every such attempt It is in the attempt to control com- | clinches the argument for Socialism.

And while they may turn frantically to Bryan to save them they cannot prevent the day of reckoning for the present system. The proposition that the workers, who produce all the wealth, organize into and support a party of their own for the express purpose of obtaining control of the government and thru that means assume the ownership of industry (which really belongs to them) gains such headway that nothing can stop its final adoption and enforcement.

The revolution to which the bourgeois is most sensitive is the one by their stomachs caused by reading about Jungle beef.

Insanity is going to be Thaw's defense for killing Stanford White. Well, Thaw's pile is hig enough to prove it.

Employees of the Pennsylvania Rail road are forbidden to hold stock in concerns doing business with the road. This is to prevent Socialism from destroying the sacred right to private property, of course.

Perhaps the reason Winston Churchill, novelist, is wanted as the Republican candidate for governor of New Hampshire is because the progressing intelligence of the people demands more expert llars than for-

A Chicago committee of merchants and manufacturers has reported the stockyards in good condition, which would indicate that all the whitewash out there is not being used to fix up the yards.

Socialists are being charged with causing the mutinies in the Russian army and navy and the Socialists are not denying the charge.

would consent to have any old kind of a label on their goods but the union label. The only regret possible about the

It is probable the meat packers

departure of our aristocracy for the summer is that when the summer is over they'll come back again. The actions of the Duma must make

Tsar Nicholas sorry he didn't have the United States Congress to deal with For a man who likes to talk Mr.

Bryan has been surprisingly quiet about that Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone affair.

So far no corporation has been discovered giving rebates to its underpaid employees.

By the time those rival committees of the life insurance companies get thru scrapping the small policy holder will be glad to get off with his life and lot them have the policy.

THERE ARE MORE TO COME.

The special significance of the letter from Mr. Stokes to the Independence League, which we publish in this issue. apart from that arising from his own personality, must be patent to all observing persons: That no matter how honestly inspired with the best of mo-Hearst movement may be, sooner or later, provided that participant keep his mind open for the truth, the logic of events, augmented by the invaluable aid of personal experience, drives him into the acceptance of the Socialist position and affiliation with the Socialist Party.

We say "drives" because the strength of the Socialist philosophy is so irresistible and appeals so powerfully to every one setting forth upon the search for economic truth, both because of its logic and the facts upon which its logic is based, that it acts as a force quite outside of ourselves, pushing and carrying us forward to its inevitable and complete acceptance. It is for this reason, perhaps more than any other, that Socialists regard such movements as Mr. Hearst has led in this state and attempted to extend to the entire country, with tolerance and some equanimity, feeling sure that the experience which comes with taking part in them must result in the honest men and women supporting them, ultimately allying themselves with the Socialist movement as the only one which offers a solution of the evils they desire to see abolished.

We are quite certain, therefore, that Mr. Stokes will not be the first to leave the Independence League in New York, as Mr. Patterson left the Municipal Ownership Democracy in Chicago. There will be others.

As for Mr. Stokes himself, knowing. as we do that he has reached his pres-

ent position only after long and earn est investigation, actuated, as we be lieve he is, by a desire to do that which he believes to be the best for the social cause and with full cognizance of the step he has taken, we can but say that we are glad he has declared himself as he has for his own sake and the sake of the cause which needs every honest man and woman under its banner, no matter from what class he or she may come.

It is not true that the capitalist class performs no useful function in society Look at the scandals they provide for the daily papers.

When the British government be gins to predict a "holy war" in its Mahommedan dependencies, we can be sure that a new scheme for greater exploitation of these races is being hatched, and an excuse for the use of the sword and gatting gun must be presented. Then again, a foreign war is needed to distract working class attention from the questions which the growing labor party is forcing to the front.

Objections by capitalists to the So cialists as home-breakers are probably based upon their desire to have monopoly of that business also,

The more we see of the immoralities of the capitalist class the more we appreciate the morality of the working class.

Here are some cold figures about trust busting, furnished by trust buster Attorney-General Moody in a statement to the Senate the other day of all suits instituted by his department under the anti-trust laws since these were enacted twenty-one years ago. One hundred and nineteen indictments have been returned against corporations violating the inter-state commerce laws, and of these indictments twenty-five resulted in convictions and the other ninety-four were either nolle prossed, dismissed, quashed or acquitted. Twenty-five convictions in twenty-one years is doing pretty well, ch? And, of course, only fines were exacted in each case. The trusts still live and are stronger than ever, At this rate, how soon will the trusts be busted? Is it any wonder that Socialists ridicule the attempts to break up the trusts and continne to insist that the only remedy is for the whole people to own the trusts and all the means of production and distribution?

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

We would advise that in every city or town in the land where a public library exists several comrades make a point of asking for John Spargo's 'Socialism". Every library ought to have the book, and persistant demand will induce the authorities to put it on the shelves.

In reading proof last week on Comrade Mull's letter of acceptance as So cialist candidate for Governor of Con necticut, we overlooked an error which practically reversed the meaning of one of his sentences, the word "voluntary" being substitued for the word "evolutionary". The sentence should have read: "Having analyzed the existing social order, we understand its evolutionary origin, and believe its logical and scientific evolutionary result to be Socialism." Comrade Hull has too an unde ence to talk about the voluntary origin of the existing social order, and we heartily regret having misreported him.

The typographical union now has on it's "We Don't Patronize List" of publications standing for the open shop some of the best known magazines including "McClure's", "Tom Wat son's Magazine', "World's Work' 'Saturday Evening Post", "Ladies Home Journal", "Red Book", "The New Wolce" (organ of the Prohibition party), "Woman's Home Companion" 'Literary Digest", and all the Butter ick pattern magazines. It will be noted that some of the foregoing are reputed to be "progressive" publica-tions. The number of religious magazines on the list is also notable, among these being "Zion's Herald", Epworth Herald", and "Christian Advocate" (Methodist), "Donahue's Mag azine". "Men and Women", "Catholic (Catholic) Standard and Times" "Christian Register" (Unitarian), "Lutheran Evangelist", "Herald of Gospei Liberty", "Southern Church man", and many others. All of which would indicate that when it comes to profits reform and religion take little eed of better conditions for the working class.

We read the report of the Michigan state convention of our party with mingled feelings of amusement and re delegates supposed to represent the So-cialist movement should forget (or, perhaps, should never have learned) that Socialism stands for individual liberty in the highest degree, that it has nothing in common with the uto-pian idea of "making people good by law" which is held by the Prohibition-

ists and other reformers of the sort The Socialist idea is not to prohibit people from doing things that are bad for them—as, for instance, drinking excessively-but to give them a chance to know and do what is good for them, which is impossible for the majority under class rule. It is something of a joke, perhaps, that the elements our party who are so much exercised over industrialism, unity, and the party-owned press should get one of their very few endorsements with a it would be cruel to insist on the joke. The serious thing is that one man dominated this whole convention and decided every question, by reason of the clumsy and dangerous proxy system. A few years ago this system was perhaps a necessary evil; it was at least sometimes preferable to the mass convention, in which the members in the city where a convention was held Bered all those from other parts of the state. But it was always dangerous in practise, even if some times the less of two evils. Most states have long ago abandoned it and substituted the system by which each delegate has but one vote and each local, county, or other unit of representation has a number of delegates proportional to its membership. This requires organization, of course, and our party in several states besides Michigan. We need propaganda and political campaigning. But these, without party organization, are compara-tively useless and sometimes even dangerous; proper organization both increases the strength of our propaganda and political activity and rects them to the right goal. Michigan is just one more illustration of the fact, obvious to many of us, that better organization is the crying need of the day.

INQUIRER.-Liars need good pow ers of observation, as well as good memories. This is a sad lack in the White Terror". A liar writing "two long weeks" after the General Committee meeting of June 23 should not have failed to read The Worker of June 30 before venturing in print the statement that The Worker had suppressed the minutes of that meeting. The minutes were there (p. 6, col. 4), including Comrade Malkiel's motion "that the General Committee should recommend to the congressional and assembly conventions that they should be especially careful in the selection of candidates for congressional and legislative offices and urge that special efforts be directed toward making this feature of the campaign as successful as possible.' So much for the absentminded liar of the "People". Now a word to you. Why don't you read The Worker a little more carefully before criticizing it? You would have detected this lie for yourself. Then you would have written to the "People demanding a retraction, instead of asking us for an explanation. You might also have told the editor of that paper that his falsehood about our delegates at Amsterdam "voting to keep out the foreigners" threadbare by this time, and that it is time he invented a new one.

Current # # Literature

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

We most heartily commend the pamphlet entitled "The Haywood Moyer Outrage," written by Jos "The Haywood-Wanhope and published by the Wilshire Book Company. It ought to be widely circulated. The price is 5 cents a copy, or 100 copies for \$2.50.

John Spargo's book on "Socialism" just comes from the press of the Macmillans. A hasty reading assures us that it is a valuable addition to our literature. Further notice will follow. The price is \$1.25.

The "International Socialist Review" for July prints the following contents In", by May Wood Simons; "The Political Situation in Europe" by August Bebel; "The Election Denmark", by Gustav Bang; "The Relation of Individualism to Socialism", by Warren Atkinson; "Why the Workingman Does Not Go to Church", by Jos. E. Cohen; "Concentration of Capi tal", by L. B. Boudin; "Corporations and the Middle Class", by J.W. Brackett; "Socialists and the Chicago Char ter", by A. M. Simons.

The first issue of "The Socialist" from Caldwell, Idaho, bearing date of July 7, has reached us and is full of interesting matter concerning the sit-uation in that state. Plans are outlined for an extensive campaign of Idaho this fall to save the state from the 'burning disgrace of the Gooding-Borah Cabal" who are responsible for the indignities heaped upon Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. "The So-cialist" is illustrated by cartoons and gives promise of effective work in its new field.

We heartly commend to the attention of our readers, W. J. Ghent's ar-ticle in the "Independent" of July 5, entitled "Yous Retainers". Only lack of space deters us from reproducing it entire and it would be too bad to cut it. The magazine may be had for a dime at any news-stand, and every comrade will enjoy reading the article and will find it worth passing on to some of his friends.

DeLEON'S "MARXISM."

Sanial's Further Dissection of the

S. L. P. Logomachist. Having exposed the misquotation trick resorted to by DeLeon, and having moreover not only restored the text but presented it in the strong light of the context, thereby re-establishing the true meaning of Marx' utterances, I might rest here and let the student de cide for himself whether anything that the S. L. P.'s logomachist may say on economic subjects is deserving of at tention. But inasmuch as it may serve an educational purpose, a further ex ample of his "scientific" method of twisting Marx into good DeLeonistic shape will no doubt be deemed approprinte.

Not satisfied with his mutilation of text and corruption of sense in "Value, Price and Profit", DeLeon takes up "Capital" at the chapter entitled, "The Concept of Relative Surplus -Value" and undertakes to show, by the quota tion of one sentence, taken singly and misinterpreted to his heart's content, that the Marxian theory of value, in so far as labor power is concerned, does not hold water "in practise". Right here, with a view to greater

clearness in what is to follow, let us first observe that the small work, 'Value, Price and Profit', intended as a primary reader in economics, and the vastly larger one, "Capital", intended for scientific study, run along parallel lines in their order and treatment of subjects. As stated in the Introduc tion which I wrote in January, 1901 for the American edition of the former book. "It is universally considered as the best epitome we have of the first volume of 'Capital', and, as such, is invaluable to the beginner in eco nomics. It places him squarely on his feet at the threshold of his inquiry; that is in a position where his per ceptive faculties cannot be deceived by the very use of his eyesight; whereas, by the very nature of his capitalistic sprroundings, he now stands on his

head and sees all things inverted." As in "Value, Price and Profit" be fore coming to the chapter in which figures the paragraph misquoted by De Leon, so in "Capital" before coming to the chapter in which appears the misinterpreted sentence above referred to any duly quoted here futher on, Marx has presented all the important facts and considerations upon which his fundamental propositions are resting. Subsequent propositions, ever so important in themselves, are purely derivative and cannot, therefore, invalidate those from which they derive In a word, his fundamental theory is already complete when he reaches the chapter on "Relative Surplus Value", and it is in the light of it that all phenomena, economic, historic and social, are subsequently to be viewed, analyzed and classified.

Such a derivative proposition, then,
The Concept of Relative Surplus Value", which, as its title sufficiently indicates, implies the relative shares of the capitalist class and the laboring class in the product of labor. In dis cussing it Marx necessarily takes for granted—"assumes"—all the fundanental truths which he has previously established, and in particular the mos important one of the complete capital istic assimiliation of labor power to all other commodities, its consequent sub ovement of prices, and the purchase of it at prices which, altho oscillating represent its existing value for the period of time during which that value remains unchanged. Therefore, while observing that "in

actual practise" the capitalist improves every opportunity of paying for labor power (as he does for any other com modity) a less price than its existing value, he leaves aside the movement o prices resulting from this capitalistic method" in his inquiry as to the con ditions under which an increase of sur plus value is possible. A consideration of this "method" does not belong "in this place"; it pertains to the incessant conflict between the capitalist and the laborer. If in the course of that conflict the capitalist should succeed in not only reducing wages temporarily, but in making the reduction perman ent (which is by no means the almost invariable rule that DeLeon, for hi own purpose, declares it to be) then it would no longer be a mere reduction of "price", but a fall in the "value" of labor power, that would have taken place. Marx' exact words are as follows, the part between brackets having been carefully omitted by DeLeon, in accordance with his own "actual

"Despite the important part which this method plays in actual practise, we are excluded from considering it in this place, by our assumption, that all commodities, including latter power, are bought and sold at their full value. [Granted this, it follows that the labor time necessary for the produc-tion of labor power, or for the reproduction of its value, cannot be lessen ed by a fall in the laborer's wages be low the value of his labor power, but only by a fall in this value itself."] But DeLeon does not "grant this". He declares it to be not only a mere assumption—that is, the taking for granted of an unproved statement which may or may not be true and upon the correctness of which depends the truth of his proposition—but a proved untruth; yet, in the same breath he, unequaled logician, declares that this absolutely untrue assumptions of the proposition of the propositio tion "is needed to establish the principle of surplus value in its "the purity!

And there is, after all, some logic in that-a logic of a thoroly DeLeonistic kind. If it may be shown that Marx lished the feat of making an untruth the fundament of a truth, why

should not DeLeon succeed in making a truth the fundament of many un-

-Having thus entered upon a course

of systematic misrepresentation of the most eminent and respected So-

cialist that he could misuse, DeLeon

proceeds with the hatching-or rehatching-of false and conflicting theories in the "mare's" nest of his own making. He resuscitates the so-called "Iron Law of Wages", which is now repudiated by all scientific Socialists and the conception of which was not Marxian but Lassallian. He tells us that, by the fateful action of this iminary "law" (and, of course, always "according to Marx"), the resistance of wage workers to capitalists is vain; that, whatever fighting they may have done in the past and may still do in the future, they have sunk and will continue to sink into deeper misery and degradation because of "the ever lowering of the wages below the exchange value of labor power". Yet, in the same breath he assures us that 'in this very fact lies the indestructibility of unionism;" whereupon he winds up with a kick to what he "pure and simple political Socialism" a thing, by the way, that does not exist and never existed, but the nearest approach to which was DeLeonism itself before its attempt to fasten and graft upon the I. W. W.

But his audacity reaches a climax

in his reference to the celebrated passage of "Capital" (page 789) ending with the words, "The expropriators are expropriated". In this passage, and in the short chapter that contains it (Chapter XXXII—Historical Tendency of Capitalist Accumulation), Marx speaks nowhere of the price or value of labor power. He sums up the great causes and great effects, chief among which is the centralization of capital, from which can be deduced the inevitable transformation of individual into collective property. Next to the small owners of tools, of land, or of any other means of economic independence, capitalists are expropriated by capitalists. "One capitalist," he observes, "always kills many". All these expropriated people are cast into the proletarian class, thus increasing the numbers "the mass", of people in misery and slavery; "but with this too grows the revolt of the working class, a class always increasing in numbers, and disciplined, united, organized by the very mechanism of the process of capitalist production itself." By all means read this chapter in full and compare it with DeLeon's contemptible version of it, wherein Marx is made to "deduce the revolt of the working class from the misery caused by the ever lowering of the wages below the exchange value To be brief, it almost goes without

saying that there cannot be a more explicit and emphatic repudiation of all the historic part of Marx' magistral work. In that part he gives a true and consequently terrible picture of the painful, slow, but withal steady march of the wage working class on the thorny, steep, uphill path to its final emancipation. The path is strewn with the dead and dying victims of the capitalist monster. But despite all checks, reverses, and disasters, the proletarian column advances. At every step the conflict expands in area and increases in intensity. More victims fall, starved, tortured, murdered. Yet, leaving its dead behind, the column advances, reinforced by new accessions driven into it by capitalism itself. It advances, more experienced, more disciplined, more intelligent and with a clearer view of the goal marked out by the hand of social evolution.

Aye, there is one growth that capitalism may at times be able to retard but can never arrest; and that is the growth of knowledge among proletarians. And when it shall have reached the point required for the full development of class-consciousness and class solidarity it will be an irresistible power; a power that will mock armies and all the forces at the command of the capitalist devil. But it grow on a downward path to misery, with its consequent physical, mental, and moral degradation. It is precisely because the path traveled by the successive generations of proletaria runs upward to better conditions thattheir self-education becomes possible and actually takes place.

No, no; scientific Socialism is not De eonistic demagogism. It can face the facts of history in their cold or burning truth, as the case may be, and is in no need of lying about them.

LABOR FORGSTYEN, AS USUAL.

The Worker makes the timely observation that in all this meaf trust agitation the main object sought to be bro "The Jungle" has been conveniently over-looked by President Roosevelt, the daily "The Jungle" has been conveniently newspapers and other critics of the hog-barons. The horrible conditions barons. The horrible conditions under which men, women and children are com-pelled to toil, as pictured by Sinclair, are entirely ignored or treated but lightly, proving once more that the trust-busters little sympathy for the workers, and that the row has become a family fight among rival capitalists. "The Jungle" was written for another purpose than that of merely promoting improved methods in meat packing. The meat packers' methods are used as an illustration of the evils of our present capitalistic and competitive system of doing business, and to show the need that the present system be replaced by another. The first chapters, where Packingtown methods are described, do not in reality call so much where the new industrial system is set forth. These inst chapters are the portion of the book that should and do attract the attention of the working people, but to which Roosevelt and the editorial writers are indifferent. The latter have no desire to abolish the system so long as the packers show an inclination to turn on the hose a bit and do a little whitewashing.—Cleve-

FRA ELBERTUS' LITTLE JOURNEY TO "THE JUNGLE".

By Joseph E. Cohen.

Elbert Hubbard has been making a trip into "The Jungle" via the New York "Herald". The result of his exploration is the

discovery of a brand of immaculate whitewash, one application of which is calculated to make the Beef Trust look like some of its pure leaf lard. And the way Fra rants at Upton

Sinciair is a caution.

Believe the Fra, and the "Jungie" is a libel on the Beef Trust and lots of other people, too numerous to mention.

It is up to the Fra to explain why his client, the Beef Trust, does not enter a court of justice to sue for defamation of character. Wherefore no retribution, O, Daniel, come to judg-

However, since President Roosevelt has gone out of his way to advertise "The Jungle", the services of Elbert Hubbard are unnecessary, redundant and superfluous.

And since the Beef Trust dare not fight Sinclair of its own accord, it is likewise unnecessary, redundant, and superfluous on the Fra's part to carry message to Garcia to the effect that he is willing to accept a retainer.

The Beef Trust recognizes that Fra's calling Sinciair a libeler does not make

Our courts of justice are not as yet composed of title holders in the American Academy of Immortals, who have forked over a ten spot to the Fra for ninety and nine years' member-Brought to the scratch, the Beef

Trust would have to produce evidence to show that it has a character suscentible of defamation. "The Jungle not take from it that which it hasn't got.

While all Sinclair need submit as evidence is the Chicago packing yards. Look you to it as Exhibit A (of which "The Jungle" is an index).

/ And when Fra gets thru throwing fits at what he saw in "The Jungle" he might tell us about the jungle at East Aurora.

For the shops at East Aurora are no less an integral part of the jungle of capitalism than is the packing indus-

How about it. Fra? Are the Roycrofters a community of

workers who fashion books and things for the love they find in their work? Or are they wage-slaves tolling for the miserly pittance of from a dollar and a half to eight dollars a week?

In East Aurora, best beloved Fra, are you known as a benevolent patriot who, purely out of the tenderness of his heart, gives work and pays wages to ten score people? Or are you called a "cheap John" and are the shops known as a "hell of a place to work

ing in from elsewhere compliment you on your fair treatment and abide with you, or do they hit the pike after the first or second time the apparition per-

Tell us about YOUR tungle, Fra The jungle of the golden bars, Around your jungle are such lucubrations as

these, dear Fra: "Ich Dien.

"The love you liberate in your work

you keep."
"The only right I want is the right to be useful."

"Visitors at the shop are always we come, but the presence of the local agrarian—with time to incinerate who comes here solely to visit the vorkers, is not desired. Tell the lobscouse loafer we have work to do."

Does it make any difference if these mottoes are done roycroftie and are hand illumined?

Why the complete silence on the part of your employees? Why the time

the day if the roycrofters toil not neither do they spin but for the love their tasks irradiate?

SOCIATIST CLIPPING FILE.

To the Editor of The Worker:-Any student of social or economic problems and especially any Socialist who desires to Ecep well-informed, even though he may not asto be a writer or a speaker, will find an alphabetically-arranged collection of ppings on the various phases of Socialism very great utility. I do not claim it is indispensable, but once having started it you will be surprised to see how frequently you have occasion to refer to your file and and how helpful it is at times when inability to get hold of a particular bit of information or certain facts, would cause much annoyance and disappointment.

In the stress of party work, our party dquarters in nation, state, city, or town frequently neglects to make provision to preserve useful data, which makes it all the more necessary for individual com-rades to be awake to the desirability of carrying on this work. The national office patronizes a clipping bureau, but how ex-tensive a file it has for reference. I know not. It seems too, as if this ought to come within the scope of the work of the Rand School of Social Science.

It has been three years since I began ollecting Socialist clippings and now I have three Gunn transfer (letter) cases full of alphabetically arranged topics on every ramification of the Socialist philosophy. As they are filed away, the subject is written on the page of the compariment where they belong. Under A, for instance, there are cuttings (mostly from The Worker) on are cuttings (mostly from The Worker) on the following subjects: Arbitration, ArbiSpeak up. Fra. Tell us about YOUR jungle. Is it because you live in a fragile domicile that you dare not heave rocks at the Beef Trust?

But Fra's diatribe at Sinciair would not be properly polished off if he did not send a broadside into the Marxian Socialists.

Still Fra is a Socialist. No one would, of his own responsibility, ever suspect it. No one would, of his own responsibility, dare insinuate such a thing. No one would, of his own responsibility, in his wildest speculations, conjecture such a startler. But Fra IS just the same. You know it by these presents—he tells you so him-self. So there!

But he turns about quickly to qual ify it. Fra is a FABIAN Socialist.

"Who's Who" failing to record any other Fabians in America, it would appear that Fra has the monopoly.

You know in dear of England about every intellectual you accost turns out be a Fabian Socialist. Fra's overwhelming modesty alone prevents his claiming that all the American intellectuals there are can be found in the American Fabian Society of East Aurora.

In England and elsewhere, Fabian Socialists have the same goal as Marxian Socialists. They view capitalism from different standpoints and conceive its destruction by different forces. That's the dif. Just what the Fra sees in capitalism worthy of destruction with the Phillistine selling at a dollar per annum, is not averred.

Were Hubbard any kind of a Social ist, he wouldn't object to its being destroyed and he would welcome "The Jungle" as a stroke in the right direction.

But confusing Socialism with gov ernment ownership, declaring that Sinclair pleads for government owner-ship, when Sinclair does nothing of the kind, calling Morris a Fabian Socialist, when the poet was a Marxian and forfeited the British laureateship rather than stifle the inspiration that gave birth to his joint works with Hyndmost matter-of-fact tone that Lincoln would have bought and paid for the slaves but for "Uncle Tom's Cabin", Fra Elbertus ought to be pardoned for his lack of understanding of a work like "The Jungle". A combination of hodge-podge historian and comatose critic, whose only distinguishing fea ture is an overweening propensity for setting pyramids on their apexes, cannot correctly estimate contemporane ous events-for that requires unerring accuracy and a sense of the right pro-portion of things. And the only thing that Elbert Hubbard will ever be able to see is Fra Elbertus, alias Ali Baba.

For that reason Fra cannot perceive That factor is the people.

The reception to be accorded "The Jungle" rests with them.

The solution of the packing yards problem and all other problems rests with them. Even the longevity of the American Academy of Immortals rests with them, for the people make the paper and ink, stick the type and run

The people is the factor to deal with

in this, the twentieth century. The people that will do its own thinking, reading, investigating, and

building. The people that will estimate the worth of the Hubbards and the Sinclairs, determining which to treat with

ward with its enconiums. The people who will judge the jungles of Chicago and East Aurora.

ignominious oblivion and which to re-

The people who will weigh the world in the balance and make or unmake it at their will.

This is the real lesson of Sinclair's "Jungle", best beloved Fra. He who runs may read.

Socialism; Adulterated Medicines; Aboli-tion and Socialism; Anti-Boycott Association; Abstinence and Labor; Aged Workers, Anarchy as expressed in headlines of daily papers, etc.

If you or your friends debate on some phase of the labor question, a glance at the index will probably reveal some timely matter. If the New York "Times" tells matter. If the New York "Times" tells you that the French are to a remarkable, extent owners of property, turn back to The Worker article of a few weeks since on The Distribution of Wealth in France and the other side of the shield is before you. The labor records of the leading old-party politicians ought to be easy of access, likewise a special set of articles on the Colorade and idaho outrages and the packing house exposures. The best of the series of trade-yulon articles appearing in The Worker are illuminating and should be preserved. We read these articles as be preserved. We read these articles as we do that other most welcome detailed explanation of the Philadelphia system of

organization and think we have the gist of them and then-forget it. The value of the scissors is just here, pensive and the time expended is trifling compared with the results attained. Have your ammunition available at a moment's notice. Try it, comrades. Letter files are inex-

EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE. Mystic, Conn., July 1.

I. W. W. MEMBERS GIVE THE LIE TO DeLEON'S "PEOPLE".

are cuttings (mostly from The Worker) on the following subjects: Arbitration, Arbitration, Arbitration; (ciergy); Adulteration; Anarchy, Anti-Boycott Law; Annual Report, National Secretary; Addresses, Lectures; Approaching Socialism: Anarchy and Capitalism: American Besuty Roses and Rockefeller; Agitators; Aphorisms, (Deba); A. B. C. of Agitators; Agitator the Editor of The Worker:-The

ters of the party, at 585 Eighth avenue, for a lecture to be delivered by Comrade Flynn, Wednesday, June 27. The house committee overlooked at that time that the hall was let for that very evening to the Theater of Labor, and informed us of their matake as soon as it was discovered, adding that they would be glad to let us have the place for any other evening.

Our regular union meeting took place on Monday, June 25, and decided to hold the same lecture at the same place on Wednesday, July 11.

day, July 11.

To show how ridiculous are the remarks about Gompers, the A. F. of L., and the "Volksseltung" in connection with the West Bide S. P. it may suffice to recollect the fact that Sam French; the well known S. L. P. speaker, could lecture on the I. W. W. in the same West Side headquarters only, five months ago,-Fraternally

JOHN RYSTER. LUDWIG LORE.

Members No. 18, I. W. W., and of the So claffet Party. New York, July 4.

WHAT'S THE I. W. W.

PREAMBLE FOR?

To the Editor of The Workers-Person who have been killed by patent medicing caunot, as a general rule, be relied upon to appear at an inquest and give unblased evidence as to the cause of their demise Nevertheless, by looking thru the only orthodox Party Owned Press, under its past and present management the most perfect vehicle yet devised for the suppression of truth and the expression of false hood, one can find that there have been cases where strikes by tollers organised in the Industrial Workers of the World have falled of their object.

"an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to ONE an injury to ALL" [Part of The Preamble, I. W. W.] And yet organizations which were constituent parts of the Industrial Workers of the World have lost strikes. And so far as I can find, by a diligent persusal of the Party Owned Pres industry" been known to "cease work". So "cease work". So far, notwithstanding the fact that their brother Industrial Workers have been on strike in several instances, and have struck and lost in some instances not yet have "ALL its members in any on industry, or in ALL industries" bee known to "cease work", nor have they, so far as I have been able to learn, been called upon to "cease work".

Why is this thus? Can it be cont that these strikes were small? and that therefore the whole army should not be brought into an engagement over a minor matter? Surely it cannot be that such a defense will answer, for The Pramble ears that "an injury to ONE is an injury to ALL"

thought unkind to hafer that there was the persons who compose that body. I realize that it is considered entire proper in some quarters for Comrade Deb

proper in some quarters for Comrade Deba, Comrade Simona, and others not merely to criticize but to unqualifiedly denounce the American Federation of Labor, and to apply the harshest terms to those connected with it; yet there are those who count it a sin if a word is said in criticism of the

But while I may not criticise, I would like to make inquiry about one or two mat ters in relation to I. W. W. action—or in

Why, when any of their I. W. W. con rades are on strike in one shop of a given industry, are not. "all its members" in that industry called upon to "cease work"? Then, if the strike is not won, why are not "all its members" "in all industries" called upon to "cease work"?

In other words, why do not the I. W. W. general officers act and call upon the I. W. W. membership to act according to The Preamble?
Industrial Workers of the World being on

strike in various places, why, for instance, do not Comrades Eugens and Theodora Debs also go on strike, "thus making an injury to one an injury to all"! Both are members of the L.W.W., the I had supposed members of the Lwww. The table and support that Theodore was an employee of Engene-but surely the class conscious I. W. W., which proposes that the workers "take and hold" that which they produce by their labor does not permit employers to become Theodore and Pugene, being members of the I.W. W., must feel keenly the humilia-tion of remaining at work in direct viola-tion of the letter and spirit of The Preamble, while their brothers are striking and losing. But how shall they live up to The Preamble? Whom and what shall they strike against? Well, Theodore might strike against Eugene. He might quit as secretary and manager of Comrade Debs' Socialist and I. W. W. lectures. But what could Engene strike against? Well, the only thing I can think of would be for him to strike against his employers, and cease giv-ing Socialist and I. W. W. lectures.

Then, Comrade Simons. What will be do when ALL the members in ALL indus-tries cease work? Well, Simons will leave several immense vacuums lying around when he "ceases work". First, he could strike as editor of the "International Socialist Review", then he could strike as a college professor, and as an author, and as an orator. Guess the world will sit up and take notice when Simons goes on strike, And Untermann-why doesn't he "cea

work", as per specifications in The Pream-ble, and help win the battles of his com-rades, "thus making an injury to one an injury to all"? He might quit making injury to all." He might quit making translations in at least twelve languages, and then he could quit again writing in kind things about Boudin. So that would make thirteen Untermauns on strike simultaneously.

Then there's DeLeon. He could strike as editor of the Letter Itox-that might stop the United States mail, and it certainly would stop a good share of the weekly output of blackguardism. He might quit throwing better men than himself out of the S. L. P., and he might quit lying—if he had begun at least twenty years ago.

he had begun at least twenty years ago.

Blessed Father Hagerty' Watch bim
strike! He could quit the church again,
and the church would stop. He could quit
the medical profession—perhaps people
would stop dying. He might even quit making anarchist speeches on the Socialist platform. Who knows but that he might quit
talking about "dropping pieces of paper in
a box", and begin to think as to whether
a man who won't yote right would be like

ly to shoot right, or whether men would likely to "take and hold" that which they do not know enough to demand or vote for--but I fear the Blessed Father quit

thinking over a year ago.

superintendent of the Pennsylvania Rail road ferries that would stop the ferries. and out practising law; if ever he has begun. But anyway, he might quit some thing, if it was only making a fool of him

And Rellly-James M. Reilly. He might

Also, there's Comrade Slayton. He might go on strike as a carpenter; then he could go on strike as a business agent of a trade architect; quit as an organizer of life in surance societies; and I guess we'd notice a few vacancies in the industrial system of America when Slayton went on strike. He might even quit getting defeated when he ran for office in a trade (not a class) union-but, then, perhaps he would not yet have heard of the I W W if that were

And Comrade Trautmann-what could mann might stop dobg would jar the in-dustrial system of the world if ever he went on strike. Say, if Trautmann "went out" the strike would be won—the rest might stay in. First, he would quit as a brewer-and the breweries would stop. brewer-and the breweries would stop. Then he could guit as an editor-and thepress would stop. Then he could guit tear-ing up his card of membership in the So-Party-and the paper factories would stop. Pipally he could go on strike tem would cease to be, or not to be.

Then in good old Cincinnati, Comrade Vaupel, if unable to break into a pure and simple craft conscious union, could join a class conscious I. W. W. union, go on strike, and—what? Why, quit as superintendent of a hig shirt factory. Then he could explain the cussedness of the craft unions that would not admit him to membership, and expatiate on the beauties of a class union dominated by a capitalist's trusty slave driver.

The ranks of those who "cease work" in Cincinnati would be further reinforced by Dr. Swing, who could quit filling teeth, and so the capitalists there could not eat until the demands of the doctor's brothers in the I. W. W. class union were granted. Comrade Dial could also go on strike--strike what? Well, he, like Reilly of New Jersey, might quit writing shorthand as Separtment stores. It is simply fourful to contemplate the dent that would be put rivate semetaries of some of our exploiters were to so en strike. There are others. You all know them. They can tell you just exactly how a labor

anion should be sun. Look hew much the strike, if they would do as The Prenmble they strike, but, baving struck, they could wrage each other and instruct the whole labor movement by shouting "A.F. of Holi". "American Fakiration of Labest" and "Physic Federation." Possibly if the strike should be lang-drawn out, they might some of them hit on some new shib-boleth with which to show their ideas of organized lebor which has done and dared on ten thousand fields, with or without

their permission, acciaim, or support.

Sol But let those who can't help it continue to shout "Unity!" on the political state same time that they do their best to spilt the labor movement in twain on the economic field.

REN HANKOUT BEN HANFORD.

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CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-ION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse 243 247 F. S4th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. Sath street.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets every second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the clubiouse, 206 E. SGth atreet, New York City.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-10N meets every second and fourth Mon-day in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

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DENTIST, 243 East 85th St. . . . New York Phone, mos. 78th St.

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PARTY NEWS.

From reports at hand the Congres sional Districts are getting into line for an active campaign, and there is every indication that there will be Socialist candidates for the first time in number of new districts. Each local in the United States has been written upon the importance of placing a Con-cressional candidate in the field. They have been notified of the boundaries and number of counties or wards comprising their Congressional Districts. cal has also been informed of the number of locals of the party together with the names and addresses of the secretaries within their Con-gressional Districts. Comparative tables of the Congressional Districts have been arranged, showing the districts in which Socialist candidates were nominated in 1904, and the vote cast, and the districts which did not have a Socialist candidate in 1904 or M. Delliant, Box 45, New Haven.

has been elected State Secretary of

Nicholas Klein, Room 70, Perin Bldg. Fifth and Race streets, Cincinnati, is acting temporary secretary of

D. Burgess, 16 Pythian Bldg., Seattie, is acting temporary secretary of Washington.

E. L. Rodgers, Washington and Louis streets, Dayton, O., has been elected the third member of the National Committee for that state.

9, as published in Weekly Bulletin of June 23, proposed by Comrades Hill-quit, New York, Simons, Illinois, and Menton of Michigan Menton of Michigan, are now being woted upon by the National Commit-tee. Vote will close July 24.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Organizers and Lecturers for the coming week are: John Collins: July 15-20, Montars, under Brection of State Committee; July 21, Mi-

John Colinia: July 21, Minot, N. D.;
direction of State Committee; July 21, Minot, N. D.;
July 18, 17, Towner; July 18, 19, Rugby;
July 20, 21, Landa.

Bol Fieldman: Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee.

J. L. Pitts: July 15, Nashville, Tenn.;
July 18, Edgeneid: July 17, Greenbrier;
July 18, Springfield; July 19, Sadiersville;
July 29, Hendersonville; July 21, Gallatin,
Windeld R. Gaylord: Wisconsin, under
direction of State Committee.

Geo. H. Goebel: July 15, Benton Harbor,
Mich.; July 16, Kalamazoo; July 17, HolJung 18, Wisconsin, under direction
of State Committee.

[Nanalah]: July 15, 18,

Mich.; July 16, Kniamazoo; July 17, Holiand; July 19-21. Wisconsin, under direction of State Committee.

Alex. Halonen (Pinnish): July 15, 16, 18, Rantwood. Wis.; July 19, Marquetta, Mich.; July 21, Negaunce.

Gerfrude Breslau Hunt: July 15, 16, 17, Fowler, Ind.

Lena Morrow Lewis: July 15, Pocatello, Idahe; July 16-21. Montana, under direction of State Committee.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: July 15, Girard, Kans.; July 16-22, Parsons.

Guy E. Miller: July 15-18, Camden, N. 3-211, 19-21. Elizabeth.

John W. Slayton: July 19, New Phil.

phia. O.; July 20, Zanesville.

William A. Toole: July 17-21, First Congressional District of Maryland.

M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under direction of State Committee.

Mother Jones: Arksnsa, under direction of State Committee.

State Committee. other Jones: Arkansas, under direction tate Committee.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for June shows: On hand June 1, \$17.45; receipts for month, \$2,367.06; expenditures, \$2,327.10; balance on hand July 1, \$57.41. National dnes were received as follows:

Were received as follows:

Alabama 55: Arizona, \$15: Arkansas, \$10: California, \$50: Colorado, \$30: Idaho, \$30: Indiana, \$30: Illinois, \$120: Iowa, \$25: Kansas, \$20: Lonisiana, \$4: Maine, \$10: Massachusetta, \$60: Missouri, \$40: Nebraska, \$10: New Jerser, \$100: New York, \$100: Chio, \$85, 25: Okiahoma, \$60: Oregon, \$31: Pennsylvania, \$150: South Dahoth, \$18: Tennessee, \$5.55: Texas, \$28.10: Utah, \$10: Vermont, \$2.50: Washington, \$45: \$5. West Virginia, \$10: Wissousin, \$30: Wyoming, \$10: from locals in unorganized states: Georgia, \$10: 10: Marviand, \$4.40: Nevada, \$22: New Mexico, \$2.30: North Carolina, \$5: From members at large, \$1.20: total, \$1.282.35.

The total peculiar and evacualization.

The total receipts and expenditure include \$404.82 for the W. F. of M. defense fund and \$165.10 for the Agitation Fund. The chief items of expense are: Speakers, \$527.92; office wages, \$404; postage, telegrams, express, freight, exchange, general expense, \$222.26.

W. F. OF M. DEFENSE.

National Secretary Barnes acknowledges the following contributions to the Western Federation of Miners Defense Fund from June 16 to 29, in-

J. Pingitzer, Circle City, Alaska, \$5; Local Lyman, Wash., \$5; Bohemian Br., Local Allegheny, Pn., 87; Local Essex County, N. J., \$30; previously reported, \$3507.56; total \$357.56.

SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF

The National Secretary, acknowledges contributions to the San Fran-cisco Relief Fund from June 16 to 29,

Local Passilup, Wash, \$2; Local Prectorsville, Vr., \$2; previously reported, \$400.85, total \$404.85.

AGITATION FUND.

National Secretary Barnes acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Agitation Fund from June 1 to 20 inclusive:

Chas M. Cohen, Washington, D. C. Si; Branch No. T. Newerk, N. J., 85; Arthur L. Blessing, Brownswille, Md. 82,56; Mother Jones, rathered for agriculous, 8128; J. Pin-gitzer, Clerke City, Aleska, 88-80; Uhn. G. Roberts, Denver Col. 815; J. W. Lebensso, Mangheid, S. D., 25c; O. H. Thompson, 25c; G. W. Berrherry, Sloam Soriffes, Ark., 25c; D. F. Wilkins, Greenfeld, Mo., St. W. B. Roselins, Etowah, Globa, 81; J. Robbins, Perth Ambor, N. L. De, rusen, Kims, O'Fallon, Il, 25c; Local Elikhart, Ind., 10c; Local Sawtelle, Cal., 81,99.

LABOR DAY SPEAKERS.

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

Wm. Adams, Wilmerding, Pa.; F. E. Ashburn, Olathe, Colo.; Robert Bandlow, 195 Champlain street, Cleveland, O. W. C. Benton, 163 Randolph street, Chengo, Ili, Geo. E. Birelow, 980 Jackson boulevard, Cilcago, Ili, John W. Brown, 63 E. Fourth street, New York City, care John C. Chase, 184, John C. Chase, 185, F. Carey, East-Surry, Mc.; F. Cafford, care Cleveland "Ctitizen", Cleveland, 6; Chas. H. Coldwell, Brockton, Mass. E. H. Davis, 1906, Arch. street, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. H. Flatten, 500 So. College avenue, Fort

Coiling, Colo.; F. K. Clifford, 117 Johnson street, Winona, Mina, tuntil Sept. 6; N. P. Geliger, 1048 E. Seventy-eighth street, Cleveland, O.; Geo. H. Gocbel, 344 Sixth street, Milwanskee, Wis.; Max Hayes, 183 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.; Ida C. Hallett, care "Montana Newa", Helena, Mont.; G. A. Hocha, 22 N. Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Jacols, care National Office: Henry R. Kearns, 232 Beach street, Arlington, N. J. Cameron King, 202 Fulton street, San Francisco, Calt. Preems Knowles, Deadwood, S. D.; Austin Lewis, Ets Telegraph avenue, Oakland, Cal.; Geo. E. Littiefield, Westwood, Mass.; F. W. Long, 1925 Aron street, Flindeelphia, Pa.; Harry M. McKee, Lincoln and Hendricks street, San Diego, Cal.; Word R. Mills, Box 694, Bailins, Texas: Ed. Moore, 1355 Aron Street, Fhilindelphia, Pa.; T. J. Morgan, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; Jaha M. Hay, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; S. M. Reynolds, 3094; Ohlo street, Terre Haute, Ind.; N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino, Cal.; A. M. Simons, 204 E. Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Suyder, 1125 W. Grand avenue, Oklahong, City, Okh.; Seymour Steetman, 94 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.; F. G. Stickland, 513 N. Liberty street, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. M. Shirton, Plain City, O.; Fred L. Schwartz, 800 Concord street, Allegheny, Pa.; Chas, G. Towner, 203 E. Seventh street, Newport, Ky.; Chas, Ulert, 4121 Roulevard, W. Hoboken, N. J.; Jos Wanhloop, "Wilshire's, Magazine", New York, N. Y.; Franklin H. Wentworth, Indian Head Road, South Hangen, Mass.; Dan A. White, 13 Crowell street, Reventon, Mass.; John M. Work, 1313 Harrison street, Des Moines, Ia.

Massachusetts.

Rev. J. C. Laboue of the Congrega tional Church of Saugus recently deivered a sermon on "The Jungle", and advised every man to read the book. His remarks were severely denunciatory of the rich oppressors of the poor and he declared that this country needs a revolution. He asked the pregnant question: "What attitude is the Christian Church going to take toward these men of vast wealth who have so little regard for the rights of men?"

The Finnish comrades have organzed a branch at Lanesville.

The Salem Club has passed resolutions in favor of accepting the members of the S. L. P. branch as members, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

The Boston comrades will hence forth hold a monthly meeting of all the clubs on the last Tuesday of each month. The next meeting will be held on July 31. This is intended to pro-mote interest in propaganda by having all the comrades meet for exchange of ideas.

The State Secretary is sending spe cial personal letters to each former member of defunct clubs, asking them to assist in reorganizing locals in their

Ward 7 and 9 Club met Wednesday f last week at 700 Washington street. Five new members were admitted. Henry Steinman, Patrick Mahoney, G. R. Whiting, and George Roewer, Jr., were elected elected as delegates to the C. C. The agitation committee was instructed to get busy with the open-air meetings, as the club has grown to such preportions that they lesire to make themselves heard and felt. Considerable discussion took place on the desirability of obtaining hea huarters, and invitations were ex-ter od to sympathizers and readers of

party press in these wards to ie in and add their mite to the good

At its last weekly meeting the Dor chester Socialist Club elected the following officers: J. E. Bellows, Organizer; Louis Marcus, Secretary; G. G. Hall, Treasurer; Auditors, Comrades Smith, Ohlsen, and Fuller; House Committee, Comrades Hall, Allen, and Bellows; Delegates to City Central Committee, Comrades Marcus, Levenberg, Sullivan, Fuller, Ohlsen, Hall, and Stapleton. The address of the officers of the club is Gibson Hall, corper Gibson and Adams streets. Com rades in New England are urged to send in as many "Globe" coupons in the auto contest for Comrade Hall as possible before July 18. The outlook at present for gains in this district are very bright, and the members are energetic and willing to work. Bad weather has seriously hampered out door meetings, but there have been many inquiries as to when they will be started. The last one was well attended and more in different parts of the district will soon be held.

The General Committee has set Sun day, Aug. 12, as the date for the annual club conference. The notices, which will name the hall, will be sent out this week. The legal convention for the nomination of state officials will take place on Monday, Oct. 1.

The State Secretary desires to make it known that the Executive Committee has not expelled Comrades Ke:ly and McMahon, aldermen of Chicopee. At the last meeting of the Executive committee a report was given by the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Chicopee Club, which showed that it was desirable to bring new life into the Chicopee Club and an organiser was appointed for that purpose. 'The secretary further states that the charges brought were not fully substantiated by the evidence

The report of the State Secretary to the General Committee showed that the gain in membership, according to the stamps sold, over last year for the corresponding six months, was 423; and the number of clubs in good stand ing are 108.

The State Secretary has obtained of National Headquarters a set of books for the state, which include the loose ledger and the numbered voucher system. The chief advantage is the adoption of a uniform method of bookkeeping which conforms to those of other states and the National Headquarters.

The Essex County Central Committee met in Finnish Socialist Hall, Sunday afternoon, July 8. The delegates from the Peabody Finnish Socialist Club reported that their club would hold an outing to raise funds toward organizing an American Socialist club in Penbody. A Finnish Socialist club was recently formed in Lanesville on The Salem delegates re ported a conference recently held, composed of delegates from the Socialist which an agreement looking toward unity was adopted and referred to the

State Committee of each party. It was voted to put an active man in the field the middle of August, whose will be to get subscriptions for Socialist papers, sell Socialist pamphlets, and do organizing work. The next meeting will be held in Socialist Hall, 145 Essex street, Salem, Sunday, July 29, 2 p. m.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia will be held as follows: Sunday, July 15-North Plaza, City Hall, J. G. Pobsevage, Simon Knebel. Manday, July 16-Broad and South. D. Doilsheek, Chas. Sehl. Broad and Columbia. E. J. Higgins, Ella Rever Bloor.

Doilsheck, Chas. Sebl.

Broad and Columbia. E. J. Higgins, Ella
Reeve Bloor.

The dand Christian. Jewish speakers.

A. in Meeting: Fifteenth and Spring
Garden. Jos. Cohen.

Tuesday, July 17—Kensington and Cumberland. H. Russel, Ella Reeve Bloor.

Wednesday, July 18—Glard and Warnock. J. McKelvey, Simon Knebel.

Twenty-third and Columbia. D. Dollsheck. Ella Reeve Bloor.

Fifth and Queen. Jewish speakers.

Noon meeting: Fiftieth and Merion avenue. Ella Reeve Bloor.

Thursday, July 19—Germantown and
Chelten. E. J. Higgins, Jos. Cohen.

Friday, July 20—Front and Dauphin. Th.
Birtwistie. Charles Schl.

Kensington and Clearfield. D. Dollsheck.
Eug. Buckley.

Saturdey, July 21—Germantown and Lehigh. E. J. Higgins, Jos. Cohen.

Kansington and Lehigh. Wm. Pierson,
Martin McCue.

Germantown and Bristol. J. McKelvey,
Beaumont Sykos.

Forty-second and Lancaster. John Whitehead, Chas. Schl.

Main and Cotton. E. C. Leighton, Eug.
Ruckley.

Girard and Hanover. Frank Sutcliffe, Is. Girard and Hanover. Frank Sutcliffe, Is.

Leritsky.

Broad and Federal. John Jelinek, Sem
Sadler, Geo. Cohen.
Second and Snyder. D. Dollsheck, H. Russel.
Fifth and Gaskill. Jewish speakers.
The literature sales for the month of June amounted to \$95.30, the average price per piece being about 8 cents.

including papers, paper and cloth bound books, but the greater portion being 5 and 10 cent propaganda books. Most of the district conventions have been held. The candidates for Congress are as follows: First District, Edward J. Higgins, member of Intefnational Association of Machinists; Second District, E. J. Lewis, now on an agitation trip under the auspices of the State Committee: Third District. Chas. Sehl, member of the International Association of Machinists; Fourth District, John C. Bressler, nember of Cigarmakers' International Union; Fifth District, Robert E. Nich-olson, one of the most active members of the Polishers' Union when it was in existence; Sixth District, H. W. Potter, President District 3, of No. 1 of the Electrical Workers' Union of America. State Senatorial nominees First District, Wm. C. Price, member of International Association of Ma-chinists; Second District, Israel Levitsky, member of Cigarmakers' Interna-tional Union; Third District, J. J. Me-Kelvey, Financial Secretary, Local 218, I. W. W.; Fourth District, Joseph Kane, wood turner; Fifth District, Alphonse Olbrich, coal peddler; Sixth District, James McDermott, member of Cloth Weavers' Union; Seventh District, Herman L. Kumme, member of Painters' and Decorators' Union; Eighth District, Martin McCue, who was secretary of the Central Textile great textile strike here three years ago and at present secretary of the Union. Conventions have also been held so far in 16 of the 26 Representative Districts of the

city. Lack of space prevents naming them now. Locals are requested to push the tickets for the Fieldman meeting. Make this a hummer.

Referendum blanks with the state constitution are being sent to locals. Make returns to the State Secretary. The Campaign Committee will very likely issue 15,000 or 25,000 campaign hand-books. The matter is now under advisement.

Reports from all parts of the county indicate that the locals are preparing for a red hot campaign.

Push the Gessner medallion tickets. Local financial secretaries, don't forget the monthly reports

The Campaign Committee has engaged Thos. J. Lewis of New York and Clinton H. Pierce of Albany for one week each, the former for the last week of July and the latter for the first week of August. All the meetings scheduled for the week of July 1 to 7 inclusive were successfully held. The sales of literature were ex cellent, collections good, and the audiences large and attentive.

The picule held under the auspices of the Jewish branch was a grand suc cess in every way. A large crowd was in attendance and the financial returns were very gratifying. James H. Maurer, our candidate for Governor, was the principal speaker.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The schedule of meetings is as follows: Pittsburg, July 12, Turner Hall, Forbes street, Sol Fieldman Sharpsburg, July 14, Eighth and Main streets, Meng and Freidl; Allegheny, July 15, 526 Federal street, William Adams; Pittsburg, July 16, Twelfth and Carson streets, Connors and Marshall; McKeesport, July 16, Hass' Hall, 324 Fifth avenue, W. L. Wilson; Pittsburg, July 17, Fifth avenue and Pride streets. Adams and Wise; Allegheny, July 18, Beaver and Washington, Schwartz and Cooney; Pittsburg, July, 10. Homewood and Kelly streets Holmes and Wirght; Allegheny, July 20, Federal and Montgomery, Meng, and Schwartz: Allegheny, July 21, East and Ohio streets, Holmes and Wright; Pittsburg, July 21, Court House steps, Rees and Marshall; Duquesne, July 21, Grant avenue, Connors and Schwartz; Braddock, July 21, Sixth and Main streets, Wilson and Wise: Carnegie, July 21, Fourth and Jefferson, Meng and Adams; Allegheny, July 22, 526 Federal street, J. Wright. Speakers who cannot attend to any of these assignments should notify the County Organizer at

hold meetings at noon hours at factories and workshops on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week. Locals should supply literature, etc., and pay care fare

Fifteen thousand campaign handbpoks will be issued by Aug. 1.

From Jan. 1 to May 81, 175 new members were admitted.

County Organizer Schwartz held a meeting at noon Thursday, July 5, at the Union Steel Foundry and spoke to about 150 moulders. Ten copies of "Introduction to Socialism" were sold and 100 paper given away.

Boost the excursion to New Castle on Labor Day, Sept. 8. Trains will run from McKeesport, Braddock, Homestead, and Pittsburg. The round trip from these places will be 85 cents; from Monaca, 60 cents; and Beaver Falls, 50 cents. Large delegations from Westmoreland, Washington, and Beaver Counties are expected. inter-state protest meeting will be held at New Castle on that date and we want to help to make it a success. Tickets can be procured from County Organizer Schwartz or G. A. Stock dale, 809 Main street, Allegheny. The excursion twil be over the P. and L. E.

The one day wage lists are being sent out. All lists with money should be returned to the County Organizes by Aug. 1.

Owing to the rearrangement of the Senatorial and Legislative Districts nomination papers will be required for following districts: Senatorial, 38th, 40th, 42d, and 44th; Legislative, 2d, 3d, 4th. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. Also in the 31st Congressional, in which we did not poil sufficient votes to file a certificate. The nomination papers for these districts are being sent with full instructions. Make a house to house canvass if necessary to get the signatures. Return the papers not later than Sept. 1. Get to work a once. There is no time to lose. The following comrades having state and county nomination papers in their possession are requested to lose no time in getting them filled, as they ought to be ready now: Comrades Zellhon, Sunday, Miller, Weaver, McConnell, Forschbach, Holmes, Leach, Adams Haney, O. C. Person, Ebbert, Ritchey, Stockdale, Marshall, and Hubbert.

The next meeting of the County Committee will be held at 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Sunday, July 15, 8

A Cleveland comrade writes as follows of the work being done there:
"The Organizer has the names and addresses of all Socialist papers through the country as well as of the commides and sympathizers in the city. He has appointed a captain for each ward. lach ward captain receives from the Oraganizer a duplicate list of names and addresses for his particular ward These ward captains in turn enrol their precinct captains and again subdistribute these names and addresses This makes a labor-saving political machine. The precinct captains are making house-to-house calls, getting subscriptions for party papers, selling books, taking membership applica-tions, and so forth. We have had with us Comrade Coldwell of Brockton, Mass., who speaks twice a day, on the Public Square at noon and again on ome street corner or before some trade union in the evening. Coldwell is known to stay with them "till the cows come home". It is a common occurrence to begin a meeting on the Public Square at noon and continue until 6 or 7 o'clock and after taking a rest of an hour begin again on the street corners and remain until near midnight. Among the more active comrades participating in these meetings are Frank Gruno, William Bessemer, Tom Clifford, Walter Glover, Karl Cheyney, Organizer Youtz, Max Goodman, and John Yockey. We distribute at each meeting several hundred papers and sell a large number of books. Our membership borders on 1,000. We have 20 branches in different parts of the city, compr garlan, Hungarlan Singing Society, Bo-hemian, Bohemian Glee Club, Bohemian Ladies' organization, Germans German Singing Society, German Ladies' branch; Jewish branch, Italian branch, Swedish branch, Polish organtration, etc. We are developing speakers among the women of the organization as well as the young men. Miss Marie Geiger and Mrs. Barbara Bandlow are speaking in halls. We are go ing to keep this good work up until the Co-operative Commonwealth has been

Nicholas Klein, 70 Perin Building Cincinnati, has been elected temporary State Secretary. All communications and moneys should be sent to him.

Wisconsin.

Organizer Gaylord will speak in Canton, July 5; Amery, July 6; Nulltown, July 7; Balsam Lake, July 8; Luck, July 9; Centuria, July 10, and Osceola, July 11.

National Organizer Goebel has the following dates assigned, subject to change: Sheboygan Falls, July 12; Plymouth, July 13; Manitowoc, July 14. 15; Kewaunee, July 16; Spring July 18; Mountain, July 19; Lakewood July 20; Wabeno, July 21; Green Bay, July 23, 24. J. E. Harris of Sturgeon Bay has

been nominated for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District. Brown County has put up a Social-ist county ticket and nominated an

A new local has been organized at Park Falls.

Here and There

The Socialists of Chicago had a very successful picnic to Miwaukee by boat, July 1. Over 1,200 attended, and

\$400 was cleared for the party.
"Svenska Socialisten" is the only once. In addition to the above meetings County Organizer Schwartz will Swedish paper representing the Social-

ist Party, and it is recommended to our comrades who may be trying to interest Swedish workers in Socialism.

Address, Box 2082, Rockford, Ill. Eugene V. Debs addressed a large Chautauqua meeting at Appleton, Wis., July 1, and the "Daily Post" preceded a column and a half report of the lecture by saying, "never before has a speaker been more appreciated by his auditors than was he.

Local Danbury will hold a picnic, for the benefit of the state campaign fund, in Shultz's Grove, White street, on Sunday, July 29. There will be amuse ments of all kinds in the way of dan cing, bowling, phonographs, etc. and refreshments will be served. Comrades are urged to attend and make the occasion a success.

- New York State

The State Committee will meet at 66 E. Fourth street, Tuesday evening, July 17.

Comrade Chase will probably be on the road most of the time so that he will hardly be in a position to attend to the cierical and organization work of the State Committee. U. Solomon will assume charge of the State Secretary's office during Comrade Chase's absence and communications should be addressed to him.

The State Committee has on hand about 75,000 copies of the State Platform for use by locals at open-air meet-They cost 50 cents a thousand and the locals are urged to order large quantities.

Alex. Rosen and J. C. Chase are at present speaking in the state, Comrade Rosen's last date being in Buffalo on July 25 and Comrade Chase's last date on his present trip being New Ro-

chelle, Aug. 17. Circular letters have been mailed to locals requesting them to make arrangements for meetings for Guy E. Miller, National Organizer, and Chas. Vander Porten of Kings County. Both these comrades were engaged for work during August and September and both of them should address every local in the state. They are good speakers and especially fit for out-door work. Comrade Vander Porten is now speaking in New York City and will begin his up-state work with Yonkers on Aug. 1, to close Oct 5 in New Rochelle. Comrade Miller comes from the West; his first date in this state will be in Buffalo, Aug. 1, to close in New Rochelle Sept. 15.

The Rochester Labor Lyceum is to hold a basket picnic at the home of Geo. Morphet, 425 Norton street, Sunare interested in the Lyceum are in-

Local Yonkers has elected the folowing pew officers: Organizer, Ernest Voget; Treasurer, Emile Neppel; Fi-nancial Secretary, William Betz; Recording Secretary, John Killeen; Literature Agent, Frank Fisher; Delegan, John Killeen, Frank Fisher.

Local Ithaca reports a very succe ful open-air meeting address tional Organizer Goebel on July 8, and says: "If Comrade Goebel makes another trip thru the state Local Ithaca will be glad to use him for at least one

New York City. The City Executive Committee met June 25, Comrade Frost in the chair. Comrade Rauch was seated as delegate from the Yorkville District. Nineteen applications for membership were received. The 18th A. D. announced the organization on lines of the new apportionment. The First and Murray Hill Districts reported no meeting. The Yorkville District reported ordering copies of "Socialism Explained'. The Harlem District re-ported a successful outdoor meeting on June 23, where a considerable quantity of literature was sold; also making extensive preparations for a pic nie at Cosmopolitan Park on July 24, a feature of which is to be singing by the chorus of the Harlem Socialist

The General Committee will meet Saturday, July 14, at 8 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street.

The primaries of the new Assembly Districts for the purpose of electing delegates to the nominating conventions will be held Thursday, Aug. 2, at the district headquarters. Secretarie are, requested to take notice of this and wherever the district organization desires to have its primary in a different place, they should at once so inform the Organizer.

Conventions for the purpose of se-lecting candidates for the Assembly and Senate will be held on Thursday, Aug. 16, and district secretaries are requested to notify the Organizer there they desire them held. Conventions must be held within the boundarles of the respective Assembly or Senate District.

Congressional conventions in York County will be held Friday. Aug. 17, at places to be announced later. A full congressional ticket will be placed in the field.

Judicial nominations will be made

at an adjourned meeting of the county convention to be held Saturday, Aug. 25, at 243 B. iEghty-fourth street. The Organizer has 100,000 copies of

the state platform for distribution at the open-air meetings. The platform ood propaganda leaflet and every district should order a sufficient quantity. They cost about 50 cents a thousand and will be supplied to the districts at cost. Comrades are reminded that the Or-

ganizer is ready to supply districts with any quantity they may desire of the "Communist Manifesto" ordered by the General Committee for sale at open-air meetings. There are at present in the Organizer's office 1.000 copies. The bookelts are attractively gotten up, of pocket size. The price assembly districts is \$3.50 a hundred; they can be retailed at 10 cents a copy.

ATTENTION!!!

J. G. Phelps Stokes' Letter to the Independence League

must be placed into the hands of every voter. Send in you orders (prepaid) for large Quantities of The Worker.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

Everyone sending us FIVE DOLLARS will receive to yearly subscription postal cards for The Worker, and a copy of "The Jungle" gratis.

This offer is open ONLY until July 1.



UPTON SINCLAIR

ions which n thing. CK LON-ON declares hat it is "the Uncle Tom's abin of wage

DAVID GRAHAM I'NILLII'S calls it "the greatest novel written in America in fifty years." And there are many other comments equally significant.

An able lawyer was sent to Chicago by the publishers to investigate "Packingtown" conditions that they might be sure they could in fairness publish the novel. His report amply verified the truth of the story.

PRICE REDUCED NOW: Bound in Cloth, \$1.08; by mail \$1.20. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., SPRUCE STREET, - NEW YORK.

The ratification meeting of Local

New York will probably take place on Saturday, Sept. 22, in Cooper Union. Prominent speakers will be obtained and the meeting promises to surpass all previous ones in attendance and en-

On Wednesday evening, July 18, a meeting will be held in the library of

the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, at which John Spargo and

Philanthropy. It is hoped that many comrades will attend.

Agitation Committee on Thursday, July 5, Organizer Martin reported that

eleven applications had been received

from Germans, who desired a branch of their own in the 1st, 2d, 25th A. D.

It was decided to organize the branch

The Organizer also reported that the

entertainment on June 80 was an

artistic but not a financial success and

that it barely paid expenses. It was decided that "Packingtown" and

"Hearstism" should form the principal

campaign literature for the present. A

meeting of the Eexecutive Committee

of the W. S. A. D. will be held Fri-day, July 13, at 585 Eighth avenue.

Members are requested to bear in mind

the picule to be held Aug. 12, and to

co-operate with the ticket committee

in pushing the advance sale of tick

ets. The campaign is on and all mem-

bers who can possibly do so should

report at the headquarters. There is

plenty of work for all. The districts should see that arrangements are prop-

erly made for street meetings and that

literature is on hand for distribution. This is not being attended to in the

way that the importance of the work

The Second Agitation District com-

mittee has arranged an outing for

Sunday, July 15, to be held at Bronx

Park, pear Morris Park avenue and

Taylor street, Van Nest. Inasmuch as

the proceeds of this affair will be de-voted to the campaign fund of the new

Second Agitation Committee it is ab

solutely necessary that the members

of those Assembly Districts compris

ing the present Second Agitation and

Murray Hill Agitation Committees, at-tend in large numbers. Nothing has

been left undone to provide a good day's enjoyment for the comrades and

their friends and families. The price

including refreshments, is \$1; extra lady, 25 cents. Games for young and

old will be arranged. The place can be reached for a 5 cent fare by the Sub-

way (West Farms train) or Second avenue elevated read (West Farms train)

to One Hundred and Eightleth street,

within a few minutes walk to the

ganized into the 14th and 15th A: D.

In accordance with the reapportionment, with the following officers: Recording Secretary, J. Wissman; Financial Secretary, J. B. Clayton; Treas-

urer, P. Juchem; Organizer, A. Pauly;

Delegate to Moyer-Haywood Confer-

The Socialist Glee Club will hold a

Summer Festival and Picnic at "Shore

Road Casino", One Hundred and First

street and Fourth avenue, Fort Ham-

ilton, Saturday evening, July 21. Tick-

QUEENS.

ence, Comrade Collins.

ets of admission, 25 cents.

. RROOKLYN.

The 18th and 14th A. D. have

of admission for lady and gen

demands.

ground.

At the meeting of the West Side

others will speak on Sociali

thuslasm.

THE BITTER CRY OF Little Block CRY OF LITTLE CHILDREN A TEBRIBLE BOOK— a Little BOOK— THE BITTER CRY OF THE CHILDREN THE CHILDREN BY BY

JOHN SPARGO

"The purpose of this book," says the nuthor in his preface, "is to state the problem of poverty as it affects childhood. Years of careful study and investigation have convinced me that the evils inflicted Years of careful study and investigation have convinced me that the evils inflicted upon children by poverty are responsible for many of the worst features of that hideous phantasungoria of hunger, disease, vice, crime, and despair which we call the Social Problem. The book is based upon personal experience and observation. It is essentially a record of what I have myself felt and seen." In other words, it is a practical plea for the future of the working class. The working class must read it; for the capitalist class will not—or, reading, will not heed it. The Socialists must see that it reaches its proper field.

BOUND IN \$\frac{4}{6} \text{Q} POSTPAID

CLOTH \$1.60 POSTPAID

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., . . New York.

GRAND SUMMER

FESTIVAL AND PICNIC by

Socialist Glee Club OF BROOKLYN

SHORE ROAD CASINO

101st St. and 4th Ave., Brooklyn

SATURDAY, JULY 21 Park open at 3 P. M. Program 8 P. M. Singing by Socialist Glee Club and the

Liedertafel. Dancing, etc. Music by SCHAEFER'S BAND.

TICKETS 25 CENTS

624 East 135th st. Comrades wishing comfortable home, board, cheerful sur-roundings, convenient location, moderate, please call.

Hahn in the chair. The meeting was

attended by Peter Heiler, Frank Schuepf, Wm. Burkle, Aug. Uhl, Ad.

Lehman, and J. A. Burgher of the Executive, and Paul Krueger of Wyckoff Heights, Comrade Jansen of Glendals and J. Hanse of Maspeth. On the communication to cooperate with the State Committee to send a speaker touring Queens, Nassau, and Suffold counties, it was voted that Local Queens pay \$30 as its share to the State Committee for speaker to address street meetings in Jamaica, Wyckoff Heights, Flushing, Far Rocks, way, Hempstead, Hicksville, Gian Cove, North Port, Babylon, Huntington and Patchogue, and a hall meeting in Long Island City. On the communication referring to subscription Math, a motion was carried that Local Oneena take 100 lists to start with, the same to be sent to Queens Headquarters, and that the State Committee and in-form the State Committee to send no further subscription lists to any in-dividuals or organizations in Queens This action is being taken to avoid confusion in the collection of campaign funds. On the communication as to co-operation with Local Sag Harbor in making a nomination for the Congressional district the Secretary was instructed to communicate with Secretary Wm. Foshag of Local Sag Harbor for the purpose of holding a gressional convention. Wm. Burkle and Wm. Burns were elected a committee to visit Lucien Sanial to see if he is a party member and if so to inquire if he would take the Congressional nomination. This action was taken on account of the ability of Com-rade Sanial to fitly represent the Socialist Party on a tour of agitation, along with the other speaker that will be secured from the State Committee for the opening of the campaign.

"MUZZLE NOT THE OX."

The Local Executive requires Branch

Glendale to appear at the next meeting

of the Queens Executive, on Friday.

July 13. 65 Myrtle avenue, at 8 p. ma-to justify its action in passing a vote

of censure on the Executive and pub-

lishing the same in the "Volks

It is up to the beef magnates to pass around the hat for the Syracuse University. The laborer is worthy of his hire.—Phila-delpphia Record.

special meeting of the Executive was held on Friday, July 6, with Louis

tung".