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### IN PARLAMENT

### Socialist and Labor Members Making Splendid Records.

Recognised as a Power and Causing Liberal and Tory Politicians Emberssment and Alarm.

The work of the Socialist and Labor mbers of the British Parliament is of such a decisive and aggressive character that it is making a strong impression upon the records of the House and awakening widespread interest at home and abroad. The curiosity which prevailed at the opening of the session as to what these new members would do has changed to curiosity as to what they will do next. Never before has a ministry been so persistently called to account upon laher measures as during this session. The workers' representatives are mak ing themselves heard and felt upon

every posible occasion.

The most notable victory they have so far schieved was that caused by the postponement of the proposed visit of the British fleet to Russia. London stice" reports the course pursued in this matter as follows:

### "Heakling" the Ministry.

"On June 21, Thorne (S. D. F.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the unchecked massacre of Jews at Bielostok then going on; whether he had observed the execution by hanging of children of tender age by the Russian Government at Riga; whether be had been informed of the systematic persecution of innocent people at Moscow. Kleft, Warsaw and other large towns; and whether, seeing that this country broke off diplomatic relations with Servia, and constantly remon strated with Turkey for less serious outrages, he would consider whether the time had come that Great Britain should protest formally against the continuance of such practices by the Russian Government and break diplomatic relations until they were put au end to. The answer was in the negative. Ramsay MacDonald (I. L. P.) followed this up by asking whether in consequence of the massacres in Western Russia, the propriety of send-ing British war lips on a friendly visit to Russian ports would be re-considered. To this Sir E. Gray said he had nothing to add to the reply he had previously given on the subject to

Keir Hardle. "On June 28, Thorne asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs further puestions on Russian massacres, and if, in riew of the complicity of the Rus-sian Government, he would descet the Of New York Building Trades May sending of the fleet to Kronstadt. The reply was in the negative. Mr. Flynn asked if, to refuse to send the flect was not the only way to mark a sense of these occurrences. Sir E. Grey said he had nothing to add."

Following this, it was intended to bring up the question again on July 12, with Keir Hardie, parliamentary leader of the Labor group, as leading inquisitor of the government. As the cable dispatches announced under date of July 13 the postponement of the fleet's visit to Russia, it can be enfely assumed that the ministry capitulated to the "heckling" of the Latory for the latter.

The question had aroused intense interest thruout Great Britain and the result cannot help but increase the prestige of the Socialist and Labor members everywhere, while at the same time minimizing the influence of the Liberal Ministry in proportion.

## The Unemployed Question.

There is growing dissatisfaction with the dilly-dallying policy adopted by the ministry on the unemployed tion. There is little difference be tween this policy and that of the previous Tory ministry, whose defeat was directly traceable to its failure to cope with the unemployed problem. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, is the ministry's spokes man on this question and his attitude has seemed to irritate the Labor mem bers, who are pressing for immediate action, and to augment the feeling of distrust and repulsion the Socialists and honest Labor element hold toward nim for his betrayal of the principles he formerly enunciated and became fa-

July 19 was set as the date upon which Burns would reply to the ques-tions propounded to the government on the unemployed and the Labor group was preparing to demand a definite program of speedy relief. They are determined something must be done and further postponement of ac-tion by Burns and his Liberal col-leagues will result in fanning the disent among the workers with the new ministry.

### Leading Woman Suffrage.

It is significant also that Hardle, Thorne and other Labor members have become recognized as the cham-pions of the woman suffragists whose lively agitation and demonstrations in and out of the House of Commons

have resulted in many of them being imprisoned, on account of refusing to pay the fines levied upon them. At a recent demonstration for woman suffrage in Trafalgar Square Hardle was the principal speaker and the Lapore members have taken a prominent part at other meetings.

### The "Education". Bill.

The new "Education" bill has occupied much time in the Commons, the Liberal and Tory members concerning hemselves mostly with the question of religious instruction in the schools, The Labor members are active in the discussion for secular education and state maintenance of school children. and a demonstration to further these features was held in Trafalgar Square last Sunday with Will Thorne, H. M. Hyndman, Pete Curran and other Socalists as principal speakers.

What appears to have been a viclous "educational" bill was introduced by Sir John Brunner, but owing to the active op position manifested by the Labor members to certain very objectionable features, the bill was withdrawn. London "Justice" describes it as one to facilitate the "earlier enslavement of children" and expresses pleasure at its witndrawal.

### Red-Tape Obstruction.

These are but a few of the questions upon which our comrades are displaying their alertness. They are considerably hampered by the ridiculous and obsolete rules which encumber and obstruct business in the Commons. This suits the other members who have come to regard the House as a clubhouse rather than a legislative chamber but it has caused wrath among the Labor members and they House and all the time to their constitare protesting against these rules whenever opportunity offers in the House and all the time to their con-

This promises to cause a revolution in the methods of transacting business more in keeping with modern con-Accustomed to practical methods in their Socialist and union organizations the Labor members are determined to have practical methods in the House, even the some sacred precedents be shattered and the afteroon tens of the aristocratic members be dispensed with.

One thing is certain—the Labor members of Parliament have made themselves already a power there and what they have acomplished demonstrates what a few Socialists could do in the United States Congress if the working class was educated to the ne cessity of sending them to Washing-

### GENERAL STRIKE

### Result From Dual Unions of Plumbers and Gasfitters.

There is every posisbility of a great building trades strike in New York. involving 50,000 men immediately and ultimately twice that number, and tying up the cuttre building industry of the city. On Tuesday the Associate Building Trades notified the Master Plumbers' Association that the mem bers of Local No. 2, United League of Plumbers and Gasfitters, must be rec ognized and not Local No. 480 of the National Association of Journeymen

Plumbers.
The trouble was chartered by the National Associa-tion of Plumbers a few years ago during the great tunnel strike, and ever since it has been considered by all bona fide organizations in New York as a dual union. Local No. 2, with 1,500 members, is recognized as the legitimate union of plumbers and gas fitters, being part of the United League, organized in Greater New

Two weeks ago Local No. 2 struck The employers then declared a lockout and on July 11 made an agreement with Local 480 by which members of the latter body are filling the places of the striking members of Local No. 2. This caused Local No. 2 to appeal for aid to the Associated Building Trades, and this body has submitted its ulti-matum to the Master Plumbers' Asso-

ciation. At a conference of master plumbers on Tuesday night it was decided to fight the Associated Building Trades The employers claim they are prepared for a struggle, and that they strike breakers coming to the city to suppliant the striking plumbers.

It is not possible, however, for the building trades employers to get enough strike breakers to fill the places of 50,000 men and the conse-quences of a general strike of building workmen would be grave and per-

## SOCIALISTS USE BUFFALO STREETS.

The hearing of July 6 to determine whether the Socialist Party would be allowed the use of the streets of Buffalo for public meetings resulted in Comrade Findlater's being discharged. Meetings have since been held at Main and West Mohawk streets without mo. lestation by the police.

# IN VERMONT.

### Labor Unions Endorse Socialist Candidate for Governor.

Prefer Sullivan to Republican and Fusion Candidates Who Dodge the Questions Put by the State Federation of Labor.

The Worker last week published the letter of Timothy Sullivan, Socialist Party candidate for Governor of Verin reply to the questions submitted by the state branch of the Federation of Labor to him and all other candidates as to their attitude on the following measures affecting the interest of labor: Weekly payment bill, an employers' liability act, eight-hour workday for public employees, 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 steam fitting.

unequivocal declaration of Comrade Sullivan that he would support all of these measures, supple mented by his spirited call to the workers of Vermont to vote for their emancipation thru the Socialist Party, has already prompted action by a number of local unions in the state.

As reported last week, on July 1, the Central Labor Union of Bellows 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 candidate 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".

The Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of Bellows Falls on July 15 adopted similar resolutions, and on July 14, Local Union 19, International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen, adopted the following:

"Whereas, We believe that Labor's greatest victories can be gained by fighting our enemies on the political fleld, and

Whereas, The national officers of the A. F. of L. have recommended that we endeavor to elect to public office those candidates who propose to enact the most beneficial laws for the workingmen, and, having studied the platforms and the past records of those men who are candidates for the office of governor of the state, we find that the Socialist Party promises to do the most for Labor, and further find that Fletcher D. Proctor, the Republican party candidate for governor, is an enemy of organized labor, and that Percival W. Clement, the Fusion candidate, is likewise, for we find that when Superintendent of the Rutland Railroad, he reduced the wages of the section hands from \$1.25 to \$1.10 per day; and we further find that Timothy Sullivan, the Socialist Party candidate for the office of Governor, gave a favorable reply to all the questions of the State Federation of Labor.

."We find also that the Socialist Party candidate is an active and loyal member of the Granite Cutters' National Union, a man who fights in Labor's cause both before and after election. Therefore, having reasoned the matter out for ourselves at out dictation from any political boss,

"Resolved. That we support the Socialist Party candidate for the office of Governor and instruct our secretary to send copy of these resolutions for publication to the "Vermont Union Signal", the only labor paper in the

Clements, the Fusion candidate for Governor, during a strike on his railroad four years ago, filled the places of the union men at Ogdensburg. N. Y., with non-unionists. This is the man whom the "Vermont Union Signal" is supporting as against a union man like Timothy Sullivan. But there is strong evidence that not all the union men of Vermont are going to be deluded this year to vote against the interests of their class.

## Some Pertinent Questions.

J. H. Dunbar, candidate for congress from the Second District, replied in the affirmative to all the questions presented by the state branch and in return submitted the following questions for consideration of the Vermont members of the A. F. of L.:

Question I. Do you or do you not believe that laborers, with mind and with muscle, are entitled to the entire product of their labor?

Question II. If you do so believe, do you know of any political party thru which this entire product can be obtained except the Socialist Party?
Question III. If you do not so be

lieve, to what proportion of the pro-duct do you consider that you are entitled, and on what scientific and ethical principles do you base this division of the product? Question IV. Do you or do you not

believe that laboring men should be included in the membership of our national legislative body, and if you do

## "RAILWAY PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS."

By James M. Reilly.

Mr. M. Riebenack, Comptroller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has summarized, under the above title, various reports submitted by him, to the Permanent International Commis sion of the International Railway Congress at Brussels, Belgium. The "provident institutions" embrace many schemes inaugurated by the railroad companies, ostensibly in the interests of their employees, chief among which are Insurance, Relief, and Pension Funds, Employees' Savings Funds, Capital Stock Schemes, Y. M. C. A. Branches, and Employees' Athletic Associations.

As an employee of the Pennsylvania system, I have been in position to oberve the workings of these institutions, and have found that they inevitably tend to make the employees more dependent, and, at the same time, more contented with their lot. The majority of the employees believe that they have been established for their benefit, and as a consequence resent the assertions of Socialists and other "agitators" to the effect that the class struggle applies to the railroad, as well as to other industries.

Again, I have noticed, among work ers not employed on railroads, a disposition to envy the railroaders, because of these institutions. It therefore seems to me opportune to place a few facts at the disposal of the readers of The Worker which may possibly aid them in their work of promoting class consciousness among the workers. In this first article I will confine myself to a review of the Insurance, Relief, and Pension Funds.

Nearly all the great railroad systems have some form of insurance funds; the Chicago & Alton, Baltimore & Ohio, Reading, Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and Norfolk & Western are notable examples. A perusal of Mr. Riebenack's book shows me that the Pennsylvania's relief fund is typical of nearly all of them.

This fund was established by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1886, and a similar institution, bracing the lines west of Pittsburg was established in 1889. Membership is supposed to be voluntary, but in practical operation, it is compulsory While old employes have never, to my knowledge, been forced to become members of the fund, it is impossible to secure employment in many departments of the service without passing the required physical examination. To pass such examination, it is necessary to apply for membership in the V. R. D.

Membership is divided into classes who contribute different amounts, and receive benefits in proportion to amount of their contributions. There are five such classes. No member can take membership in a higher class than his rate of pay entities him to take. After a certain length of service, however, coupled with a certain length of membership in the fund, a member, regardless of his rate of pay, may go to the highest class. I shall not give the schedule of rates, benefits or insurance, as they are matters of detail that have no particular bearing on the purpose of this article.

The amount of any member's contriinition is deducted from his wages ench month, all contributions being made in advance. A member leaving the company's service ceases to be a member of the fund, and forfeits whatever contributions he has made to This feature has caused suits to be brought against the company in some instances, but I have never heard of one being pushed to a suc cessful issue. Sick benefits begin offer the third day of sickness, and accident benefits from the first day When employees are allowed wages during sickness, they do not receive sick or recident benefits.

As soon as sick, accident, or death benefits are accepted, the company is released from all liability. This is a great advantage to the company. Most railroad employees are engaged in oc-cupations extra hazardous in their nature, and cannot secure insurance in old-line companies or fraternal orders. In many cases, the only insurance they carry is the Relief Fund. And should an employee be killed, whether thru his own negligence or thru the failure of the company to provide proper safeguards, the acceptance of the death benefit, and signing of a recelpt for same on the part of his bene ficiary, releases the company from fur ther liability. This is expressly agreed to by everyone who becomes a mem-ber of the fund. The great advantage of this plan, from the company's view point, is that the men thus pay to in-

so believe do you believe that such

men, if true to their class, will be

### leaving the company's service and engaging in better occupations, thru the fact of their having passed the age when they could take other insurance. I think enough can be gleaned from the above to show the most superficial observer that the Relief Funds work in favor of the railroad companies, and, consequently, against the interests of the railroad employees.

sure themselves against accidents aris-

ing from all causes. Since the fund

was established, the total expenditures

eighteen and a half millions of dollars,

of which only three and one-haif mill-

ions have been contributed by the

company, to cover deficits that have

arisen from time to time. The saving

of expensive litigation in accident

cases, were there no other considera

tions, would be sufficient to justify the

existence of the fund, looking at the

Many employees are prevented from

matter thru company spectacles.

been slightly in excess of

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company was the first railroad to establish a Pension Fund. That company, since 1884, has had provision for pension allowances to employees, in connection with its Relief Fund. the Pennsylvania system, the Relief and Pension Funds are separate. According to Mr. Riebenack, the roads in the Vanderbilt system, chief of which is the New York Central, are considering the advisability of establishing a Pension Fund.

The Pennsylvania has had the pension system in operation since 1900, on lines west of that city. No person can enter the employ of the company who is 35 years old or over, except in emergencies, when such employment is temporary. Retirement from active service is compulsory at the age of 70. Any employee who has reached the age of 65, and is physically disquallfied for the performance of his duties, may make application for pension. The judge as to physical disqualification is the company's physician.

Pension allowance is based upon the length of service of the employee, and his average monthly earnings during the ten years preceding such retire ment. Formerly, the monthly rate of pay was the basis of pension allowance, but recently it was decided that the monthly earnings should be taken as the basis. As railroad employees approach the 60 mark, they are usualsubject to colds, coughs, bronly subject to colds, cought, chitis, and kindred silments. This is chitis, and kindred silments. This is due to their being exposed to the elements more than almost any other class of workingmen, as well as to sudden changes in temperature, etc. Naturally, if an employee is hardy enough to reach the age of retirement, he will lose more time, thru sickness during the last ten years of service than during his young days. Every day that he loses in this way, or from any other cause, unless he is allowed wages, operates to reduce his pension allowance. And cases where wages are allowed during sickness are decreasing.

The company is further protected against heavy expense for pensions. The maximum appropriation for this purpose is \$390,000 per annum, east, and \$150,000 per apnum, on lines of Pittsburg. Should the demand for pension allowances exceed the sums specified, it is provided that there shall be a ratable reduction of pension allowances, to bring them within the

There are also superannuation allow ence features connected with the Relief Fund, which figure in determining pension allowances. A discussion of them would not add to the value of this article'in .ny way. They are part of the Pension and Relief features and that is all.

As a result of the establishment of

the Pension Fund, employees who have passed the age of 35 look forward to their pension, and are, in most cases, afraid of their jobs-or rather, of losing them. The age limit prevents the number of pensioners from creasing, since it makes at least 20 to 35 years' service necessary before receipt of pension allowance. road employees live to be 70, or even 65, and many never get the benefits of the company's benificent scheme. When reductions in force are made old men can be laid off in preference to young ones, and the Pension Fund thus protected. In short, the railroad employees, who do not see the true import of these "provident institutions" become steadily more and more dependent, and also more submissive and contented.

In my next article on these "provi dent institutions" I shall deal with the Savings Funds and Capital Stock

### CHILD LABOR W OHIO. The report of J. H. Morgan, Chief

placed in office thru the influence of Inspector of Workshops and Factories capitalists, or will it be necessary for for the state of Ohio, in his report for you to nominate and elect them your-1905, just printed, states that there are in that state a total of 15,463 persons between the ages of fourteen and You're going to rote the Socialist ticket? Good. Enlist a few new subscribers for The Worker, and you'll have more com-pany at the polls. eighteen years of age employed shops and factories. Of these 8,541 are males and 6,922 females

# CAPITALIST WOLVES vs.

## UNION WORKINGMEN.

It should be unnecessary at this late date to declare the unqualified opposition of Socialists to the use by union men of physical force in order to win strikes. We are opposed to force under all circumstances, except where such becomes absolutely necessary, as in the case of Russia, where peaceful methods are not available. So long as we have the means of educating our fellow workmen and the ballot within our power, the use of clubs and slungshots and other weapons is to be deplored and should be severely discountenanced. Men are not educated nor are stakes really won, where such means are employed.

This is preliminary to saying that if the details of the Plaza Hotel case involving the Housesmiths' Union of New York were all that the capitalist press claim them to be, it would be proper to share in the indignation (but not the brutal clamor) against the prisoners arrested for assault upon the watchmen employed to spy on the union ironworkers. But Socialists are not usually prepared to accept the versions of such occurrences which appear in the capitalist press. We have had experience with the daily papers up" strike reports with the bias against the union men.

What tends to confirm suspicion of

the reports of this case is the scant notice given the uplon side of the stery in the daily papers. While long reports of the other side appear, along with interviews from employers, and beated editorials demanding immediate punishment of the accused men, little or no space is given to the union's version.

On Sunday last, at the Central Pederated Union meeting, Garry Kelly, delegate from the Iron Workers' District Council, reported for the Housesmiths' Union that the fight on the Plaza Hotel roof was provoked by Birtler, one of the watchmen, interfering with a union man when the latter was trying to get a pail of water. The workmen resented Butler's Interference, with the result that a general melee followed, during which Butler, in trying to make his escape from the roof, missed a step in the ladder and fell to the floor below, reselving the injury which caused his death.

This is the workmen's story. We have no doubt of its truth. There is a natural resentment among self-respeeting workmen against being watched and spled upon by special emissaries of the employers. These bired men are noted for their tendency. and ability to cause trouble in order to justify their employment, and this case was probably no exception to the rule. The resentment which had been gathering force needed only a slight incident to cause a tragedy on this occasion.

But whether in the wrong or not. the attitude of the capitalist press toward the men under arrest is inexcusable. There is no need to how! for anyone's blood and shrick for vengeance. The courts have never shown a partiality toward the unions and they are not likely to do so now

It would be much more dignified if these organs of respectable society and expositors of mercy and charity, would exercise these virtues and stop acting like wolves upon the trail of helpless and bewildered victims.

## THE DAY WAGE FUND.

Socialist Party and every sympathizer is expected to give the equivalent of one day's wages to the campaign fund of 1906. The amount is to be turned into the local in which each individual holds membership or the local nearest where each sympathizer resides.

Where there are state organizations the amount contributed is divided equally between the local, the state headquarters, and the national office, each division of the party organization thus receiving its proportional share of the fund. Where no state organizations exist, the amount is divided between the local and the national office.

It is essential that this fund reach as large proportions as possible this. year. The congressional elections are of great importance. The political and industrial situation provides an exceptional opportunity for the Socialist all do their part.

During July every member of the | Party. With the proper effort on all sides the party should make a splendid showing at the polls in November.

Every party member, every sympathiser, should consider it a duty to contribute his or her mite to this fund. Make it as large as the opportunity and the occasion demand. Thru the day wage scheme no branch of the party is neglected and the money is thus put to the best possible use.

July is nearing its close. Immediate action is necessary. Turn your amount in to your local secretary at once. Lists have been sent out by the National Secretary to all states. Your Jocal secretary should have received one. A list will not be complete without your DRIBA.

Funds are needed for the work and in a working class organization the members must provide the funds. Let

## MINERS' LAW KILLED.

Supreme Court of Illine's Finds New Reason for Thwerting Labor Legisla-

The Supreme Court of Illinois has declared unconstitutional the law passed in 1903 requiring coal mine operators to provide and maintain toria all heartily congratulate Mr. and washrooms outside each mine for the Mrs. Surns on the victory. No doubt use of employees and for drying their clothes. The court decided that the law

sought to benefit miners alone, when men employed in foundries and steel mills work under conditions more deleterious to health and life, and these men were not provided for. The legislature therefore could not amellorate the coal miners' condition and leave others unaided who suffer from like causes.

Now the miners can start all over again to get legislation enacted by old-party legislators so that old-party judges can hold their jobs by declar ing the legislation unconstitutional. Wouldn't it be wiser for the miners to unite with the steel and foundry and other workers to get legislation that would benefit ALL the workers and elect judges representing the working class who would interpret the constitution according to class interests, fust as the judges now acting interpret all laws according to capitalist class interests?

This is what the Socialist Party proposes, and more than that, will do, when given the power by workingclass votes.

### LINING UP IN GERMANY

In Germany the Kalser gets and bolder. The middle-class parties propose a union against the Social Democrats, and the Social Democrats devoting their energies to the work of propaganda and trade-union organization. Two workmen were resuspicion of having revealed some mobilization secrets. The government of state of nervous fear that the slightest molebill can easily be magnified into a 1 1

## PROGRESS IN TASMANIA.

It is encouraging to see the progress made in Tasmania, says the cialist" of Melbourne, Australia, Seven Labor men have been returned where only four were in the previous Parliament. Our comrade, George Burus, for Queenstown, had a fine ma-Fority of 619. Our comrades of Vicit is an indication of a determination on the part of the Tassie workers to catch up to and keep up to the move-

### HUNGER RIOTS IN ITALY.

ment in other State

Hunger riots have recently occurred in Sardinia, which were put down with violence by the troops. So terrible have the conditions been on this island that for several years marriages and births have fallen off in a most striking manner. While sheriffs' sales average but 29 per 100,000 population annually in the remainder of Italy, in Sardinia they reach 422 per 100,000. with the overwhelming majority for between \$5 and \$20.

### MINE OPERATORS COULD PREVENT ACCIDENTS.

John Fahy, president of District 9, United Mine Workers of America. states that it is high time that the operators "get busy" and do everyin the anthracite region. Last year the lives of 600 men were crushed and the year before 500. He also says that an official high up in the state had said that the fatality list could be reduced one half. It all depends upon the mine officials guarding against ac-

Mr. Fahy declares that the operators would my to defeat one of the lest laws ever framed for the safety of the miner-that of the miners' certitiente law. This law was recently upheld by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, but an appeal has been taken by the operators to the United States Supreme Court. -

tion for The Worker?

## LABOR IN POLITICS OUR GAINS IN GERMANY

Robert Bandlow, in Typographical Journal.

"Will Labor Be a Factor in Politics?" When the editor presents to his readers a subject of this character I see in it an invitation to give expres-

sion to our views. "Not in partisan polities, not in polities as it has grown to be the field for graft, not as the professional takes to politics for the furtherance of some pet personal or corporation scheme, but in iest governmental politics, of the people, by the people, for the people.

Have you, dear reader, ever seriously contemplated that there can be no other polities than "partisan poli-Political activity is always based on the desire to strengthen the position of such who engage in the game, and who seek to enforce their economic advantage by legalizing schemes that afford to them protection of the privileges they have manipu lated in their favor. Is not this proposition, tentatively accepted by the editor in the following paragraph?:

Capitalism, fostered by congress and legislatures, encouraged by graffers and shielded by the courts, has assumed such gigentic proportions that workingmen must combine to stem the tide. The injunction, in its enforcement against all efforts of labor to becure recognition, as invoked by corporate capital and applied by corpora tion judges, most be modified. Government by injunction must go.

Indeed, government by injunction must go, and will, the moment the working class drops the maudlin sentiment that there is identity of interests between the tolling masses, whose collectively accumulated wealth is stantly passing into the hands of the comparatively few. Yes, the time is ripe for the laboring people-the producers—to be guaranteed the full equivalent for toll performed, which fortunes by those who neither sow nor spin, but reap and enjoy without end.

present day society to be reckoned -these who exploit and those they are exploiting; in other words the capitalists and those allying with them, and the laborers. The power of the government is used in behalf of the exploiters, with the consent and support of the majority of the exploited, and the political issues always revolve around the interests of the possessing class, guaranteeing then full protection of their possessionsthe surplus value created by the work-

Can there be a greater partizan question than who shall own, and the right to be protected by the government in what they own? It seems to

How often I have heard that phra we will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, neg ligent, or hostile, and, wherever op portunity affords, secure the election of intelligent, honest, earnest trade un ionists, with clear, unblemished, paid up union cards in their possession." We never forget in theory, but in practise we never keep in mind that the working class has the power to re lutionize, politically, this country the moment they acquire class-conscious ness and refuse to become stool pigeons for capitalist parties who domineer the political functions and inter pret all laws according to the class in terests of the exploiters of labor.

Permit me to recall: "Material in terests dominate mey's actions," man is dominated by his material interests or what he conceives them to Voting with rats, scabs, blackin power, is synonymous with endorsing the injunction, open shop, sweat ing and child labor, and can pullified by the upbuilding of a class conscious labor party. Then will labor be a factor in politics, and only then

### GRAFTING RELIEF FUNDS.

There is a terrible hue and cry going up among the various cliques of the capitalist class as to which particular clique shall act as the guardian of the relief funds sent to aid the working people. It never occurs to these people that the refugees themselves would know what they want to buy without any advice from people who know nothing about their wants; The Socialist Party recommended the plan of allowing each camp to run its own kitchens by electing their own committees and hiring their own people to do the work; but the authorities passed that by in silent contempt, for these people believe they have compulssioned by "God" to exploit the workers and, strange to relate, the most of the working class believe it also awhat fools these mortals beli-It is a well known fact that the reason for the great boom in the retail trade of this city at present, is because the trade unions have 'distributed over \$1,000.600 in each to their membership and there has not been a single breatly of scandal connected with it and he grafter has drawn any \$6,000 a year calary. Why does not the "bogus", union Mayor Schmitz sugge that the working fores can be trusted to trusted its own business? (Well, you can ask his loss. Abe Reuf, to naswer this question and he can tell word if current events in San Fran-risco do had open the eyes of the working class to the necessity of Sochillen, the working class ought to continue to be skinned. Sprinist

Desider-for this paper are requested to the its offertisers Tombe gone to with the Socialist Tallist a few new subscribers to The Work and yell is have more company at the golds.

By-Elections for the Reichsteg and Local Elections About Berlin Show Socialist Progress.

Altho a general election in Germany is still distant, politicians there are ever-watching for straws to show whether the growth of the Socialist Party is continuing or not. Two recent elections have thrown some light on the trend of public opinion. In Han over the Socialists elected their candidate by 31,803 votes, against 30,596 for the four other candidates, showing. for the first time since the election of 1963, a handsome gain in numbers But their increase was not so large relatively as that of the National Liberals, nor their majority so large as three years ago. In Altena-Iserlohn, where the other contest took place, a second election became necessary be tween the Center and the Socialists. Owing to the failure to bring about the usual combination of the other parties, the Socialists again won an unexpected and decisive victory and obtained a seat never before held by them. In revenge for this failure of the Liberals to support the Center, that party has informed its followers that they may vote, if they please, for the Socialist candidate on July 19, when the seat so long held for the Radicals by Eugen Richter is to be filled. From all indications, therefore, his successor is likely to be a follower of Bebel. Three successive Socialist victories would the conservative parties and court circles distinctly uncomfortable. -Editorial, New York Evening Post.

The by-election referred to in Han over puts Comrade Brey in the Reichto succeed Comrade Meister whose long and useful life recently came to an end. Brey is president of the General Factory Workers' Union, an organization numbering 120,000 members. His vote was 2,400 larger than that by which Meister was elect-ed in 1903. The Imperial Association Against Social Democracy vainly concentrated its forces here against us.

In the suburban districts about Berlin we are making steady gains. In 1902 we elected \$1 of our candidates to the local boards in 12 districts, with 5.358 votes in the 19 districts contest ed; in 1904 we elected 56 in 17 dis tricts, with 6,711 votes in 23 districts contested; this year we seated 94 Socialists in 30 districts and polled 13,360 votes in 34 districts.

### THE JAURES-CLEMENCEAU DEBATE. The great oratorical duel between

M. Clemenceau and our comrad

Jaures has been of remarkable inter

est, not only to the French Assembly

itself, but to all who watch the course

of events in Europe. Of M. Clemen-ceau, his all-round abilities and high

political character, we have often spoken, and it is certain he is one of the very few men in France who could pretend to hold his own as a speaker against Jaurès. M. Clemenceau has never been a Socialist. His position has been made as an extreme Radical, and as the ablest journalist in France, always using his pen on the side of what he understands as democ racy. There has been no deliberate selling out to the bourgeoisle for place and pelf as is the case with Briand and Burns. Jaures' attack upon the Government and the Minister of Interior was, therefore, directed first against the methods employed by M. Clemenceau to support the capitalists instead of controlling them in the interests of the people, and, second, to show that the aims of the Socialist Party are quite practical, and not mere ideals as the Radicals of Clemenceau's school contend. That Jaures made a fine opening speech we need not say, and from the standpoint he occupied it was unanswerable. But Clemenceau, having with him the overwhelming majority of the Chamber, took advantage of it to laugh at and chaff the Socialists as impracticable people. He directly challenged Jaures to say what he would have done to check attacks by miners on strike. Jaurès replied very effectively, pointing out most clearly that the Socialist Party in the Chamber, tho opposed to the Government and possessed of a perfectly workable program of their own would, neverthe less, support any genuinely democratte measures M. Clemenceau and his friends might bring in. The result of the debate will, in our opinion, be to strengthen our party in France materially, and the we may not Guesde's very sanguine view that the Social revolution is due in 1910. we are more and more confident that the success of our great movement is within measurable distance. the most valuable contributions to the debate was Vaillant's admirable statistical survey proving how small firms are being crushed out in every department of industry, and how rance, as elsewhere, the choice of the immediate future lies between a Republican Imperialism of Trusts and Monopolies dominated by profitmongers and financiers, and the Co-operstive Commonwealth of a Social Demwriter. The finest rhetoric is less forcible than these telling figures of

### BRITISH FEDERATION GROWS.

Vaillant's.-London Justice

The report of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain for last year, which has just been issued, shows that the membership rose from 400,250 in 1905 to 501,299 in 1996. The reserve fund for strike purposes has now reached the high figure of £132,278.

A vote for Socialism is a vote for freedom in passuction and honesty in distribution

and purposes of the international Socialist movement. Every Socialist should have a copy and should help to get it into the hands of all who are willing to learn. See that it is in the public libraries and in the party reading

rooms, and push its sale at public meetings. Price, single copy, \$1.25, postpaid. Agents wanted in every city. Liter ature Agents of Locals are requested to correspond with the Socialist Litera

ture Company, 15 Spruce St., New York, Other books by the same author-

"The Sitter Cry of the Children." Price, \$1.50; by mail, \$1.60.

"The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For." Postpaid, 50 cents.

### A MONTANA SLAVE CAMP.

Bonner is the private estate of the Amalgamated Copper Company, The lumber industry is carried on here on a large scale—on a scale that only the combined, the co-operative industry, the trust to-day, the co-operative commonwealth to-morrow - can handle The Amalgamated owns everything, streets, houses, postoffice, hotel, all As a result flunkeyism is rampant Those that serve the company in a capacity where they can wear clean clothes and white shirts board at the hotel and assume that they are higher socially. Their work is of no benefit to humanity or society. It is simply a part of the machinery by which the capitalist ciass exacts its profits from society.

The real workers, the producers of the material things that society and human life has need of, live in the shacks, and the sheds, the bunks and the huts. They get \$2.30 a day. They pay the company \$10 a month rent out of that. They pay back most of the rest of it to the company at the company-store. They can't save for there is nothing to save. They have none of the comforts, conveniences or decencles of civilization.

The flunkeys and satellites look upon them with contempt. It does not occur to them to condemn the conditions that make their brothers what they are To do that they would have to think. But they never think. If they did they would despise to give their consent to a system that makes horses of their brothers and asses of themselves. They prefer to take the system as God Rockefeller hands it down to them and when they lose their grip and drop into the pit consider that they are only "one more unfortunate."

The company itself is no worse than other companies-in fact, a little better, if anything. They are running the business for profit, and they do whatever must be done to make profit. As ong as the workers consent to let people do their business for them they must accept the consequences of the capitalist control of society. Those in charge showed no special prejudice against the Socialists. They look upon them as a mild and harmless type of

Bonner proper, where the postoffice is and where the great mill plant, the offices, and the exquisite little hotel are, is the "respectable"part of the settlement. A mile and a half away there is a little village called Riverside. The saloons are here. It is where the proletarians take such pleasures as their meager salaries offord. Here they have a little freedom and relaxation, and here is the place

to hold the Socialist meetings As a commentary on the fling of our opponents that "Socialism will break up the home," in the course of my short talk I referred to modern industrial conditions where the laboring man is not secure enough of his job to assume the responsibilities of After the talk one man told me that there was only one married man in the crowd. Oh, yes, Socialism will break up th home, when capitalism is liable not to leave us any homes to break up.-Ida Crouch Hazlett in Montana News.

### AN INTOLERABLE CONDITION.

The abominable conditions that have been depicted as existing in and about the Plum Run mines, in Jefferson County, are just to the liking of the Parry-Post capitalists who have been driven mad by their money-grabbing methods. A mob of thugs armed to the teeth have transformed the little mining town into an inferno. It has been shown that the United States Company's hirelings paraded Conl thru the village, crazed with drink, swearing and cursing like fiends, assaulted inoffensive citizens, used young women as shields to protect their cowardly bodies, shot dumdum bullets into homes and stores, and committed murder several times. The strike-breakers who were brought into the district are being kept imprisoned in the mines like convicts and slaves and made to work at the point of the gun. Of course, the authorities are to move, and it is doubtful whether the miners who were killed and wounded will ever be avenged This brutal disregard for all law and the rights of the people brings home to every citizen of the state the fact that the capitalists in control of industrial affairs are just as merciless as the ruling class of Russia. There is no difference in principle between the American mine barons and the Russian grand dukes. The Russian workers are struggling for the right of suffrage and a voice in government which we have, but use very poorly Perhaps if the Americans don't to vote together pretty soon they will have to fight together in sanguinary

Who knows?-Cleveland

Citizen.

### MEN DRIVEN BY MACHINERY.

All reasonable people, surely, will agree with the claim put forward on behalf of the rathwaymen by Mr. Richard Bell, at their meeting at the Euston Theatre last Sunday. Mr. Bell said that whilst the changes which had been made by the introduction of machinery, and otherwise, had, perhaps, proved of advantage to the public and the railway shareholders, they had not brought any benefit to the workers who wanted to share in the resultant advantages. He might have gone much further and pointed out, his subsequent remarks showed, that these changes had been actually harmful to the men. As he said, the use of large locomotives has resulted in large ly reducing the number of men em ployed in the manipulation of traffic while it has considerably increased the physical and mental strain upon those so employed, and added to their re sponsibilities. Their, claim, therefore, to a reduction in the hours of labor is a perfectly just and reasonable one and one which ought not to demand that determined effort to which they are pledged for its realization. Th resolution which was carried, that the men are entitled to an eight-hour day and a revision of their conditions of employment generally, is one which would receive the hearty and practical endorsement of railway managers if any other than commercial consider tions entered into their calculations But business is business, and railway companies buy their labor as they do any other commodity, as cheaply as they can, and it is not likely that they would voluntarily throw away all the advantages which imroved machinery gives them in displacing and cheapen ing labor. The only way in which the workers as a whole can reap any proportion of this advantage, or escape from its disadvantages, is by the legislative restriction of the hours of labor It is not only among railwayme

that improved machinery and more powerful appliances have intensified toll and displaced labor. In every in dustry these effects are being experienced. All the various appliances are speeded up and developed to the point of producing the greatest possible output in a given time. The workers are drilled and driven to keep pace with the persistently accelerated machinery until everything works together as on huge automatic machine from which any single part, human or inanimate, which may prove incapable of standing the constant strain is at once re moved and replaced by another. In the boot and shoe trade, for instance, men work at high pressure all the time driven by the machinery which should lighten their labor, in order to earn the wages, which a few years ago they could earn with far less labor and a much smaller output. So far from labor-saving appliances having light ened their day's toll, they have accel erated it. This is true in all produc tive industries, and not in productive industries alone. The same holds good equally of distributive industries and those engaged with the transit of stant revolution in progress. There is not a tithe of the labor employed for a given amount of work, as was formerly the case. Man is victimized by the machine. And then we are told that the numbers of the unemployed are diminishing. That may be, but the men "employed" in the docks, many of them, only do one or two days a week -still they are not unemployed. All but the strongest and most robust are thrust aside, driven out by the ma chine; and those tremendous powers which the gerius of man has evoked which enable him to abolish space, to remove mountains, and to produce wealth as plentifully as water, only serve to still further enslave, crush and impoverish the proletariat, until the workers make themselves masters instead of being servants of the machine

### THE FRENCH JOHN BURNS.

-London Justice.

M. Aristide Briand is the John Burns of France, and, like his British prototype, he has taken to lecturing his old comrades on the danger of be ing too narrow and isolated.

He spoke after a dinner, and emitted the hope that the wage system would one day disappear for the good of humanity. As a means to that end, he advocated that in every limited company a part of the shares should he allotted to the workmen employed. Then, like the ideal workmen of Mr. George, Livesey, Labor would flourish and grow fat.

The speech, however, has excited no enthusiasm among his former comrades. "Isolation." replied Jaures, effect is not our biggest danger. You may join with others and lose all your individual force."-London Labor

### THE MODERN "INDEX LIBRORUM PROMISITORUM."

To the Editor of The Worker:-Now that the S. L. P. "auxiliaries" are going to have a referendum, in the state of New Jersey, on the unity propositions submitted to them by the S. L. P. conference is might be in order to review the work

fone by them.

First and foremost is the press-muzzling resolution. All the others are subsidiary to

"This Conference places itself on record with the following, as embodying, what in its judgment, constitutes and is essential to party ownership of the Socialist press. Itesoired. That a party owned press is a press all the property of which is vented in the party national organization as an anincorporated body. Over a party owned press no one, who is not a member of the party, can exercise any control directly or

THAT ALL THE PARTY CHANNELS
FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF SOCIAL
IST KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION
RHOULD HE CWNED AND CONTROLLED BY THE PARTY."

Now, Comrade, don't you think this an improvement on the "Index Librorum Prohibitorum" ?\*

certainly is perfection in the way of keep-ing the minds of Socialists pure. OF THE PRESS HAS BEEN SETTLED FOR ALL TIME; IT IS BEYOND DIS-CUSSION; IT IS ABOVE GOVERNMENTS AND CONSTITUTIONS. Hamilton kept it out of the constitution of the United States, but Jefferson and his friends threatened to "bust" the constitution and the United States if a bill of rights was no included; and so we have Article 1 of the of New Jersey adopt this resolution, it will damn them in the eyes of the Socialist Party of the world. That the State Committee should have allowed this resolution

page 29):

there is need that all be entirely clear up on this subject. It may be that the S. P. doesn't really believe in party ownership of the press. As an actual fact it can be demonstrated that a privately owned press can scuttle the mayor and pressure that can scuttle the movement, and we must certainly put aside anything that can scut tle the Socialist movement. The privately owned press will fell us that we here are the ones who would scuttle the movement, but you know, and we know, that we are not here for that but that o uphold

(Also see page 35):

"Eck, S.L.P.—I did not say that they were or were not soreheads. I merely supposed such a case. I supposed that a gathering of men in the party started a paper and refused to stand by the party, what then? As to the facts of 1899; which side stood by the party's official declaration, when in 1806 the party sedjared in favor of the R. T. & L. A.Y. It was this that was the bone of contention. The party press stood by the party's decree. THE WILLIAM STREET CORPORATION OPPOSED IT. AND IT WAS THIS THAT CAUSED THE SILIT."

control of all books, papers, pamphlets and leaflets. When we have returned to the sheltering arms of the Reade Street shepherd, he does not want us to read anything to contaminate our minds, and if we are good he will get out as enlarged "Letter Box" two columns of "Incle Sam" and a Rox", two columns of "Uncle Sam", and s "double extra" of last night's news.

If in addition to a "full control" of the press, the new Pope could dominate the trade unions, have a centralized grip of the states, and plenty of discipline to support movement would be!

But what bothers us is, the I. W. W. " long enough for us to know if it is nseful or not, so that we can't endorse the sugestion of the boss bunco-steerer of the Disunity Conference. (See page 15.)

"Headley, S. P. (chairman)—We cannot endorse, but we can recognize the useful-ness of the I. W. W. Let us drop using the word endorsement."

The question of autonomy did not seem to bother the Unity Committee very much, but it gave the usual opportunity to do a little "knocking" of the S. P. (See page

"Glang, S. P.-I think it is right and roper for us to condemn it. "Glans. N. I.—" the proper for us to condemn it.

"Eck. S. L. P.—State autonomy is a reflex in the R. P. of craft autonomous union-ism. The history of the country shows the name experiences with regard to the old doctrine of state rights. The question came up continually and continually divided the people until it cuminated in the civil war. I don't know what can be said in favor of state santonomy. What do you mean by it, answar?"

"Killingheck, S. P.—State autonomy is the price we paid to Berger for the privi-lege of having him remain in the S. P. (Laughter)."

S. P. aide is weak as compared to the S. L. P. and I move that Comrade Carless be allowed to speak for us."—Fraternally,

R. J. VICTOR Arlington, N. J., July 13.

### AS TO UNITY

WITH THE S. L. P.

To the Editor of The Worker:-"How many angels can dance on the point of a needle?" That is the question, and you must know the answer. If you do not know the answer, you are not "sound." If you know and will not tell, you are "neutral," or you are not "clearcut" and

Not only must you know how many an gels can dance on the point of a needle but you must know many other things some of them much more difficult of com-prehension and demonstration than that prehension and demonstration than and and even then you are not to be looked upon as really "genuine" unless you know and can prove-documents on file in the office of the Only Parry Owned Press—a

But let the angels dance, while I briefly review a few FACTS. In the Proceeding of the New Jersey Unity Conference, unde the heading of "Discipline." I find the fol

"In a political party of Socialism the word discipline has its two-fold application. First, the discipline of obselence to FACTS and obedience to the rules and regulations that the FACTS prescribe for the realisation of the Socialist aim."

Those who have watched the course of the Socialist Labor Party for the seven years last past will certainly be surprised to find any alinsion to FACTS in a docu-ment proceeding from that source. But the New Jersey Unity Conference will not have been held in vain if it shall cause the comrades of the Socialist Party to recall a few of the FACTS in the history

of the Socialist Labor Party.

The first FACT to be noted is that for seven years the S. L. P. has at all times so far as it had power of expression by print or speech, denounced, anathematised print or speech, denounced, anathematised and villified the trade-union movement of the United States.

The second FACT to be noted is that for seven years the Socialist Labor Party has devoted the greater part of its energy to the disruption and destruction of the bons fide political and economic labor movement in the United States.

Who of the active comrades of the Se cialist Party can fail to recall the innum-erable efforts of the DeLeonites to break up our propaganda meetings?

'In several campaigns most of the S. I ost their only literature was the lying circular "What's the Difference"? year after year the members of the So-cialist Party have had to devote almost as much of their effort and their slender means to meeting the attacks of the S. L. P. as we did to the battle with the capital ot class.
PACTS? In 1900 the S. L. P. in its No.

tional Convention declared by resolution that "capitalism, with its consequent wage system, rests upon institutions essential political." But to day its infallible pop takes a different position.

FACTS? In 1900 the S. L. P. Natio Convention denounced the pure and simple trade union as it still does, and declared that "this bogus trade unionism lies im-potent, petrified, motionless, holding the class", and concluded its resolutions with a paragraph containing this advice: "Let the Socialist watchwords everywhere be: 'Down with trade unionism pure and sim-ple'! 'Away with the labor fakirs'! 'On ward with the Socialist Trade and Lab Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party'"

FACTS? - Well, the great fact of all that should not be for a moment lost sight of is that the S. L. P. followed up its fight on the trade unions for the four years following their 1900 convention constantly decreased in votes, and the both the S. J. P. and the S. T. & L. A. stench in the nostrils of the working class

Had they learned from their four years of experience the villainy and folly of atriving to destroy the Socialist Party and the organized labor movement? Not at all, as we shall see. The only members of the S. L. P. who have learned anything in the last seven years have either been expelled from that party or bare voluntarily left it. FACTS? The S. L. P. National Conven-tion of 1904 unanimously adopted the fol-

"Resolved. That the "Socialist Labor"
Party recognises as pure and simple trade
unions all economic organisations not endorsed by the S. L. P. or affiliated with
it, and furthermore declares that at the
present time the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is the only organization that is, so endorsed."

lowing resolution:

FACTS? In that same National Conver tion of 1904 the S. L. P. adopted another resolution in which they deciared that the Western Federation of Miners, then in the midst of a battle for the very life of the organization, and while its members were suffering all the horrors of deportation and the bullpen-under such conditions and at such a time the S. L. P. in National Convention assembled solemily declared by resolution that the Western Federation of Miners were gullty of "an act of treachery to the working class." This, too, while President Moyer had been out of a military prison less than a month.

FACTS? At that same convention of 1904 the S. L. P. adopted another resolution in which it was declared that the American Labor Union was a "caricature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Allance". "The conduct of which [the A. L. U.] has resulted in the present Colorado outrages

the price we paid to Berger for the privilege of having him remain in the S. P.

(Laughter).

It is to laugh. What a nice time they
will have when they get things fixed up
and under proper discipline. (See page
56):

"Hossack, S. L. P.—As Socialists we
know that surroundings make the man. A
party of wobblers must naturally produce
wobblers and consequently there can be
no discipline there. Surrounded by wobblers, each member wobble to suit himself,
consequently discipline is unimaginable
there. The disciplinary power of the party
lies not in any constitutional provision but
in explicitness of party purpose."

Now, compade, in conclusion, we must
stop the wobblers. Give them a large dose
of that which they have prescribed for
others. Why did not the party take the
wobblers off the job when James appealed
for help? (See page 11):

"James, S. P.—It is well known that the

"A catalog, published by papal authority
in the Roman Gatholic Church, of books
in the Roman Gatholic Churc

ing the tactics of the S. L. P. and the Secialist Party. Briefly stated, the Socialist Party allows its individual members and its constituent organizations to work for Socialism in their own way, only resorting socialism in their own way, the control of disciplinary measures when they pursue a way or resort to means that stuitifies the end. On the other hand, the editor of the Party Owned Press, by printing what he desires them to know and omitting those things of which he wants them to remain ignorant, decides what is the best way to work for Socialism in the Socialist Labor work for Socialism in the Socialist Labor
Party and then uses the party machinery
to make all others work H18 way. But it
will not work. In a voluntary organization, such as the political organizations will not work unless they are allowed to work their own way. If any party mem-ber knows of a better way to work, he must SHOW his comrades that his way is hetter. They will not adopt it because of a party resolution or disciplinary action. Even a capitalist employer who is wise in this generation recognizes that if a man is not allowed to work in his own way he will not work his best. You cannot him and keep the services of a poor old scrub-woman unless you let her scrub in her

policy under which it has achieved such splendid success, and adopt the policy of the S. L. P., which has accomplished nothing but its own ruin?

I want to see every bona fide Socialist in he Socialist Party. To such the doors of the party have ever been and will continue to remain open. But unity with the S. L. P. would not mean unity if the Manifesto of the New Jersey Conference is to be taken as a guide. If we were to unite on the basis of the Manifesto we would only unite to fight and divide. Let those who believe in the S. L. P. tactics go with that party. If they cannot learn by example, let them learn by experience. As they seek to impose their ideas on others to-day, so if they join the S. L. P. others to-morrow result that sooner or later they will be thrown out or throw others out. To-day just what is wrong in relation to the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. and the Party Owned Press, but people who pursue i course of dogmatism and intolerance toward others will find that, no matter how apparently harmonious they may be to-day, to-morrow will bring its dogma, its battle, and its schism.

How many angels can dance on the point of a needle? If you cannot answer, you should not join the S. L. P. Sooner or later that question, or others much more difficult, will be up for discussion in the S. L. P., it will be decided by the editor of the Party Owned Press, and if you do not hapen to be "right" on it, you will be expelled.

BEN HANFORD. 781 Marcy avenue, Brooklyp.

### A WORD FROM MICHIGAN.

To the Editor of The Worker:—Seeing in your last issue an account of the Michigan state convention, I note that your correspondent has falled to record me as concerns the prohibition resolution introosing the prohibition resolution introfuncial comrade when on seals of the state. I said plainly on the floor of the convention that the flocialist Party is a militant revolutionary body, and is not standing for the patching up of the precent system, and that if we were seeking called he striking at the floure traffic we

Prohibitionist party.

Another matter that was acted on was the principle of industrialism as represented by the I. W. W., unity with the R. L. P., and the party-owned press. The major portion of the delegates were from the eastern portion of the state. I have been informed that there is some I. W. W. entiment in that locality, considerable of sentiment in that locality, considerable of its literature having been placed there. A number of the delegates who have never belonged to a labor organization pro-claimed the I. W. W. as the savior on the economic field. They do not know that industrialism is growing within the A. F. of L. and, as fast as the members awake industrialism is growing within the A. F., of L. and, as fast as the members awake to their needs, will be brought about in that great body. But there are always a few who propose to go ahead of the rank and file, and failure is their lot. The rank and file must be adhered to, even the sometimes it is wrong. As for unity with the S. L. P., I think it a shame to try to tie ourselves to a corpse. The S. L. P. has lost its standing in many of the states: there is really nothing to unite with. The has lost its standing in many of the standing to there is really nothing to unite with. The instructing of the National Committeeman in the matter of the party-owned press showed that the party constitution has

been greatly overlooked.

All in all, the convention was as clear
as and But its actions have yet to be

as mud. But its actions have yet to be ratified by referendum.

Further, it was not Comrade Wilen alone also voted for the prohibition clause. There were others who at the morning session voted to knock out the proxy system, which is a part of the constitution, and, being forced to stand by it, some of them bucked and voted with Comrade Wilen. At the convention of 1905 the delegates overthrew a referendum of the membership. While there democratic feeling is not yet established in our organization. I have great hope that conditions in Michigan and he there's referred up in the upt far great hope that con will be thoroly cleared up in the got far distant future.—Fraternally, Fint, July 15. J. A. C. MENTON.

# TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Almost daily we receive from the post-office cards stamped "Removed; no address", or "Not found", and have to strike

dress", or "Not found", and have to strike from our list some man who is, perhaps, cursing ms for not sending the paper. We give the names and old addresses of a subber who have moved without notifying as and would be obliged to any comrade who can give us the new addresses.

BROOKLYN.—M. Abramovize. 51 Throop Av.; G. Hirschberg. 185 Washington St.; H. Krauth, 502 Lorimer St.; F. Mueller, 105 Wendel, 413 Hamburg Av., BROCKTON, Mass.—A. H. Ruker, TES M. Main Rt.; H. G. Darron, Crescent St. ROCHENTRE, N. Y.—A. C. Richmond St. Conkey Av. 28 Conkey Av. ITHACA, N. Y.—John A. Murphy, 113 S.

ITHACA, N. Y.—John A. Murphy, 112 & Plain.

AKRON, O.—D. L. Thomas, 174 Arch.

AKRON, O.—D. L. Thomas, 174 Arch.

MENULD: His.—Chas. Hill.

WINNEMUCCA, Nev.—E. Ehlers.

We also get many notices from the postorice stating that the paper is refused. In a
number of cases we save found that refusal notices were sent without authority
from the addresser. Ro we say:

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

## LAURIE. SISTER TO US ALL!

By Margaret McClure.

Laurie leaned against the brick coping in the deserted convent yard, a pensive little figure in the coming

Soft scurries of snow were powder ing the green pine hedge, and the empty maple branches creaked dismally in the bleak March wind.

The chill air stung her fresh young face to rose color. Her yellow hair, and she stood there waiting for Sister escaping from the prim braids, curled about her ears. The round eyes were bright and blue, the soft mouth red

Yet Laurie did not look quite happy, and she stood there waiting for Sister Xavier with troubled eyes.

That afternoon Laurie's mother had called to see her and arranged to take her away the next day. As long as she remembered she had lived just here, and she was afraid of the mother who paid her bills, but whom she never saw for months at a time. That mother with her cold face, her shrewd eyes, and her sharp tongue, who never yet lind taken her off for a holiday.

Only to-day Laurie had winced a little and blushed when her mother turned her about, and said, curtly: "Face like a baby, shape like a Regular greeny, but you'll do. I need you. To-morrow I'll come

And good Sister Xavier, she had sighed, and feit many qualms to think of giving up this fond and pretty child to the mother who evinced so little of love and septiment and understand ing.

That night Sister Xavier slept with Laurie. All the long hours thru she beld the warm little body close, and said prayers to heaven that the child be kept good and pure, and be saved

Once Laurie waked-she felt the sis ter's tears on her own face, and heard her murmured prayers: "O, Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the

The next day was Good Friday When Laurie left Sister Xavier held

"Wherever you go, child, my prayer will follow you each day-but on each Good Friday, little Laurie, you will hear those prayers yourself. For I shall pray as the in truth you were flesh of my flesh."

And again she murmured, "Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the

Four months later Laurie stoope over hot tubs, in a hot laundry, on a sot day. She was washing towels.

Her face had thinned a little, and paled, her mouth drooped, and her eyes were like two frightened ques-

Laurie was almost fifteen years old, but she looked eighteen, except for her baby face, that never did seem quite

to understand. Laurie was in the laundry from

preference. In the big rooming house that her mother owned she might have adorned the parlor. But men were there, rough men, who drank and caroused and tried to kiss her, while her mother looked on and laughed at breaking in process

These were hard days for Laurie. Hardest of all were the advances of her newly acquired stepfather, who leered at her with hungry eyes, and who pawed over her soft young body

at every opportunity: This man made Laurie shudder, and when she wept and told the woman, her mother, she was put at the washcrowd" when she had sense enough to "be sociable".

One friend she seemed to have; her

IS A STAGE."

By Harry Rogoff.

The world is a stage and we are the

ctors. And our success in life de-

pends on how well we can act, on how

natural others think our disguise. We

are actors and spectators at the same

time. We walk about in mask and

costume, but from underneath them

we watch the horde of actors around us

and endeavor to imitate or rival them.

We know full well they are only "per-

formers", but so are we. This is our business in life and we must take it

seriously. The key to success on the stage is the ability of the actor to for-

self to be in reality the character he

plays. He must not only outwardly

like the one he represents. He must not be conscious that his gestures and

else, that the garments he wears are

ard that his hair and beard are false.

We succeed best in decelving others

when we deceive ourself. 'The anti-

thetical version of Polonius' advice

inal: Above all to yourself be decep-tive, and it must follow as the day

the night you will easily deceive

The world is a stage with a vast

number of schools for training its

actors. There are our parliaments and

legislative halls where our public men

gather to discuss and advance the good and welfare of the dear country tney so much love, and of the honorable constituents, who entrusted them with this function. And there they clamor for justice and right. Each one deliv-ers himself of a flowery cratice, full

ers himself of a flowery oration full of patriotism and breathing the purest

his own, that his face is painted

erhaps be truer than the orig-

his true self and to believe him-

"THE WORLD

tall lanky stepbrother, about twenty took her part, and told his father he would "spoil" his face if he did not leave the "little one" alone.

Laurie was abnormally grateful to this champion in need, and she felt less forlorn when he was in the house for he guarded her carefully that the other men should not molest her, and he saved her from the obnoxious attentions of his nasty parent.

One day, the stepbrother being absent for an hour, the father returned-Laurie was alone in the laundry.

An ugly thing happened! Later they e girl unconscious on a bundle of soiled linen, and the man drunk on a couch.

"I beat you out!" he leered to his son, "but you bet the little she-cat scratched me!"

The son proceeded to lay out his precious parent and he made a handsome job of it. The mother was more worried lest there be a disturbance to call in the police, than she was over

For a week the girl dragged about. weak-limbed and heavy-eyed. brain, never too alert, seemed dazed, and she welcomed the nights, for ther she seemed to lay again within the sheltering arms of Sister Xavier, and she could feel the good sister's tears, and hear the murmur of those plous lips, "Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world-

About this time, goaded into action by his attraction to the girl, the stepbrother made a "haul"; \$500 he got me source: and he took Laurie from Chicago, out into the West.

Arriving there, be married her. That is to say, being a younger edition of to beat, to bully, to frighten, to cajole this little fifteen-year-old, convent bred girl who became his wife. After a bit, he would bring his rough companions home, forcing Laurie to join in their drinking bouts. Later on he brought "some o' the girls" alongand then "the madame"!

Then he quit providing bread and meat and coffee; he quit paying the rent, and the madame and he had many a confab on the side.

Well, the conclusion is logical, inevitable, hideous. Laurie ran the whole speedy downward scale.

From silks, sealskins, diamonds, and partments-down to the bloat, the filth, the rags of utter degradation, she slipped and slid. And what would you call Laurie

If you are a woman, would you

nally aid her? If you are a man, would you wholly

Her story is as common as the earth beneath your feet. Each day, in each city, these crimes of civilisation flour-

What chance, think you, what choice, had this woman-child, thrust bleeding a nd afraid into the muck and the mire of the town?

And yet, always to the very end, Laurie's eyes were baby eyes, shot with some fear, and asking a certain

question of each one they met. And always, too, on Good Fridays, Laurie kept fast and said some prayers. In mind, she was the little child again, playing in the long convent garden; she would see the dormitories with their prim white beds, and the

busy sisters. And on those nights she always felt about her the loving arms of gentle Sister Xavier, and felt the tears again on her face, and she would hear the soft murmur, the time and distance intervened, "O, Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world-

oppressed and the poor. Then, how All rivalry, all party differences are forgotten in those temples where they congregated to do service to the of justice. If one speaks apparently against the interest of the and the poor, it is simple done in the name of a higher principle, of a profounder truth upon which the very existence of society depends. Personal interest? Private benefit? What a vulgar vilification! Those, dignified, polished, religious gentlemen chosen citizens to represent them in the high-est assembly of the country, these leading men of the nation guilty of such perfidious acts? Ridiculous! Read their beautiful speeches and you will be convinced of their sincerity and magnanimity.

A splendid school with a splendid set of students, indeed! It has an un-rivalled record behind it. It began playing its part on the wery day the nation was born and since then it has grown marvellously in size and accomplishments. If formerly a natural oice was heard in its walls, of one did happen once upon a time to stray in there with no disguise upon him, and thus disturb more or less the harmony of the performance, now all is applicants are well tested, well examined before they are alowed to aspire to the position; a if after a thoro investigation they are found fitting, they are instructed in the rules and regulations of this reputable academy, and then only are

Then there is the old, antiquated, al most decayed playhouse called the in the world. It trained its own actors, bred its own playwrights and performed its own shows. No critic the merit of their plays. No human eye could look behind the scenes. se were its gala days. But now and noblest sentiments towards the its fame has declined, and it is re-

they permitted to join the troupe.

duced to a third rate house. It is no longer capable of attracting the greatest talents; it must satisfy itself with mediocrities. Yet its old reputation is still exerting an influence. And surrounding it and the decline it has suffered make it more careful of its plays and acting; so that it is now more difficult to discover the real man behind the disguise. The old curtains that served as a screen to the hidden acts have now been cast aside. The old grimaces and mutterings that were formerly so useful for fooling the dull spectators have now been abandoned as no longer effective. But the new costume and gestures are tolerably good substitutes. If they do not meet with the dazzling success of old, they at least obviate the danger of the house being utterly destroyed.

Some schools have no organized body or system, but they deserve the name because the members are followers of one great master who has distinguished himself as an actor. Among these might be numbered the public benefactors or the philanthropists. The great master of this school stalks about in his garb of munificence, shedding his millions for charity like the plant it blossoms. All his interest in life seems to be the welfare of mankind. Realizing the power and blessings of education, he endows the educational institutions with enormous sums and erects splendid edificer where it may entertain its friends and lovers. He is a clever comedian. He knows to perfection the stage lore. He is aware that the fame of a player cannot travel very far from the vicinity where he displays his talents. So he travels himself over the continent and even across the sea, everywhere manifesting his wonderful skill. The modern actor has learned another artifice to enhance his fame. He acts the part of a critic-speaks and writes actor-like about how others should act. The advice he gives he knows is false. But he acts when he writes and as an actor he succeeds. So our philan tropist learned to make speeches concerning his art. He talks of his con ception of life, of how he reached his present high station in society, and urges young men to follow his exam-

He is a wonderful actor indeed, for by nature he is the absolute opposite of the character he plays. The millions he so liberally gives away represent but a drop of the sea of blood he squeezed from the hearts of those very men he so dearly loves and s kindly blesses with his charity. Not a word of his generous and noble speeches and advice to young men that he had not rudely violated and put to shame in his own career. Certainly, a great actor! No wonder so many hundreds emulate him: no wonder so many have been caught with a craze for imitating this great master. The true artist has the divine power of inspiration!

The world is a stage upon which are acted plays of all sorts and descriptions -tragedies, comedies, melodramas, farces, miracle plays, pantomimes, and masques. And they are all performed simultaneously. In one country is enacted a blood-curdling tragedy, where millions are crushed to the dust, where innocent lives are destroyed to satisfy the passion of some villain. In another the bold "strenuous" hero of a melodrama flashes bis sword in the air, thundering out his terrible threats against the villain, who tho of gigantic strength, shammingly shivers trembles before this avenger of truth. One country watches the old comedy of a prince loving a princess, but un fortunately a conspiracy is organized to mar the innocent happiness of this royal couple. A victous hand throws a bomb at the gilded carriage containing the young budding king and queen But as if a God'y hand had intercepted the course of the destructive instrument, it misses its aim, and the couple unite in their holy bond of marriage and live happily ever afterward. other country patiently listens to an inexhaustible number of farcical speeches declaimed by a half-crazy actor playing the rôle of the ruler of a country of philosophy and science. Here a small band of straggling actors perform an old miracle play, modernized under the name of Christian science; and there we behold a masque. a procession of figures strangely dressed parading in honor of some divine being and speaking in unintelligible terms the praise and greatness of that "unknown" unknowable.

A vast theater with an infinite number of actors, with an inexhaustible variety of plays! The natural course is followed. The old plays fall into disfavor. The spectators get tired of them and demand a new one. The supply never fails. Human ingenuity indless. No sooner is the demand made than a new drama is introduced. The audience is pleased with the change. It is captivated by the novelty of the thing and applauds enthusiastically. For a time all is excitement and success. Thousands from other parts of the house crowd to look at the new play. It becomes the rage of the entire theater. It is the hit of the season; it is the craze of the era "the spirit of the age". A short time elapses and the excitement abates, a demand for something new is made It comes and the story is repeated, and the stage is said to progress, to ad-

The world is a stage and every man and woman is an actor. The great dramas performed serve as examples for the spectator to follow in his own limited sphere, in his own small capacity. The young man acts the part of a lover. He meets a young lady with a beautiful face or a fascinating purse and he is at once captivated by pure, inspiring "soul". He passionate ly kisses her tempting lips while he whispers in her ears words of spiritunl devotion, of purely platonic love. While he counts with one hand the coins his sweetheart possesses, he pens with the other an epistle of ideal And some are really successful in their parts. They forget themselves elieve their state the genuine one and b Tell them it's their animal passion that oves and they will become exasperated. They feel it is not so. They have really been inspired to great achievements since they have taken possession of by this holy senti-If others pretend, they dont. ment. Pretty good acting, this. They are

bound to succeed. Actors all of us, more or less succes ful, drawing our salaries according to the importance of our role and our power of simulation. It is only in childhood that we are ourselves, but then we are of no importance, then our deeds and words don't count. Development consists in learning how to act. The ambitious are those that are in tent on learning their part and to dis tinguish themselves in them. This is the business of life.

And wee betide him who refuses to enter into this universal profession! I is sheer lunacy to speak in a natural tone and move and act in an unaffected manner before a vast public that are there to witness a show for entertain ment and instruction. He will soon e swept off the stage. The publiwill become exasperated at this desecration of the tribunal of art. The rough crowd will throw at him rotten eggs and vegefables. The more intelligent will condemn him in the theatrical publications. The manager will be forced to expel him from his house A being like this is intolerable. Here s a great body of men and women gathered together with the sole pur pose of perfecting themselves in the sublime art of acting. All their attention is cencentrated upon it. They spare no pains, no sacrifice to attain this end. And here appears a scoffer at the public wish and will and sets imself against the universal interest A most unpardonable crime! No pur ishment is too severe for him.

And still worse is the lot of him who has grown disgusted with this perpetual acting and the never ceasing show he is witnessing. For his is the anguish of the soul that can find no relief in this life. He might as well endeavor to free himself from space and time. He might as well try to suspend the laws of physics and chen istry. Life has come to its end for the man who has, become tired of the stage. There are fools who believe they could abolish this universal vocation. Some seek a partial relief by re forming the character of the plays, by changing the methods of acting as if that had not been tried hundreds of times with no results. Some try to inspire others with their feelings disgust and opposition, thinking that a universal discontent will put a sud den stop to it. But they do not realize the difficulty of effecting such a tremendous revolution in human nature This passion for acting has become an instinct in man. Circumstances have transformed the habit of disguise into

the instinct of acting. Long, long will it take to wipe away the abominable stage from this earth of ours. All the schools of actors will have to be destroyed first. All the charms and temptations surrounding the stage will have to be eradicated. The public will have to be infused with a new-spirit, with a new concep tion of art. They will have to be in structed in the precepts, in the tenet of the natural instead of those of the artificial. A new enthusiasm will have to be breathed into the human soul, an enthusiasm for the pure, for the simple, for the innocent. A great task indeed, but worthy of all effort, worthy of all sacrifice.

swing. The zeal and ardor with which it is performed has never been equalled. All the skill, the devices, the thoughts and studies of the past are utilized to render the performance ever grander, ever greater. The chief actors are rewarded in fictitious sums. Towers of gold are erected for their man is stretched to the wildest regions in order to invest new luxuries for them; even the old barbaric custom of human sacrifice has been revived. Millions of human beings willingly cast their lives away to accommodat the "stars" of the arens. Then the applause is simply tempestuous. one of these heroes but utter a syllable and millions of men are at once busy diffusing it the world over in spoken and written language, as if God had again appeared among us in thunder and lightning.

And you miserable wretch who have grown tired of this scene and sit there grumbling at this wild enthusiasm, do you hope to silence this mad uproar, to abate this insane excitement by speaking calmly of a higher art, of ourer ideals, of pleasanter entertainments? You are gravely mistaken, my poor fellow. You had better wrap your self up in a winding sheet and retire to the regions of silence and rest, where all is peace and forgetfulness, and there wait patiently until a severe shock born of the wild hilarity and savage merriment, suddenly shakes the earth and tears up the very foun-dations of the great structure where these performances are given, killing the actors and destroying the costumes, the masks, and the plays they storm has subsided, and the sky has become clear and bright, you may step out from your grave and speak to the minds sobered by calamity and punish ment the words of truth and light. For then and only then will you find ears ready to listen and brains capable of understanding.

-The annual report of the Plano and Organ Workers' Union shows that during 1905 benefits aggregating \$35,282:96 were paid.

### THE IMMORTAL DECLARATION. You may have noticed that I have

not said a word about the public reading of the Declaration of Independence. It didn't happen. Never in my life have I heard that read aloud, clear thru. When that immortal statement was first put forth, nobody dreamed that those who worked for wages had any rights. In those cruel days, ere ever compassion had been born, negro slave was better off than the poor wretch who owned no property The ballot was later given to him grudgingly, but this government of ours didn't become his and it isn't now. It isn't meant to be. The way we live, the average wages of the men and women who take the raw earth that God Almighty gave to all His children for a heritage, and turn it into what we cat and wear and take our comfort from, the average wages of the men and women who put all the value into anything that has a value, is about \$400 a year. Some get more; more get less. Figure to yourself how much of life a man can have on \$400 a year; how much of liberty how he can pursue happiness after his board and keep are paid for. In the census year of 1900 these who have only themselves to sell made in this country thirteen billions of dollars worth of goods; out of that thirteen billions' worth they got two billion dollars. Who got the other eleven billion dollars? I'll take my oath it wasn't George the Third. Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles his Cromwell. George the Third his Washington, and -If that be treason, make the most

of it. It didn't do to read the Declaration of Independence. It made folks uneasy. That Smith who has been rescued from the obscurity native Smiths by his feroclous sobriquet of "Hell-roaring Jake" did the state some service when he described the Declaration of Independence as "a damned incendiary document". That's just what it is. Particularly that part where it says that whenever a government does not preserve to all the people their rights to life and liberty and happiness, it is about time to change the form of government and get the kind that will preserve them .- Eugene Wood in Everybody's.

### ETHICS OF PIRACY.

wonder if Morgan the Pirate, When plunder had glutted his heart, Gave part of the funk from the ships he had sunk .

To help some Museum of Art: gave up the role of "collector of toll" And became a Collector of Art?

wonder if Genghis the Butcher, When he'd trampled down nations like

grass, Retired with his share, when he'd lost all

his bair, And started a Sunday school class If he turned his past under and used half his plunder In running a Sunday school class?

wonder if Roger the Rover. When millions in looting he made, Built libraries grand on the jolly main

To honor Success and "free trade"; If he founded a college of nautical know

Where I irates could study their trade? wonder, I wonder, I wonder, Ever trying to lend a respectable trend To the jaunty old buccancer game That philanthropists enter the gam -Waltace Irwin, in Life.

### THE GOODNESS OF HUMANITY

Recently we pointed out the material idvantage the workers of America were likely to reap, in increased employment, from the terrible destruction of the San Francisco disaster. The "Times" correspondent discovers that it has also resulted in great moral gain. He says:-"Were San Francisc to be rebuilt, were the city to remain as it is now, a desert of twisted iron and crumbled stone and brick nevertheless, be an event to look back upon without regret. For it has taught lesson, a lesson that is good for us to learn anew-the lesson that human nature, behind all the repressions and pretences of modern civilization, behind intense struggle and sordid individualism remains at heart generous and kind and true. It has taught us again the fellowship of human life. Here we have independent testimony to the eternal truth which Socialists are ever proclaiming, that human nature, uncorrupted by capitalism, and unwarped by mischlevous convention, is in the main good, and not bad, as our opponents do vainly teach. To those who tell us that before Socialism can be realized, we must change human nature, we can point this lesson from San Francisco, and show once more that it is not its natural depravity but the evil circumstances engendered by capitalism with its sordid worship of private gain, which degrades and pollutes humanity; that it is wonder ful how much good manifests itself under such adverse circumstances, and that all that is necessary is to change the conditions in order to develop all that is best and noblest in the human race,-London Justice.

### ART AND CLASS RULE Art, when it becomes the monopoly

limited but governing class, instead of be ing the aim and object of national ambiwill never consent to become the luxury of those who can afford to pay. The com bined fortunes of a dozen industrial mil-lionaires will do nothing toward inspiring a masterpiece . . A faction whose im-munity from the cares of everyday life is due to the "sweating" of a subservient population will ever remain intellectually tent. - Pr. Emil Reich.

## DETERMINISM IN PRACTISE.

Robert Blatchford has written a new book. "Not Guilty. A Plea for the Bottom Dog", which refutes the dog ma that man-and particularly the "the bottom dog"-is a criminal. free will agent, but proves that he is instead the creature of heredity and environment. The book, as a strong exposition of the theory of Determinism, has aroused much discussion in England and is be ing flercely attacked by theologians of the old school. From "The Clarion", Blatchford's paper, we reprint the fol-

lowing on the subject: "Dr. R. Cunyngham Brown sends us the following verses from H. M. Prison, Parkhurst, I. W., and explains that 'they are not, as might be supposed, either blasphemous or irreverent, but merely state baldly a fact which is a stumbling block to the orthodox theologian-the occurrence of the born criminal. Anyhow, the scene is an actual experience of mine, put imperfectly into verse:"

THE BALLAD OF THE DYING THIEF Silently stood the Nurse, The Priest sat grim and lean.

And a man that hattled for breath to curse Lay stretched on the bed between.

The sir with resemany But the chamber echoed with ribaldry. Like the noisome Gates of Hell

Repent? By God, not I' His bastard seek His sight? Nay! Hold me up till—till I win to the the Pit.

For I sup with the Devil to-night." Repent? Is mine the fault? The son of a thief by a pimp!
If He builded me crooked and halt, Say! Whose is the blame if I limn?

The Nurse put wine to his lips And the priest held up his head, While he prayed to God that the Devil's

Might be loosed ere the man was dead. Fray not for my soul, O Fool! But bury me under the sod.

When He fashloned my soul He slip't with But what have I done to God? "If I've rifled the rich man's till.

And stol'n my brother's wife, s there no balance beyond the bill When I pay with these pains—and my

The lyr tapped the pane. The ghostly mists peered in.

And the death-damp studded his face like

And trickled down his chin.

### POVERTY AND GENIUS.

We take from the London "Labor Leader" the following notice of F. C. Constable's book on "Poverty and Hereditary Genius:"

"Mr. Constable very appropriately opens his criticism on Mr. Galton's theory of genius with Gray's lines which tell us that our neglected graves may hide the dauntless breasts of village Hampdens and the mute tongues of Miltons who never came to glory He emphasizes, and we think proves that genius and individual distinction depend not so much upon family and heredity as upon the general level of the attainments of the race. Only in change of environment can there b any hope for raising the level of the average ability of the race. Illustrious, even eminent, men cannot be bred, because we know practically nothing of the laws governing their production.

"We do know, however, the circumstances under which ability can assert itself, and the statistics of our bio graphical dictionaries tell us that only one person in every four thousand living can rise until some measure of the light of fame shines on his head. 'It is only the very few vilo are wholly free to compete' in those higher walks of life where fame as well as wealth (very often instead of wealth) is a reward of effort, even when natura ability is very great. Mr. Constable points out how important time is for years the life of the 'able' poor man is a heartless struggle to rise clear of stiffing circumstances, and when he has succeeded it is only to find that age has numbed his faculties, and that the severity of the struggle has exhausted his powers. Whilst he has been strug-gling, mediocre intelligence, supported by property and influence, has been leisurely taking root and giving forth its blossoms. 'The man born in humble rank has not the same time for success, and time is a factor in success.

ing chapters, Mr. Constable applies his theory to facts. Wherever intelligence is free to exert itself, the number of men who have won fame, altho, they have sprung from conditions of poverty, is comparatively great, but that number diminishes when the conditions of fame are determined by circumstances in which property and influence play important parts. In literature and art, for instance, poverty is not such a handicap as in military achievements. Hence, in literature and art the sons of the poor occupy some of the most enviable positions. Mr. Constable illustrates this point by the case of Lord Brougham:

rises to be Lord Chancellor? very possibly have been distinguished as demagog a class, by the way, ignored by

"Mr. Constable develops his theme

"I'd liever burn with my kin of old Than sing His Host beside.
That for His barps and His crowns of

And he spat on the wall and died

Silently knelt the Nurse, The Priest sat grim and lean. And the Thing that had battled for breath to curse
Lay still on the bed between.

"Dr. Brown's verses needed neither his justification for their matter, nor the apology which he offers for their manner. They may shock the vulgar and appal the weak; but the assault of their brutal truth will only rouse the thoughtful to straighter and firmer grips with the problem that Blatchford has answered in 'Net Guilty'. The question is complete in the fourth

"If He builded me crooked and halt, Say! Whose is the blame if I limp?"

"The answer is plain to all men when the question is thus figuratively applied to physical deformity. But turn it back to the moral deformity of Dr. Brown's impenitent thief, and where's the difference? If the physical cripple is to be charitably pitled and scientifically treated for unstability of spine of legs, why should one who is 'crooked and halt' in brain be exe crated and punished-not remedially. but with sheer spitefulness and to the actual aggravation of his moral limpness and crookedness? The difference in treatment is not logical. It does not even pay.

"Many men, nowadays, will admit that-will even admit that chronic criminality is a disease, hereditary or propagated by conditions. Yet, be-wildered by the cultivated brain's uncountable and unfathomable complexitics, they there think to find evidence of voluntary self-development. Explicitly or implicitly, they draw a distinction in responsibility between the rudimentary type of Dr. Brown's thief, and the evolutionized type of Herbert Spencer or Blatchford. As reasonably these moral obfuscators praise the rose for self-development.

"As the complicated Orchid said, on seeing the elementary Cabbage plunged into the boiling pan: "There, but for the grace of God, go IC'

"And the 'grace of God", define it as you will, is responsible alike for the Impenitent Thief of Dr. Brown's poem and for Dr. Brown himself."

"In a series of exceedingly interest-

"Would Lord Brougham, if born the so

of a laborer, have been marked by the same high achievement? If he had achieve ed, would it have been in the same direc-tion? I admit that with his enormous per-sonal force, his absorbing personal ambition; he might have risen to be a marked man. But in what direction! Would any one contend that he could as probably have be a marked Might be not Mr. Galion or imprisoned as an arch

in a series of chapters dealing with artists and literary men, statesmen, men of title, commanders, scientists, poets, divines, oarsmen, wrestlers, demagogs, and in each department he is able to set forth strong evidence for his theory that genius is not only brain, but brain plus opportunities. A vast number of people inherit the former, but only a few inherit the latter. Hence it is that when society seriously faces the problem of how to create genius, it will not follow Mr. Galton's method of breeding: it will tather seek to raise the general level of human attainment. This is, indeed, the Socialist view of individualism, and it is profoundly true in respect to every aspect of individual initiative. With reference to legislation, for instance, the writer makes a very true

remark: 'I will say simply that if any of the changes made during the last hundred years for the amelioration of the economic condi tion of the people at large be considered. It will be found that public pressure for change always preceded the changes affected by particular men. Never has any eminent or illustrious man originated any such change; all were in the air before such

"Mr. Constable incidentally attempts to reduce to a statistical value the arguments of his book, and this is how

"There are a million people in this country whose aggregate income is double, the aggregate income of the remaining twenty million. The result is that the vironments of rank, wealth, and social influence, and these environments are not only nearly always favorable for achievement, but are almost a necessity for achievement in certain directions. ows that the many have a very, very poor chance of achievement (reputation). It the few with property who are ready compete for the highest prizes.

"If our readers know anyone who is still wandering about believing that Socialism is a menace to the individual, and threaters to reduce everyone to the dull level of mediocrity, they might introduce to such person this interesting study on the relations between poverty and genius."

### VICARIOUS POVERTY. A New York clergyman-it is hardly

worth while to identify him, for there are so many like him, but his name is Madison Peters has discovered from statistics cause New York spends \$1,000,00 for liquor. Why the masses should be sumption, unless they consum selves is not it themselves is not \$1,000,000 of linear consultation frames a drink a trifle per capita of consorted with the classes. If drinking is the pages of are not poor but rich? What really causes general poverty is not the voluntary ex-penditures of the working class for five-cent beer; it is the involuntary expenditures ther must make and the insufficient wages ther are forced to accept in order that e perisitic class may drink five dottar wine. The Public.

A cote for Socialism is a vote for freedom in production and housety in dis-tribution.

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All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should beer the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clear meas. 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 goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

One of the editors may be seen at the

One of the editors may be seen at the fice between 6 and 9 p. m. every day, ex pt Thursday and Bunday.

Complaints about the business or editoria tagement of the paper should be ad used to the Board of Directors. Socialise operative Publishing Association, 15: Ulam street, New York.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. 1908 (Presidential) .............. 96,961 1902 (State and Congressional)...229,762 



John C. Chase,

For Lieutenant-Governor **Qustav A. Strebel**,

For Secretary of State William W. Arland. of Corning.

William W. Passage

Wor Attorney-General-Henry L. Slobodin,

of New York. For State Comptroller --

John O'Rourke,

For State Engineer and Surveyor-Russell R. Hunt.

Give us control of the government, say the capitalist class, and you can have all the constitutions.

of Schenectedy

When the use to which capitalists put their wealth is considered who can deny but that it would be humane of s them and charge of that wealth for the good of society?

When American workingmen learn to shoot their ballots as the Russian workingmen shoot their bombs and bullets there'll be something doing over here too.

Judging by his articles on the open shop Post needs to dine liberally on that one of his food products which he claims has the virtue of strengthening brain power.

The New York "Evening Sun" devotes some space to proving that any man can get work who has "the will to work". The proof consists of reports from different cities, but by a singular coincidence all the cities are situated in the West and South, and a considerable distance from New

If Senator Tillman will stop talking about shooting Socialists long enough to take a good look at Russia he will see that Socialists can also shoot s'raight when necessary.

That canned meat examined in Box ton last week bore a strong resem blance to the brand of politics prevailing in the Massachusetts legislature.

If those dog-eating Igorrotes exhibited at the St Louis fair have learned lation-for the Indians. Now the

a profound contempt they must have for the people who could eat Jungle beef!

The New York papers report the arrest of a man who abducted a girl and sold her at auction for \$25. He will probably be severely punished. for such traffic in human flesh is no longer legal. If he had bought the girl's labor at fifty cents a day and let her get a living out of that amount he would have been quite within the law and the ethical code of the present system. The question as to whether the girl would have been able to subsist on the wages paid her would have cut no figure. He would have fulfilled all his obligations when he paid her what he chose to for her labor. Or he should have married the girl and then compelled her to sell herself to some capitalist to work by the day. This would have been very proper and circumspect, according to the prevailing code, and he would have been also belping to maintain the integrity of the family, of which the capitalist is extremely careful, don't you know.

### WHAT DO THEY CARE FOR THE WORKERS' LIVES? The Liberals and Conservatives in

the British Parliament, just as the Republicans and Democrats in our Congress, forget their quarrels and act harmoniously together when it is a question of killing a labor measure. In the committee charged with consideration of the Merchant Shipping Bill, the other day, a Labor member proposed to amend by adding a clause requiring that every foreign-going ship of a thousand tons and upwards gross registered tonnage shall carry a duly certified ship's carpenter, laying down conditions as to provision of a berth for the carpenter, and fixing the penalty for failure to comply with the requirements at a fine not exceeding £25. The demand was surely a moderate one and necessary to the safety of the seamen. But its enforcement would cost every shipowner a little money, and accordingly these respectable gen tlemen, who do not risk their own lives in ships, opposed it bitterly. True to its capitalist backers, the Libera! Government declared itself against the amendment and it was defeated. The vote stood: For the clause-five Labor members, one Liberal-Labor, and three Liberals; against-twelve Liber als and four Conservatives.

In the same connection—the insincerity of the pretenses of bourgeois statesmen to an interest in the welfare of humanity-we note the follow ing announcement:

"The Swiss Federal Council has de cided to summon again, at Berne, for the month of September, all the states who were formerly represented at the International Labor Conference. The subject will be the formulation of a common law forbidding female night labor in all kinds of employment. For the time being the Swiss Government has abandoned the idea of a common understanding on the subject of an in terdict on phosphorus, as Japan has refused to adhere and other states have raised objections."

Now were these negotiations being carried on for the purpose of opening some new market, dividing some nev territory among capitalist nations, or otherwise advancing busienss interests, neither Japan nor any other one or two states could check them, withstruggle. There would not be the very slightest hesitation about coercing the recalcitant nation by hostile tariffs. But it is not business interests that are at stake here. It is only the lives of the thousands of men and women and children who die a slow and hideous death from "phossy jaw", to the glory of trade and the profit of respectability. The capitalists of every country are opposed to legislation for the protection of their victims and the capitalist statesmen are well pleased when any one nation protests. They have shown their love for humanity by proposing the reform. Now they show their loyalty to the great god Trade by dropping it without a serious effort.

Wait till we have just one great nation-be it France or Germany or the United States under a Socialist administration, and we shall see an international policy in such matters as this that will make the traders in human life sit up and take notice and will sadly disturb some ancient ideas of diplomatic courtesy.

Cases of men dying poor who were once rich are not uncommon, but the majority of men die poor because they were always poor and never had a chance to be anything else.

It appears that the recent session of Congress did enact some good legisthat they are not ordinary working

Just see what the "save-the-home crusaders against Socialism have missed by Thaw, White, Corey, Harve, and other representative moralists not being Socialists.

By a strange coincidence, New Jersey's "new idea" seems to be held chiefly by the Republicans who are out of office.

### IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

The daily press of America is congratulating France upon rehabiliting Dreyfus on the ground that an innocent man has received long delayed justice. This would sound very well were this daily press, with few exceptions, not guilty itself of as cruel and wicked violation of justice upon Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, as was perpetrated against Drevfus.

The Frenchman was sentenced and exiled with no more ceremony than has been accorded the Western Federation of Miners' officials. Their lib erties were taken from them even more rudely; they have been subjected to gross indignities, denied the ordinary rights accorded to citizens, and what is worse, condemned publicly as guilty before receiving a trial and their names branded with the ignominy of terrible crimes and horrible con spiracies.

And this has been done, not over the protests of a press which has alternately wept and rejoiced with the persecuted Dreyfus, but with its active connivance and brazen fronted sup-

If Dreyfus had been a labor official, representing the working class struggle for better conditions and industrial freedom, instead of an army officer, if the integrity of a great labor organization, Instead of the "honor" of one of capitalism's most sacred and necessary institutions, had been involved in his disgrace, we doubt that even tardy justice would have been done himaltho the presence in the French Chamber of Deputies of a large number of militant Socialists would have probably made that possible.

We can be quite sure that if Moyer Haywood, and Pettibone ever receive justice, if they are freed from the physical and mental suffering which they now endure, it will be due to the efforts of the workers themselves, their economic and political organizations and their press. And, in that event, we can also be sure that the same press which now congratulates a Dreyfus will fail to yield an lota of justice or reparation to the men whom they have employed all their flendish arts to degrade and traduce.

By the time those ice trust indictments in different cities get going the summer will be over and the failure of the trust busters to accomplish anything will be forgotten. Then the game will begin all over again next year. Great scheme, trust busting.

Some papers claim that the Standard Oll Company will never receive rebates from the railroads again. Per haps not. The Standard will probably own the railroads and won't need to use rebates.

War Bonaparte to divide up the battleship armor contracts and without the Socialists having a hand in if at that.

To say that "Socialism is too beautiful to be true" is to infer that the working people must accept forever the ugliness and dirt and bitter struggle of the present order-and we don't believe they will.

We don't pretend to understand all the many moves Secretary of the Treasury Shaw is making these days. We are only sure that the money brokers and capitalists understand and profit by them. That's what Mr. Shaw is Secretary for.

The useful thing about trust busting is its failure. Proves that Socialism is the only remedy for Trustism.

For one thing, the Republican and Democratic politicians never fail to do all the had things the Socialists predict about them.

Young Mr. Astor says "possession of great wealth is not the main thing." Well, it makes Mr. Astor worth interviewing, anyway?

"Talking Socialism" does not consist in describing the beauties of a future state and comparing them with the evils of the existing order. One must understand the evolution of society, the development of industry, how the workers are exploited, the basis

property by the ruling class, why the ruling class rules, the political reflection of material and class interests, the necessity for political organization by the working class -all these things and more must be part of the education of every Socialist before he can "talk Socialism". Socialists must be educated them selves before they can assume to be educators.

Rejoicing over the imprisonment of the Toledo ice dealers must be somewhat subdued by the fact that they are out again.

Every time the Red Flag is mentioned in the press dispatches from Russia it gives the people a better understanding of what the Red Flag

President Gompers calls upon the union men to administer a "stinging rebuke" to all the congressmen who voted against labor legislation. Why not just slap 'em on the wrist, Samuel, and be done with it?

The Rending "Labor Advocate" makes the startling charge that "the Socialist believes in agitating contented wage-earners until they become discontented with their lot". We hasten to plead guilty. But what, may we ask, is our contemporary trying to do? What is its excuse for existence? Simply as an advertising medium for capitalist politicians who pay by the inch for write-ups as friends of labor, with photos attached? Or to preach contentment to the slaves of capital?

### A LESSON FOR US.

Seldom has the practical effect of the presence of Socialists in a national parliamentary body been so clearly demonstrated as in the case of the ostponement of the visit of the British fleet to Russia, principally thru the stand taken by Comrades Thorne, Hardle and others in the House of Commons. The proposed visit of the fleet at this critical time in Russia's affairs was very properly taken as a recognition by the British government of the bloody policy of the Tsar and his autocracy and the Socialists and Labor members immediately interpellated the Liberal ministry upon the question. This "heckling", as it is called in England, was vigorously kept up until th announcement was made that the visit of the fleet had been postponed. The ministry thereby averted a crisis in the Commons, which the aroused public opinion was fast making possi-

When we turn to our own country and note that the recent session of congress adjourned without taking definite action upon the Bialysok massacre and by its cowardice and fear of offending the financial power interested in maintaining the autocracy, gave countenance to the autoc racy's claim to continue its rule of onpression and bloodshed, we should blush for shame that not a single Socialist was a member of congress so that he could raise his voice and speak on behalf of the progressive workers of America against the unspeakable atrocities of Tsarism. For the massa cre of the Jews in Bialystok and Kishineff is more than a race question -it is one which concerns civilized mankind, and especially that portion The armor trust got Secretary of of civilized mankind pledged to the verthrow of tyranny everywhere and of which portion many Jews are a devoted and self-sacrificing part.

That the United States congress is the only national legislature in the world in which Socialists have no membership and therefore playeno part is a fact for which the Socialists themselves are not wholly without blame. Let us do our best this year to repair the fault and place in congress men who will compel the government of the United States to stop playing the hypocrit and the coward upon vital world-embracing questions and to declare itself openly either with the destroyers of Russian life and hope and liberty or against them in the name of the principles for which this government is said to stand.

## Current # # Literature

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

A PRACTICAL PROGRAM FOR WORK INGMEN. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1996 Cloth, pp. 227. Price, \$1.

The name of the author does no appear on the title page of this book and there is an apparent attempt to give the impression that it is written by a workingman. One do to be let into the secret of the author's anything about the beef scandal what Indians can congratulate themselves of exploitation, the expropriation of identity, however, to discover that he

is not a workingman in any ordinary quainted with the labor movement whether in its political or its economic aspect, only from the outside. theorist the program presented may seem practical; but to the workingman who takes an interest in such matters it will appear as the work of a theorist a well informed theorist," no doubt. and a sincere and generous spirited one, but still a theorist. Nor will the author have good ground for complaint if he should be misunderstood by many of his readers, for he shows what one is almost tempted to de scribe as a perverse misunderstanding of the existing labor movement, and especially of that political phase of it which is known under the name of Socialism. We may charitably suppose that this is a matter of real misunderstanding, and not of wilful misrepresentation; but it is none the less an-noying to read that Socialists are opsed to any partial amelioration of existing evils pending the overthrow of capitalism and that "hatred seemed to Marx to be the moving force that would lead eventually to emancipa tion", while it has remained for the present eminently practical writer to discover—what, of course, Marx never dreamed of-that the real enemy the working people is not the capitalist as a man but the economic system which masters both capitalist and worker. At least, before passing on Marx' work in this summary fashion, our author might have read the

preface to "Capital". The book is not without merit. There ore pages and whole sections that are decidedly good-not that they contain any new ideas (we might even say, "not that they contain any ideas which Marx and his collaborators have not long ago set forth"), but that some of the old ideas are very clearly and aptly expressed. Notably is this true of the section on "Production and Overproduction" and that on "Liberty". The author is quite free from the eighteenth-century "natural rights" romanticism which characterizes so many opportunists; his opportunism is of a different sort. We cannot refrain from quoting one admirable passage

from the section last referred to: We must begin by recognizing that so ong as men have needs and men always will have needs-their freedom is limited by the necessity of devoting a certain mount of time and labor to satisfying more time and labor he must devote to satisfying them. The problem of human society is, how to satisfy legitimate needs

a' the least expense of labor and time. Freedom consists practically in every man being at liberty to do what he wants to do, subject, of course, to the necessity we are under to devote labor and time to the satisfaction of our needs. Obviously, then, the society will be best constituted that en-ables all its members to do what they want at the least cost of labor and time necessary to the satisfaction of needs. In other words, inasmuch as the only hours in the day when we are free to do what we want are our hours of leisure, liberty is, in fact, proportional to leisure; and, from the eco-nomic point of view, the people is most free which enjoys most leisure and is under the necessity of devoting least time to

Our author's remarks on the causes of crime and the treatment of criminals are also worthy of favorable notice, as are some others.

On the whole, however, we canno see that the book was really worth the publishing. It contains much that is true but not new, and much that is neiher new nor true. If some portions are valuable for the clearness of their manner, others are harmful by reason of the confusion in their matter. Omitting the rather empty rhetoric

of the opening "Book of Exhortation"

and the closing book on "Wisdom,

Faith, Karitas", we may briefly sun up the argument as follows: Man is a product of his past and present enronment; hitherto, in common with his non-human kin, he has been nothing more than this; but he has now reached the stage where he has power to modify his environment with a conscious purpose. His nature combines the egoistic and altruistic qualities of which the tiger and the ant are extreme types; his present ideals and the needs of the masses require the more complete development of the altruistic side, the without sacrificing individu ality (as in the ant); so to modify the environment, and especially the social environment, as to promote the evolution of human character in this direc tion is the present social problem in its largest aspect. Both competition and co-operation have played their parts in human (and even in subhu man) development; but the present need is an increase of co-operation on the economic field, for competition has now become an obstacle to happiness for the great majority and a tramme on race progress. Civilized man is a slave to the Market; the exigencies of the market drive the capitalist to explott the worker at the same time that they render the worker practical ly helpless against this exploitation the remedy is to be found, not in philanthropy nor in attempts to reform dividual, any more than in preaching thrift to the victims of the market, but in the abolition of this im personal tyrant, the changing of the conomic system, the substitution of public control for private control of industry, with the satisfaction of human needs instead of the accumulation of profits as the guiding motive in production. Such a change will not only put an end to corrupting wealth and degrading poverty with all their train of evils, but will also modify human character in the direction of altruism. But bow is this change to be brought

profits by the existing system, cannot be expected to lead in the change, nor

even to see the need for change. The

"wealthy" will oppose such change, and the appeal must therefore be

made to the "unwealthy", and espe-

cially to the wage-workers. And by methods are they to act method now most generally used by them in resisting the pressure of capi talism, that of trade unionism, is not without present usefulness; but it is incapable of changing the system; this for two reasons-if its demands are pressed beyond a certain limit they result in paralyzing industry and re act to the injury of the workers; also they can unite but a minority of the exploited, and that in a form of con flict where wealth counts for more than numbers. It is upon the politica field that the workers are strong; once they understand their own interests well enough to unite in political action, their numbers make them irre sistible; political action is, therefore the chief method to be used in the effort of the exploited majority to trans form the economic system under which they suffer. But this transformation neither can nor should be a sudden one; we must build the new edifice largely from the materials of the old one and upon the same site, and we must live in the old edific while the new one is being construct ed; the method must be that of con tinuous reform; this reform, however must be consistently planned from the start, must not be mere patchwork Again, in order to succeed upon the litical field, we must have a major ity to support our program of ultimately revolutionary reform. The "Practical Program" must consist of measures which will tend to advance the ultimate object, which will be practicable under existing conditions and which will also be attractive to the largest possible number and jectionable to the smallest possible number of voters. And the beginning of this program, the only thing to be incorporated in the working program for the present, our author deems to be the extension of government and municipal ownership of so-called "pub-lic utilities" (we must give him credit times convenient phrase) and trustified industries; farmers, clerks, profession will, he thinks, readily unite with wage-workers in support of this mea sure; it will not in itself effect the desired transformation of society, but it will ameliorate the conditions of the working people and will render further progress easier. Let us, therefore, not throw away our far-reaching theories, but hold them in reserve and waive all those points upon which various elements of the desired maority cannot now agree, in order to effect this partial step on which they can agree. With a large part of this no Social-

ist will disagree—the the author, whose ideas of Socialist theory and practise seem to be of the vaguest, loses no good opportunity to throw stones at against the existing Socialist movenent, he fancies that its slow progres (but is it slow, after all?) is due some repellant associations with the name; so he hopes to "take the curse off" by baptizing it anew under the name of "Solidarism" and tries to palm it off as a brand-new baby of his own; much power is in words, grant; but we do not think the history of multitudinous experiz this sort in the matter of Socialism goes far to justify his hopes; if a ros by any other name would smell as weet, so would Socialism by any other name be as objectionable to certain elements of society and as power fully the slowly attractive to others; an alias is confusing and should be used only when absolutely necessary and the word "Socialism" has, for some millions of men in the civiliz world, for some hundreds of thousands in the United States and intelligent. aggressive, persevering men, at that-

too many glorious associations to be given up lightly. But this by the way. We have said that no Socialist will quarrel with the greater part of our author's argument. Every "orthodox" Socialist-and a good many unorthodox ones, besides will break with him when he comes to ground for their dissent our author does not at all understand. It is not that we are unwilling to accept mea sures of immediate relief, especially if those measires will also, by increasing the leisure and consequent education and organizing power of the wage-workers, or by reducing the field of capitalist exploitation, or by setting examples of the practicability of colective action, strengthen the that make for the social revolution; on the contrary, we include such measures in our platforms, we advocate them in our press and on the stump, and our representatives introduce and vote for em in legislative bodies. It is not that we fear the effect of public own ership under capitalism; on the contrary, except under some special circumstances, we welcome its extens just as we welcome the growth of the trusts—only, we decline to abandon that distinctly Socialist activity whose intenser prosecution can alone make such public ownership an aid to further progress instead of a bulwark to capitalism. It is not even that we are nawilling to work with members of any other class than our own; we welcome all, of whatever class, who in presumable good faith, offer to join our ranks; we eyen, in the case of other exploited classes which show a tendency to revolutionary action, con-sent at the proper time and with due consideration of consequences, to form a working alliance. The disagreement comes on the fundamental conception of the nature of political class move nents, the way in which politico economic changes actually come about.
Our author holds the common but

superficial view on this point. He conceives of such progress as taking place, as it were, along a straight line, so that there are typically two parties, superficial view on this point. He con-

the "wealthy" and the "unwealthy", of one or the other of which all recognized parties are but subdivisions. If this were the true flew, it would obviously be, in most cases, the part of wisdom for all the "unwealthy" or discontented or radical elements to join forces and overpower their opponents, the wealthy and contented conservatives, by sheer force of numbers. The cleuce and art of politics would then be a very simple matter-a matter of mere arithmetic, so to speak. But such is not the case. In fact, progress is not along one continuous straight line; the line is neither straight nor continuous. Nor even is it often true that, at any given time, the political forces are in simple opposition as conservative and radical, backward and forward; there are almost always forces at work in several directions, and the actual progress is the resultant of a variety of divergent momenta, not just the balance between a forward push and a backward pull. The reason for this is the fact that the conflict is not between the "wealthy" and the "unwealthy", but between different and changing economic classes -an economic class being defined, not alone nor chiefly by the degree of its wealth or poverty, but by the manner in which it gets that wealth or is kept in that poverty. To illustrate: During the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century the landowners constituted the conservative element of British society, as against the industrial capitalists, who were progressive or radical; the proletariat did not yet count for much as a political factor: the contest was a struggle between two exploiting classes, the Tory party upholding the old form of explo the Liberal party seeking to extend the new form; that conflict resulted in a series of measures—including the repeal of the Combination Laws, the two great Reform Bills, the new Poor Law of 1834, the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the Factory Acts which, besides materially improving the condition of the working class, made it possible for that class to organize and educate itself and assert its power on the economic and political fields: in the adoption of these measures, distinctly progressive in their ultimate effect upon the working class, the Torics took at least as large a part as the Liberals, each of the great parties alternately giving some relief to the wage-workers or putting some new weapon into their hands, not out of any sympathy with them, but solely in the hope of thus getting the advantage of its opponent; but once this conflict was fought out to a practical finish, the proletariat having in the meantime begun to act for itself, wh find that, during the last thirty years. Tories and Liberals have learned to forget their quarrels on occasion and act together in resisting further demands of the proletariat. Other in stances might be cited, did space per-mit, to prove that conservatism is not always the policy of the wealthlest class, that certain sections of the "unwealthy" are often conservative or reactionary, that not all radicalism tends in the same direction, that it is not the mere fact of exploiting or being exploited that dictates the policy of a class, but the nature and methods of that exploitation. Along with this misconception goes the assumption that the practical poli-

servative and radical, representing

cy for a Socialist (or "Solidarist") party is that of confining its immediate efforts to a minimum program such as a majority of the voters will accept. Revolutions are not and never have been made in this way-and, whether he likes the word or not, the social change which our author has in view is revolutionary in its nature. It is the business of such a party to make itself a majority as soon as it can, but not to try to manufacture an artificial majority of votes by attracting elements that do not belong to it; and while it remains a minority small minority, provided it is aggressive and growing-it wields an influence, both for the present and for the future, by frightening its opponents into making concessions a couraging and leading on in the right direction other elements which, while not capable of complete union with it, yet sometimes have something in common with it. The recent h France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia assuredly prove this; so, to a somewhat less degree, does that of Great Britain and even that of the United States, tho the Socialist movement here is as yet so small and so young as a considerable political fac-

Extremes meet. Impatience is as characteristic of opportunists as it is of those whom we call "impossibilists". And perhaps it is not the only thing they have in common, for current Socialist history, shows many examples of the two extreme wings working together (unintentionally, of course) to impede the slow but sure progress of the movement and to render aid and comfort to its opponents. When the explanation, in the case of either wing, is not to be found in an admixture of petty bourgeois immediate interests, it is to be found, at any rate, in the survivals of bourgeois methods of thought, in the failure to grasp that dialectic conception of historical events and tendencies whose clear exposition was the greatest work of perhaps the greatest of human ist Manifesto", "Revolution and Coun-ter-Revolution", "The Eighteenth Bru-maire", and "The Civil War in France", which we very heartily com-mend to the more careful attention of the author of this very unpractical "Program for Working Men".

## THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE TRADE UNIONS.—X.

[The question of the relation of the So-cialist Party to the trade unions having again attracted attention within our again attracted attention within our ranks. The Worker has inaugurated a symposium to which representative comrades are being invited to contribute, setting forth various points of view.

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

oind the writers, but merely to indicate the scope and nature of the symposium:

"1. What do you understand by the term 'ndustrial unionism'? Do you consider such unionism superior to the existing form of craft organisation? If so, why?

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

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

"4. What do you think ought to be the attitude of the Socialist Party, as such, toward the organizations of labor on the economic Seid?"

Under the same heading we have printed four articles not written for the symposium, but pertinent to the subject. We may present others in the same way.—Ed.;

### By Walter L. Oswald.

[The following was sent to us as a com-munication, but we think it worthy of in-clusion in this series as an answer to the fourth question.]

This letter is written with particular ence to the report of the Unity Conference of New Jersey, but it may prove of interest in other states where the subject of indorsing the I. W. W. is under discussion.

To my mind there is not a resolution of the Conference that is worthy of acceptance; and some, particularly those on the party press, are, if possible, more dangerous than those per-taining to the labor organizations, and it is only because I do not wish to enereach too far upon your space that I limit myself to a discussion of the lat-

The first resolution, "Resolved, That the Socialist Party of the working class cannot remain neutral, etc., is the crux of the whole labor-union question; for unless it be sustained by the facts, or at least it is shown that our present attitude of neutrality in con-flicts between labor organizations is unwise, the second and third resolutions must be ruled out of court as irrevelant, together with discussion as to the rights and wrongs of the A. F. of L and I. W. W. It has been claimed that the Socialist Party has not en neutral in the past; but no reason for the statement has been advanced other than the fact that the union resolution of the 1904 national convention uses the term "trade un-ion" and does not speak of "industrial unions". It is hard to believe that such an argument is sincerely put forth; for everyone must know that at the time the resolution was adopted ail existing labor organisations, there being none but what styled themselves by that name, and industrial union-ism could scarcely have been mention-ed before the coining of the phrase.

But not only has the party been neutral in its declarations—it has consistently followed the same policy in its practises. It gave moral and financial support alike to the striking coal miners of the A. F. of L. in Pennsylvania and the A. L. U. miners in Idaho and Colorado; nor has it hesitated to give every possible assistance to the I. W. W. now, when its leaders, Moyer and Haywood, are in deadly danger.

But if any of the delegates to the the party was not neutral but wedded he A. F. of L., preposterous as the idea seems, how can they explain hav-ing sanctioned the printing of the Conference report by I. W. W. men in a shop owned by the S. L. P.? How, except by admitting a treasonous deflance of party principles? They may take their choice in the dilemma. But that aside-any reasonable person will realize that the party has adhered neutral policy, and in the face of this the statement that neutrality is impossible is daring, to say the least, and must be supported by wonderfully strong argument in order to convince. And such argument has not been presented; indeed, except for the statement that the working class political movement must reflect industrial conditions, nothing appears in the Conference report even calculated to support the statement of the resolution. To be sure, the wisdom of neutrality was railed against at great length, but except as mentioned the question of possibility was dismissed

No greater sophistry was ever advanced than this "reflex" argument and a careful reading of that part of the letter from the S. L. P. to the Socialist Party State Committee, begin-ning on p. xv of the Unity Conferning on p. av of the Unity Conference report, will disclose the fault in logic. It consists of a substitution of words. Taking the major premise that "Political institutions are the reflex of economic conditions" (a statement which no Socialist will dispute), and the minor premise that the Socialist Party is a political institution (which is equally true), the conclusion is is equally true), the conclusion is stated that the Socialist Party is a re-flex of—not economic CONDITIONS— but labor ORGANIZATIONS, a thing not mentioned in the premises. Shades of Aristotle!

But as a matter of fact, both politi-al and industrial unions are reflexes of the same economic conditions, and not one of the other. Call the Socialist Party and labor organizations children of the same mother if you like, but not son and father. By what logic, then, must the Socialist Party "build upon the groundwork" of the labor union, and particularly upon a minor division of the labor union, the I. W. W.? Why

can we not maintain the attitude of brothers toward all the slaves of capitalism, without playing the falsely humilions part of ignorant children, dominated and tied to the apror strings of a foster-mother in the person of the I. W. W., itself, in reality, a mere babe as compared to the So cialist Party?

The labor unions, of whatever type, have their own problems to face, and we have ours; theirs to better conditions by industrial tactics, ours to abolish wage-slavery by political means; theirs opportunist, ours revolu-tionary; and we have the right to consider ours as vastly the more import-

Again, if the logic that the working-class political party must take sides in the conflict between labor unions were good, it would follow that the same course would be paralleled on the other side of the class division. But is it so? Does the Republican or Democratic party indorse this trust or employers' association against that? Do they recommend that their members drink C. W. Post's grain coffee rather than Graino, for instance, or that they use products of the Standard Oll Comand not those of the Tide Water Oll Company? Do they indorse or de-clare for Parry's Manufacturers' Association? Of course these parties give their aid to the capitalist organizations In general, just as we do to the labor unions; but they do not aggravate differences in the capitalist forces by throwing their weight against this organization or that. They reflex the general CONDITIONS, but not any particular ORGANIZATION. As to the tactical wisdom of neu-

trality: Under this policy the Socialist Party has been making rapid strides in membership and votes, while the S. L. P., which has always been close ly linked to the S T & L A in union antagonistic to the A. F. of L.), has been losing strength steadily and rapidly, till there is little left but its name. At almost every election our vote has had a great increase, while that of the S. L. P. has fallen away; and in the few cases where we have had slight losses the S. L. P. has suffered far more severely. Only two explanations of the S. L. P.'s failure are given-its labor-union policy and despotic tactics of Daniel DeLeon; and the both probably had an effect, it is reasonable that the former was most responsible; at least it is suffcient to explain the phenomenon.

As soon as the S. L. P. gave birth to the S. T. & L. A, the latter naturally became the opponent of the already existing organization. The members of the A. F. of L. were for the most part non-Socialists, and their only interest was in the one method they saw of bettering their condition by presenting a solid front and making demands upon their masters. This secand organization, they saw, tended to divide the workers, and besides it displayed a willingness to take the places of A. F. of L. men who were on strike This naturally engendered a vigorous and bitter hostility, and pressure was brought by the latter either to force the S. T. & L. A. members out of employment or to force them into the ranks of the A. F. of L. Following the laws of competition, the S. T. & L. A. being by far the weaker of the two. was to all intents and purposes destroyed. But the S. L. P., as the sup porter of the S. T. & L A., suffered equally. The Socialism of the S. L. P. tecame synonymous with the nated scabbery, and it was impossible for it to get the ear of the A. F. of L. or its sympathizers. Seeing the futility of preaching Socialism in the face of such difficulties, most of the members of the S. L. P. either gave up or came over to the ranks of the Socialist Party, leaving only a handful of fanatics, dashing their brains against the stone wall. It was upon this question of labor unionism that the so-called "Kangaroos" left the S. L. P.

And now we are asked to abandon the policy that has brought the Socialist Party its present strength and vigor and embrace that which has ruined the S. L. P.; for the I. W. W. occupies exactly the same position as the S. T. & L. A. did previous to its absorption by the former. It means taking slow poison.

But, it is argued that we must have a properly constituted industrial organization to man the machinery when Socialism is politically successful. This is rather a far look ahead, but let us consider it, nevertheless. In the first place, the statement is open to question. Was there a "properly consti-tuted" organization when feudalism emerged from slavery, or capitalism names were they organized and at what date? These are interesting questions and our fusionist friends will be adding to the sum total of historical knowledge by giving the infor-

But aside from history indicating the contrary, is there any reason to be-lieve that industrial clubs are essential to transition from capitalism to Socialism? Remember that the workers will be organized in the factory anyway. They are already organized for purposes of production, some doing this, others that, and all working in harmonious relationship. How will the fact that they are also organized outside the factory for the purpose of forcing higher wages from the capitalists—a then passed issue—add to the smoothness with which we change ownership? When a gas plant is taken

such an organization rather promote friction by its authority over the workers, conflicting with that of the su-preme power, the Socialist govern-ment? Would it not be better at such a time that we be free from the effects of resolutions binding us to bow to

the domination of labor unions? But even were such an organization necessary, why must we declare for the I. W. W.? It is industrially organized, to be sure, and industrialism is no doubt partly what is meant by "properly constituted". But in addi-tion the organization which is to back up the Socialist Party in its day of triumph must be-if it must be at all-

a SOCIALIST union; and that does not mean merely a union with a Socialistic preamble to its constitution. but one in which the rank and file and officers as well are loyal Socialists; and it is not argued that this is the case with any existing union. To such membership the form of organiza tion can be left with safety, and the best-or perhaps I should say, the least inturious-for the occasion will result, whatever name it may pass un

But to have such a union it is neces sary to make Socialists of our fellow workers, and that is the proper work for the Socialist Party. We cannot do it by knuckling to a small fraction of the labor-union movement and antagonizing the majority, nor even by reversing the situation, but by maintaining the respect and good will of all the neutrally.

Let us stick to our well-tried policy of teaching revolutionary Socialism straight from the shoulder, wherever and whenever we can, and let us not be swerved by the clamor of the "31 opportunists.

### FROM A UNION MAN.

To the Editor of The Worker -- I have followed the trade union discussion with great interest. It is quite amusing to listen to these scholariv "unionists", who might join a golf club; because the sur

selongs to a union because ecquomic condi

tions force him into one?

Is it supposed that he can leave or join any union at will? Does he not belong to his perticular union because that is the one which is of benefit to him and no other? I am a Socialist, but I know that w cannot get Socialism until the majority is industrial unions; but I must stay in the old-time trade-onion until such time as a majority is converted to a change.

I might join some mixed local of the I. W. W. but unless I retain my member-ship in my own union I will be out of work. We have exactly the same task on the industrial field as we have on the political. viz. To convert a majority of those inter-ested to our way of thipking, and this can not be done by indorsements. Fraternally, L. CHRISTOPHSON.

San Francisco, Cal.

### INTERNATIONAL '

MINERS' CONGRESS. A the recent session of the International Miners' Congress in Europe the repert of the credential committee was to the effect that there are 708,200 miners in Great Britain, of whom 490,000 were organized, and had elected 14 members to the House of Commons. In France there are about 200,-000 miners, and 150,000 are organized; they had two members in the French parliament. In Belgium there are 135,000 miners, 65,000 of whom are organised and they had two members in the Belgian parliament. In Germany there are 600,000 miners, of whon eration and 70,000 belong to the German Christian Miners' Federation. Austria ha 550,000 miners, 365,600 of whom belong to unions. It was therefore claimed that our of something like two and one-fourth mill-ion miners 1,282,300 were organized in trade unions, and had sent 116 delegates to the

### LABOR BECOMING AROUSED AT LAST

Judging from the reports in labor exchanges, the political fever has seized upon the trade unionists and is sweeping over the country like wildfire. While there is no systematic and well-defined method of procedure, and, therefore, considerable confusion existing, yet the movement is timely and bids fair to become progressive and homeogeneous later on. One fact stands out plainly above the noise and turmoll of preparation for political battle, and that is, the position of the Socialists, who have consistently and steadfastly advocated united action at the ballot-box as a class-conscious labor party, has been and is being thoroly vindicated. A second fact is that it can be safely relied upon that those same Socialists will fight just as hard to preserve the trade-union move-ment from being used to boost capitalistle politicians into office, no matter how loudly they may proclaim them-selves "workingmens' friends". They haven't proved it in the past, and it is too late now. It may be taken for granted, also, that as the movement grows corruptionists of every shade will creep in for the purpose of creat-ing division and selling out the working people to the politicians with whom dickers may be made. They might as well take warning. The so-cialistic element will camp on their trail and show them absolutely no quarter, whether they are officers in command or mere privates. Labor politics must be engaged in on correct lines—of, by and for labor—or not at all.—Cleveland Citizen.

### OF COURSE NOT.

The recent legislation fixing fourteen years as the regulation age for beginning work outside the mines and sixteen inside. work outside the mines and sixteen instact, was declared to be in part, unconstitutional by Judge Wheaton and consequently the statute has become useless. And Judge Rice in the Superior Court suytained the Wheaton decision. You won't of course ampect that the Coal Trust had a finger inthe pie.—Willersbarre Courier-Herald.

## SOCIALISM AND **FOREIGN POLITICS**

Harry Queloh, in London Clarion.

We of the Social Democratic Federa tion may claim some credit for the fact that our comrade, Will Thorne, by persistent questioning of Sir Ed ward Grey has called attention to the attitude of the British government towards the atroclous massacres carried out under the auspices of the Russian government, and to the national disrrace that would be involved in sending the British feet on a visit of courtesy to Kronstadt in the circumstances. Our thanks are also due to those members-Kier Hardle, Macdon old, Sir Evans Gordon, Mr. Flynn, and others-who have backed up Thorne's questions and protests.

So far- however, the Liberal Foreign Secretary obdurately replies in the negative to all questions, and stolldly persists in the intention to send the fleet to do homage to the Tsar and

With the old Radicals and Demo crats, like the late Joseph Cowen, Russia was always regarded as the enemy. the Power which stood for all that was most reactionary and obscurantist, the greatest menace to social and political democracy in Europe. With the newer Liberals under the leadership of Glad stone, however, this crushing despot ism has been hailed as the liberator of the Christian races of Eastern Europe every addition to her influence or terri tory has been greeted with enthusi asm, and "Holy Russia" and the "Great White Tsar" have been spoken of with adoration as benefactors of the

It is significant, too, that whereas the Sultan of Turkey has been de nounced from every pulpit in the kingdom-one eminent Nonconformist divine going so far as to condemn him to eternal perdition in the striking phrase, "I say, God damn the Sultan' -no diplomatic protest has been sent to the Russian government, and in no has a word been uttered against these massacres of tens of thousands of peaceable peasants under the official sanction and approbation of the gov-What is the explanation of all this?

It is to be found in one word-capitalism. It is not because Russia is a Christian Power and Turkey a Monammedan one, that, our Christian Liberals are so loud in depunciation in the one instance, and so silent in the other. From a religious standpoint Turkey is one of the most tolerant Powers in Europe, while in Russia persecution is the customary order for all but the orthodox freed, and espe cially the Jews. But Turkey, despotism the it be, is a decaying despotism The Turk is indolent and "unprogres sive", and Turkey, while it offers no menace to Western democratic prog ress, is an obstacle to capitalist expan sion in the East. Russia, on the other hand-allowing for the reverse she has suffered at the hands of Japan and failing the revolution-is a growing despotism, steadily extending her power and influence, and affording a splendid field for capitalist expansion In no country in the world, probably during the last 20 years, has the eco development been so rapid or the industrial revolution so great, proportionately, as in Russia. For this, naturally, much must be forgiven.

Unfortunately, it appears to be as no interest in foreign politics. That suits the capitalist parties very well also. They say: "Granted that your labor men may be conversant with questions of labor legislation, factory laws, hours of labor, trade disputes and so on, you must admit that they know nothing of foreign politics. The is a domain which must be left to monarchs and statesmen, and the 'up per classes." The Parliamentary Labor Group affords justification for this by restricting its activities, as a party, is or is not a "Labor question" has never been defined. It is impossible thus to divide politics into watertight compartments, and Socialists can have no excuse for ignorance of foreign af-

fairs. We Socialists are nothing if not internationalists; we stand for the international organization of the workers as a class, and as the center of that international organization we have our International Bureau, which is intended to keep itself and all affiliated bodles informed as to all that is of inter est to the international working class movement, and to bring the force and influence of the whole organized proletariat to bear upon any given point and in any special issue. It seeks to organize the combined efforts of all Socialist parties against international conflicts, and what has already been done in that direction by the Socialist parties of France and Germany cannot be overestimated. It is hoped that in this Russian question the influence of the international Socialist Party may be brought to bear with some effect.

[Since the above appeared in "The Clarion", announcement is made of the indefinite postponement of the British fleet's visit to Russia, due undoubtedly to the influence exercised by the Labor members in the British parliament.]

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## PARTY NEWS

Since last report the Scattle resolu-tion relating to the establishment of an official paper of the Socialist Party has been endorsed by Local Ballard,

The resolutions of Local Schenec tady, N. Y., relating to unity have been rsed by Local Holland.

The resolutions by Local Milwaukee, relating to the abolition of the monthy bulletin have been endorsed by Lo-

The resolution by Local Lake Washington. Wash., relating to the reduc-tion of the National Secretary's salary has been endorsed by Local Harriman,

The national convention of the Fin nish Socialists will be held at Hibbing, Minn., Aug. 1 to 5.

The Socialist state convention of California will be held Monday, Sept. beginning at 10 a. m., at Oakland. The state convention of the Socialis

Party of Utah will be held in Salt ake City, July 24, in Federation Hall. Under the operations of the primary law of Texas, it is required that rep atives of the Socialist Party et in mass convention on the secon ay in August, the 14th, for the one of nominating or completing ation of candidates for stat ical offices, adopting a platform, Socialist organization. The planesting is yet to be determined. te. Arrangements are being made by

A charter has been granted to Local idian Springs, Miss., with 11 mem-

The nomination of Wm. D. Haywoo overnor by the Socialists of Colodo has given an impetus to the ly be appreciated by the knowledge of the correspondence which is reaching the National Office from division of the party and new territory within that state. The organization is a unit and the State Committee is enthusiastic and active in the extreme. This nomination is recognized everywhere as the revolutionists' challenge to capitalism

Local secretaries in organized states should return the subscription lists fo One Day Wage Fund, with twothirds of the amount collected, to their respective state secretaries, on or Aug. 5. These lists should not be sent to the National Office.

dopted by the Silver Bow Labor and Trades Assembly:

To All Central Labor Bodles in the United

To All Central Labor Bodies in the United States.

Brothers:—As you know, the trials of Charles H. Mover, Wim. D. Hawwood, and George A. Pettibone, for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Linko have been postponed until the United States Supreme Court shall have acted upon their appeal to that body as to the legality of their being kidnapped from the state of Colorado Into the state of Idahe.

When the trials were nostponed by District Judge Prank J. Smith of Caldwell, the defendants asked to be released an bonds, affecting to give ball in any amount named by the court; but this was refused them, and it seems likely now that they will be confined for at least another half year, and possibly a year, before their-trials will take place.

The prosecution naminis that neither of

possibly a year, before thein-trials will take place.

The prosecution admits that neither of these men were in Idaha at the time the murder was committed. Aside from the whim of the arosecution, which is in reality the Mine Owners' Association, there is no reason why they should suffer continement for a year and a hait awaiting trial for a crime of which nearly all of the people of this country believe them innocent. The loyalty of these men to the working class smittles them to the united support of the workers of the United States in a supreme effort to induce the judge in the case to admit them to ball pending a trial. Therefore, the Silver Row Trades and Labor Assembly of Butte, Mont, appeals to every central labor body in the United States, regardless of affiliations, to set apart Sunday, Aug. 5, 1906, for a general, united, and direct demand of District Judge Frank J. Smith of Ceidwell Idaho, to either give these men an immediate trial or to admit them to ball pending their trial. Let every central lody arrange a tremendous, rousing mass meeting of working people for that day, and then and there adopt resolutions addressed to the District Judge, setting forth their wishes in the matter.

Judge, setting form their wishes in the matter.

Consider the awful importance of this case, and let us for the time heing forget everything else except our duly to these men and to the American labor movement, for which they have fought so valinative for so many years, even at the risk of their lives and their liberty.—Praternally yours. SILVER BOW TRADES AND LABOR

ASSEMBLY, McMULLEN, President, O. M. PARTELOW, Secretary, Butte, Mont., July 1.
NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are: John Collins: July 22, Valley City, N. D.; July 22, Fargo; July 25, Ortonville, Minn.; July 26, Minnespolis; July 27, St. Paul; July 28, Faribault.

July 26, Münneapolis; July 27, 8t. Paul; July 28, Faribauli.

Lanac Cowen: July 22, Landa, N. D.: July 28, Rugby; July 24, 25, Cando; July 28, 27, Devila Lake: July 28, Lakota.

Bol Fleidman: Pennsylvania, under the direction of the State Committee.

J. L. Fitts: July 22, Galatin, Texas; July 28, Hartville; July 26, Moss; July 27, 28, Celina,

Winneld R. Gaviord: Wisconsip, under the direction of the State Committee.

Alex. Halcane (Finnish): July 29, Negames, Mich.; July 23, Ishpemlag: July 28, Champton; July 28, Crystal Falis, Lega Morrow Lewis; Montana, under the direction of the State Committee.

Arthur Morrow Lewis; July 22, Parsona, Kana; July 23, 28, Emporfa.

Gny E. Miller: July 22, 24, Elizabeth, N. J.; July 25, Emporfa.

Gny E. Miller: July 22, 24, Elizabeth, N. J.; July 25, West Hoboken; July 26, 27, 28, Haledon.

August Palm (Swedish): July 19, Joilet, Hi.: July 25-27, Minneapolis, Minn.; July 28, Cambridge

Cambridge.

Wm. A. Toole; July 23, Princess Anne.
Md.; July 24, Westover: July 25, Cresheld:
July 26, Poconoke City, July 27, Snow
Hill; July 28, Berlin.

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

Mother Jones: July 21, Windom, Tax;
July 22, Sherman; July 23, Commerce; July
25, Tyler; July 27, Mart; July 28, Houston.

Massachusetts.

The Dorchester Socialist Club held Its weekly meeting July 12 at its headquarters, corner of Gibson and Adams streets. Much comment was made on the showing of some of the Boston branches in the matter of organization. The general opinion, however, seemed to be that this weakness was not necessary, as several of the clubs were not very long ago in the best of stending: It was voted to hold a mass meeting of the club on Thursday, July 28—Sharpsburg, Ninth and the organization of the club on Thursday, July 28—Sharpsburg, Ninth and 26. A good speaker will be procured, and after his address an entertainment will 12 given. All members are re
bro.

Saturday, July 28—Sharpsburg, Ninth and tien improved to the extent of having strengthen the hands of you can do but little individually and Kelly Sts. Rees and Marshall.

Saturday, July 28—Sharpsburg, Ninth and tien improved to the extent of having strengthen the hands of you can do but little individually. Saturday, July 28—Alleghen, East and properly accounted for; the local, is have but little money to spare. But

quested to be present; and as many others have signified their intention of oming a successful meeting is exected. Comrade Hall will, as usual, be present to receive votes for the "Globe" automobile contest.

Edward Perkins Clarke of New York City has been engaged by the State Committee to make a tour of Eastern Connecticut beginning Saturrade Clarke will speak largely in unorganized towns it is hoped that the locals will avail themselves of services as far as possible, and theremmittee. The following dates are being arranged: July 21, Montville; wich; July 24, Baltic; July 25, Jewett City; July 26, Moosup; July 27, Dainelson; July 28, Putnam; July 29, Worcester, Mass.; July 30, Thompson; July 31, Willimantic; Aug. 1, Stafford; Aug. Rockville; Aug. 3, Ellington; Aug.
 Enfield or Suffield.

Altho the members of Local Mystic had recently contributed heavily to aid the Russian Revolution and to the defense fund of the Western Federation of Miners, as well as to the perpetual campaign coupons, \$14 on the oneday's wage list was immediately subscribed by those present at the last ago, Mystic, althe a comparatively small place, raised more funds than any other town or city in the state. Robert Holliday was ejected treasurer of the campaign fund in accordance with the new Corrupt Practises Act, It was decided to hold a picnic on Perry's farm near Stonington on Sunday, Aug. 5. It was voted to endorse the referendum initiated by Local Schenec tady, N. Y., looking towards unity treasurer reported a balance of \$30. Local Mystic has its own meet ing rooms, known as Socialist Hall, and with good weather for the piculo will be in excellent financial condition for the state campaign.

### Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA

Local Philadelphia held its monthly meeting on July 11 owing to the fact that the first Wednesday this month fell on the Fourth. Twenty-three new members were admitted. The report of the Financial Secretary showed a sale of 530 dues stamps to branche as against 370 for the same month last The report of the literature showed sale last month of \$93.50, leaving a balance of \$20 for the local in addition to increasing the stockstock. The report of the organi zation committee showed 220 members vere admitted by application, 18 by transfer, making a total of 238 admitted since the first of the year. The attendance at the branch meetings in creased from an average of 10 for the ast six mouths of last year to 13 and fraction for the six months just end ing. The average membership for the first half of the year is 543.

Two of our speakers were ordered not to speak at one of the corner where we have held meetings for the past two. years. When they asked what was the reason for the action of the policeman they were told that i complaint had been entered by some one against our speakers, but the 'copper" refused to tell who made the They were told that they could hold their meeting on the other side of the street and, rather than have any trouble, inasmuch as they did not an delpate any and were therefore unprepared, they went over to the other side The other side is away from all the traffic and it was useless to try to raise a crowd there. We have written a letter to the lieutenant of the police district and advised him in a manner that could not be misunderstood, tha we intend to hold our meetings where we have always held them, and have instructed the speakers scheduled to speak there next week to not budge one inch, but to submit to arrest if need be.

The committee elected by the Head quarters Association to look for a suitable place for new headquarters have several places in view and expect to engage one within a short time.

Since the last report, sixteen street meetings have been held, two meetings at factories at noon time, and one meeting at the headquarters of the striking printers; also two at the headquarters of the striking electrical workers, where Comrades Reed of Erle and Potter of Philadelphia are in charge, making a total of nineteen for the week ending July 14. The colections taken at 14 meetings amounted to \$12.94, the literature sales amounted to \$22.75; the jotal esti-mated attendance at these meetings was about 4,500.

The canvass with the half-day's pay fund lists will be undertaken wit two weeks.

### ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Schedule of evening open-air meet-

ings:

Monday, July 23.—Pittsburg, Twelfth and Carson Sts. Holmes and Wright.

Monday, July 23.—Pittsburg, Moth and Carson Sts.—Kennedy and Meng.

Monday, July 24.—McKeesport, Hess' Hall, 224 Fifth Av. Wm. Adams.

Monday, July 23.—Millyrie, Grant and Stanton Sts. Schwartz and Dubro.

Tuesday, July 24.—Aleghany, Past-and Onio Sts. Connors and Wise.

Wednesday, July 24.—Aleghany, Past-and Onio Sts. Connors and Wise.

Wednesday, July 25.—Pittsburg, Fifth and Pride Sts. Adams and Marshall.

Wednesday, July 27.—Pittsburg, Tulriy-fith and Butlee Sts. Schwartz and Dubro.

Wednesday, July 27.—Allegheny, Reaver and Washington Avs. Conney and Wilson.

Wednesday, July 27.—Allegheny, Reaver and Jefferson Sts. Cunningham, Dubro, and Meng.

Friday, July 27.—Braddock, Sixth and Braddock Avs. Schwartz and Dubro.

Priday, July 27.—Allegheny, Federal St. and Montgomery Av. Marshall and Gooney, Saturday, July 28.—McKees Rocks, Chartiers and McKees Sts. Schwartz and Dubro.

Saturday, July 28.—Sharpsburg, Ninth and

Saturday, July 28—Pittsburg, Second and Powers Av. Kennedy and Friedel. Saturday, July 28—Pittsburg, Fifth Av. and Pride St. Meng, Connors, and Wise. Noon open-air meetings:

Allegheny. Beaver and Stanton Avs.
Tuesday, July 24—Allegheny, Beaver and
Stanton Avs. Schwartz and Dubro,
Wednesday, July 25—Allegheny (Steel
Car Works), Cass Av. Schwartz and Du-

Dro.
Thursday, July 26—Pittsburg (B. & 6 shops). Glenwood. Schwartz and Dubro Priday, July 27—Pittsburg, Twenty-this St. and A. V. R. R. Schwartz and Dubro A hall meeting will be held in Allegheny, 526 Federal street, Sunday, July 29. Speaker: John S. Holmes

### New York State.

John C. Chase writes: "Meetings so far have been exceptionally fine. Audiences larger and more enthusiastic than ever before. Have taken several subscriptions for The Worker at every meeting. People are more anxious to read up on Socialism." Chase's dates for the next few days are as follows July 19. Rochester: July 20. Geneva: July 21, Seneca Falls; July 22, open; 23, Auburn; July 24, Syracuse July 25, Onelda, During the past week he has held meetings in Corning, Wellsville, Jamestown, Buffalo, Niagara Falls.

of New York and vicinity to its annual outing, which will be held on Sunday afternoon, July 29, at Wallace's Farm, Riverdale avenue, You

kers. Admission free, General Committee met Satur day, July 14, at 243 E. Eighty-fourth Delegates sent in place of those withdrawn and also fro organized districts were seated, on the understanding that there was no duplication. Twenty-seven applications for membership were received, 5 of which were for the Russian Branch and 11 to form a German Branch in the 1st, 3rd and 5th A. D. The appli given for the formation of new branch The following recommendations of the Executive were concurred in: Tha subscription lists be sent to party members, subscribers for The Work er, and sympathetic trade un-ions; that a German edition of the platform be issued, not less than 50,000 copies; also Bohemian and Italian, not less than 10,000 each; that primaries be held the third Saturday in August assembly and senatorial conventions the third Saturday in August, congres sional conventions the third Friday August, and the adjourned meeting of the County Convention to nominate judicial candidates on the fourth Sat urday in August, before the meeting of the General Committee; that the Organizer procure campaign buttons with party emblem; that Cooper Union be engaged for ratification meeting on third Saturday in September. The recommendation as to reorganization f Assembly Districts on basis of new apportionment [see report of Executive] was concurred in. Nomination of candidates for officers of the Loca was laid over until the districts are fully reorganized and districts urged to have new delegates present at nex meeting. Upon a discussion in regard to payment of local speakers a motion that the rule formerly laid down be deviated from was lost. Considera tion of the boundaries of Agitation Districts was referred back to the Executive. The advisability of organizing agitation districts on the lines of Congressional Districts was also dis cussed. Complaint was made that "Forward" had published an advertisement calling for scab workmen while a strike was going on in a shop to the great detriment of union work ers, action on which was laid over The recommendations of the Execu-

rates was concurred in. Among these admitted to party membership at the last meeting of the General Committee was Hugh O. Pen tecost, who has for some time been advocating Socialism in his public ad

tive in regarding to engaging speakers

for the coming campaign at stated

from T. J. Lloyd of Bloomingburg, re lating to his work as member of committee elected by State Convention to co-operate with Manager of The Worker in increasing the circulation; enclosed an appeal to be issued to readers of The Worker and signed by the other two members of the committee; appeal read and referred back to the committee to make changes, especially so as to arouse comrades to get as many subscribers as possible: from Haverstraw, stating that lack of work has compelled several active comrades to leave town, which resulted in disorganization of local; however, several of the remaining comrades will try to keep it up and will arrange such meetings as may be assigned them by State Committee; from Corning, stating that they will hold annual picule and county convention, Aug. 14, and that Comrade Miller is expected to be the speaker at both; several communications from delegates to the state convention acknowledging the 'receipt of the amount due them for fare to and from convention and expressing satisfaction with the prompt remittance; several communications from locals ordering dues-stamps and reporting financial condition, which in the average is better than ever before. Acting Secretary Solomon gave a report of plans outlined for carrying on a vigorous campaign. A suitable appeal for campaign fund was prepared and ordered published in The Worker. Five thousand subscription lists will be sent out either to the locals or to the members direct, in accordance with the wish of locals. As more money will be needed this year than at any previons campaign it is expected that the comrades will cheerfully respond to the call and supply the State Committee with ample funds so that good work may be done and the organiza-

held responsible. The lesuing of the state lists makes impos lation of the half-day wage lists issue by the National Office, as we came circulate simultaneously two sets of lists; locals were requested to make liberal donations direct to the Office. Sufficient litera-National are will be issued; comrades ca for the present make use of the State Platform, of which the State Commit tee has about 100,000 copies. Rep from speakers now touring the state were very encouraging; they have had than heretofore. Comrade Rosen ad-dressed about 16 locals and reports show that his work will be the man-of strengthening the locals. Comrade Chase reports unusually large meeting and feels confident that a lively car paign will bring good results on Elec

The following are the dates of the speakers for July and August:

Alexander Rosen: July 19, Syra cuse: July 20, Auburn: July 21, Sene ca Falls; July 23, Geneva; July 24 Rochester; July 25, Buffalo.

George R. Kirkpatrick: July 20 New Rochelle; July 21, Yonkers; July 23, Middletown; July 24, Port Jervis July 25, Kingston; July 26, Schen Gloversville; July 30, Utica; July 31 Syracuse; Aug. 1. Auburn; Aug. 2, tochester; Aug. 3, Buffalo.

John C. Chase: July 19, Rochester July 20, Geneva; July 21, Seneca Falls; July 22, Ithaca; July 23, Auburn; July 24, Syracuse; July 25, One da; July 26, Rome; July 27, Water town; July 28, Utica; July 30, Johns town: July 81, Gloversville; Aug. 1 Schenectady; Aug. 2, South Glens Falls; Aug. 3, Fort Edward; Aug. 4. Troy; Aug. 6. Albany; Aug. 7. Watervliet; Aug. 8. Catskill; Aug. 9. Kingston; Aug. 10. Newburg; Aug. 11, Middletown; Aug. 18, Por Jervis; Aug. 14, Haverstraw; Aug. 15, Yonkers; Aug. 16, Mt. Vernon; Aug. 17. New Rochelle.

Guy E. Miller will begin Aug. 1 and will be thru the state until Sept. 15 His dates are as follows: Aug. 1, But falo; Aug. 2, Dunkirk; Aug. 8, West field: Aug. 4. Jamestown; Aug. 6. Rand . h; Aug. 7, Salamanca; Aug 8, Olean; Aug. 9, Limerrone; Aug 10, Wellsville; Aug. 11. Hornells ville; Aug. 18, Addison; Aug. 14 Corning; Aug. 15, 16, and 17, E) mira; Aug. 18, Waverly; Aug. 19, 20 21, and 22, Binghamton; Aug. 23, Os rego; Aug. 24, Ithaca; Aug. 25, Geneva: Aug. 27, Seneca Falls; Aug. 28 Auburn; Aug. 20, Syracuse; Aug. 30, fulton, and Aug. 31, Oswego.

Chas S. Vander Porten will begin Ms up-state tour on Aug. 1 and will end on Oct. 5. His dates for August are as follows: Aug. 1, Yonkers; Aug. 2 Haverstraw; Aug. 8, Peekskill; Aug. 4, Newburgh; Aug. 6, Poughkeepele; Aug. 7, Catskill; Aug. 8, Hudson; Aug. 9. Albany; Aug. 10. Watervilet; Au 11. Troy: Aug. 13. South Glens Falls Aug. 14, Ft. Edward; Aug. 15, Sc tady; Aug. 16, Amsterdam; Aug. 17 Johnstown: Aug. 18, Gloversville Aug. 20, Little Falls; Aug. 21, Herki mer; Aug. 22, Illon; Aug. 23, Frank fort; Aug. 24, Utlea; Aug. 25, Rome Aug. 27, Waterfown; Aug. 28, Oswego Aug. 29, Fulton; Aug. 30, Syracuse and Aug. 31, Lyons.

Tours are now in preparation for Sol Fleidman, M. W. Wilkins, D. A White, Jas. F. Carey, and severa other well known speakers.

The New York State Committee of the Socialist Party has issued the fo lowing appeal for funds, which should have a prompt and generous response To the Members and Sympathizers of the Socialist Party.

"Comrades!-We are entering upon another campaign, another battle is our uncompromising struggle for the emancipation of the working class from capitalist oppression. In the face of what appeared to be insurmount able obstacles, fighting against diff determined spirits, with its meagre income to cover the exorbitant expeof a campaign like the one of 1905, the which commands and holds the attention of the civilized world.

"The Socialist Party already arouse the enmity and awakes the fears of the capitalist class and their politica henchmen, wihle it daily become more and more the rallying center fo the intelligent aspirations of all who hope and strive for a better social or-der. The Socialist Party is prepared to meet all difficulties, however great they may appear. It welcomes all of stacles as things to be overcome, and it feels confident that it will emerge from each conflict strong in the in creased wisdom gained, and more fully equipped by experience for the great and final conflict.

"You know, comrades, that our campaigns are very different from those of the old parties. We are carrying on a campaign of enlightenment and education, so as to arouse the workers to a realization of their interests as a separate class. To conduct such a campaign we must have the sinews of literature and speakers into every part of the state and no corner must be untouched by the printed and spoken word. We have no millionaires to supply our campaign funds. We want none. Our party the party of the working class, must depend upon the working class alone for support. It is you and you alone who must maintain your own movement, financially as well as at the ballot box. We do not ask for contributions from any man who is not honestly with us; we do not wish to be under any obligations to the enemies of the working class. But to you, to each one of you, we appeal to do whatever you can to

if each one of you will contribute according to his means, the aggregate will be sufficient to provide for such st campaign as you never saw before. Remember that your contri-bation, no matter how small it may be, will be used to the best advantage and will help to bring the light of Socialism into more than one fellow workingman's home. Whether it be a quarter or a dollar or more, none of it will go for any unworthy purpose, it will all be used, not for corruption as old party funds are used, but for the education and organization of our

sonal contribution but we appeal to you to circulate the enclosed list mone your friends and shop-mates and endeavor to collect as much mon-ey as you possibly can. The list must be returned to the undersigned, irrespective as to whether you have col-lected any money or not. "There are no secrets about the

financial arrangements of the Socialist Party. All contributions are acknowledged in our press, and a full and com-plete accounting is made of the way in We do not need a law to require publicity; we have always practised more publicity than the law demands.

"Remember one thing, comra Since ours is a campaign of education, thoughtless enthusiasm stimulated with brass bands and fireworks and beer and boodle, it follows that we must begin our work early, while the Money is needed now for the printing of literature and the hiring of hall of such a campaign. Therefore give early! A dollar contributed now will do more good than two dollars month before Election Day.

"Comrades, we must not grow in well-doing. Our past results must only inspire us to yet greater efforts in the future. Now is the time to act Money was never needed more than now. Let each do his share and do it out delay. Let every comrade his duty and the party will emerge triumphant from this campaign and its success will be in proportion to your esponse to this call.—Fraternally

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY.

"All contributions will be acknow dged in the Party Press. Address all communications and make all checks and money orders

payable to "U. SOLOMON, Financial Secretary, "66 E. Fourth Street, New York

How York City. Comrade Hoch presided at the Ex-

cutive Committee meeting of July 11. Fifteen applications for membership were received, 11 of which branch in the 1st, 3d, and 25th A. D. No delegates were present from the First, Murray Hill, West Side and Bronx Agitation Districts. The Second Districts. ond District reported holding a mee ing about four weeks ago, at which it was decided to hold a joint meeting with the Murray Hill District, but so far have been unable to get in touch with that district; will make anothe effort and hope for success; reported successful open-air meetings, wher ousiderable literature has been sold. Yorkville reported that thru some mis-take the 22d A. D. were not ready to hold their out-door meeting, and the speakers were disappointed, but that the 20th had a very good meeting last Friday at Seventyand sold a good deal of literature; ask the Organizer to provide each assem bly district with two copies of the "City Record", as they wish to begin canvassing voters in new districts in rase it may have been omitted under the old apportionment; the Young Men's Progressive Organization, with about 30 members, most of them active party members, has promis that from two to four of the men will assist every assembly district in distributing literature and cara committee on naturalization who will educate members and get them to become citizens. Harlem reported a good attendance at its last meeting; the singing is attracting crowds to the Sunday evening meetings; the last out-door meeting at Seventh avenue and was very successful, over \$5 worth of literature being sold, including 50 copies of The Worker. The Organizer re-ported that about 8,500 campaign fund lists would be sent out Tuesday morning to party members, subscribers to The Worker, and sympathisers; that he has made arrangements speakers as directed, and with one exception all have accepted the terms; Comrade Vander Porten will begin speaking Monday; about 14 open-air more next week; the platform leaflet will be ready next week; recommended that Congressional conventions be held on third Friday in August, Senatorial and Assembly conventions the third Thursday, and primaries the first Thursday in August, and that the adjourned meeting of the county convention to nominate judicial ticket be held on the fourth Saturday in Aube held on the fourth Saturday in August, before the General Committee; recommended ordering party buttons, preferably without picture of candidate, so that they may be used later if not all disposed of during campulan; reported on Cooper Union for ratification meeting, and was instructed to engage it for third Saturday in September; called attention to the necessity of reorganizing districts on basis of new apportionment, which, on moof new apportionment, which, on mo-tion, was taken up seriatim and the following arrangement recommended: The 1st, 3d and west side of 25th to form one district, to be known as 1st, 3d and 25th; The 2d, as reorganized, to be known as the 2d A. D.; The east

the 3d and 10th; the 4th to have two organizations, to be known as the 4th District, Br. 1 and Br. 2, Russian; the 5th and 7th to be organized as one dis trict, to be known as the 5th and 7th A. D.: the 6th, formerly the 16th, remains the same territory, to be known as the 6th A. D.; the 8th, which in cludes part of the 12th, the old 12th being practically wiped out, to be known as the 8th A. D.; the 9th to be a separate organization to be known as the 9th A. D., composed of tw branches, the English branch, which English-speaking members of the old 13th, and the German branch; part of the old 14th goes to the new which was formerly the 18th and 20th, but at present comrades of the 18th and 20th have decided to have two sep arate organizations, so the old 14th and 18th becomes one organization, to be known as the 12th A. D.; to the 12th is also added the east side of the 25th, the west side going ot the 1st, 3d, and 25th; the 11th and 13th to be once organization, to be known as 11th and 18th A. D.; the 15th shall take the place of what was heretofore the the old 20th shall be known hereafter as the 14th A. D.; the old 22d and part of the 24th shall be known here as the 16th A. D.: the 17th and 19th which includes part of the old 21st, to be one organization known as the 17th and 19th; the other part of the 21st to be organized separately and known as the 21st A. D.; the old 26th to be known hereafter as the 18th A. D.; the remaining part of the 26th and 28th to be known as the 20th A. D.; with two branches, English and Hungarian; the new 18th to have three branches Br. 1, Br. 2, Bohemian, and Br. 3, Bo hemian women; the 23d to be a separate organization, known as the 28d A. D.: the old 30th remains what it was before, to be known hereafter as the 22d A. D.: the 29th and 24th which includes the old 29th, part of old 30th and part of old 32d, to be one distric known as 24th and 29th A. D.; the 26th to be a separate organisation known as 26th A. D.; the 28th and 80th to be one organization, knewn as 28th and 30th 4. D.; action on the Bronx districts was laid over to the next meeting. The question of a uniform system of bookkeeping for all The delegate from the Harlem Agitation District reported having been in structed to make the following recom mendations: That the Executive Com mittee should not discriminate agains local speakers in favor of speakers; that local speakers, for like services, under like conditions, should be paid the same as speakers from the outside, and that the Executive Com mittee be requested to reconsider its recommendation to the General Committee limiting compensation for local speakers to 50 cents a meeting. Upon notion the Executive Committee reaffirmed its former policy as to speak-ers, and their pay as heretofore estab-lished by both the General and Execu-

side of the 3d, annexed to the 10th, to

tive Committees. The last meeting of the State Quorum took place at headquarters on July 17. Fred Schaefer of Kings Coun ty acted as chairman and U. Solomon acted as temporary recording secre tary. Communications were read and acted upon: From National Secretary. regarding August Palm, Swedish or ganizer, and inquiring about the pros pects of arranging meetings in the vi-cinity of New York; left in the hands of the acting secretary; from Nationa Secretary, stating that Guy E. Miller has been nominated for Congressman at-large by the Colorado comrades and asking that his tour in New York be made shorter: Secretary instructed to fixed to Oct. 1 and no change can be made at this time; from W. D. Chand ler of Johnstown, reporting a success ful meeting with Comrade Rosen as the speaker and expressing satisfaction with Rosen's work; from Roches ter, asking that a speaker be assigned cover all expenses; Local Rochester desires to conduct a vigorous campaign and a good speaker can revive the en-thusiasm of inactive branches; re ferred to acting secretary to find out what speaker can be had; from Queens County Committee, offering to pay \$30 towards defraying expense of arranging 12 meetings in Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties; also asking for 200 subscription lists; will co-operate with locals in Nassau toward nominating candidate for Congress; the request will, so far as possible, be complied with; from Hugh McDuffy, member of Local Sayre, Pa., volunteering to as sist in arranging a meeting in Waver ly, N. Y.; Secretary instructed to make arrangements; from Edward Cassidy of New York, saying that while on his vacation at Saranac Lake he addressed an open-air meeting and got 11 subscriptions for The Worker: from Buffalo, asking for names and addresses of the secretaries of the locals in the Eighth Judicial District for the purpose of calling a fudicial convention; complied with: from 20th A. D., Kings, sending \$8.70 as 10 per cent of proceeds of a festival; received with thanks; from Granville, Washington County, describing conditions and chances of organizing a local; from C. S. Vander Porten, requesting endorse ment of State Committee to be place mittee to be placed on the list of National Organisers; compiled with and acting secretary instructed to inform National Secretary; application for a charter for the Fin-nish Branch of New Rochelle, signed

by 15 members; secretary instructed to inform Local New Rochelle that in

compliance with the state constitution

the branches of a local can not obtain

charters from the State Committee; from Geo. B. Orendorf of Batavia, about prospects of organizing a local; from Kings County Committee report-

ng the election of Geo. Guntz as mem ber of the State Committee in place of Mark Peiser, resigned; Comrade Gunts eated as a member of State Quorum; from Socialist Party of Connecticut requesting co-operation in endeavoring to bring E. V. Debs to make a tour of the Eastern states; complied with; from South Glens Falls, about congressional convention and accep date for Chase, with prospects of a good meeting; from Central Committee of Local Jamestown, requesting per-mission to call congressional and senatorial conventions in Jamestown; request granted and Central Committee of Jamestown empowered to issue call for the Thirty-seventh Congressional and Fiftieth Scantorial District conventions, to be held in Jamestown as

place and date to be determined by it; The Harlem Chorus, in conjunction with the New York Socialist Dramatic Club, is engaged every Wednesday evening in rehearsing for a perform ance to be given at the picuic and summernight's festival, under the auspices of the Harlem Agitation Committee, at Cosmopolitan Park, Seven tieth street and Amsterdam avenue, Tuesday afternoon and evening, July

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting of the Hariam Social-ist Club held on July 2. The officers reports showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected: Wm. Edwards Recording Secretary; J. Wilkins, Financial Secretary; H. C. Mestermaker, Treasurer; L. B. Schwartz, Librarian E. P. Clark, Lecture Secretary. The club holds receptions every Sunday evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the "Daily Call" it was decided that the press committee should write a series of articles to be published in the Socialist press showing the necessity for a daily paper and calling upon comrades to make a special effort to get it out without further delay. The hope was expressed that we might impress upon the comrades their individual responsibility and the necessity for taking up the matter of the daily paper and carrying it to successful issue. Comrade Malkiel made the final report on the Jack London lecture, showing \$30.75 as the net

BROOKLYN. The new 4th and 11th A. D. will hold a series of Saturday night open-air meetings on the corner of Bedford and Myrtle avenues, under the management of the district organizer. Josefus in speech interspersed with tenor solos and other Socialist music. The first meeting will be held on Satur night, July 28, with opening songs by the Socialist Glee Club under the di-

rectorship of Comrade Weettergr

At the meeting of the 18th and 21st A. D. on Friday, July 18, the auditing committee reported that the books were found correct. The following ficers were elected: Wm. J. F. Hanne mann, Organizer; C. Weber, Recording and Corresponding Secretary; Oscar Pudson, Financial Secretary, F. Me mann, Treasurer; Wm. C. Harting, Fr. Niemann, and Wm. J. F. Hanneman, Delegates to Kings County Commit tee; J. Imhoff, Delegate to Volkszeltung Conference; C. Weber, Delegate to Call Conference; F. Niemann and J. Schoeller. Delegates to Moyer-Haywood Conference; J. Schoeller, J. Im-hoff, F. Niemann, O. Pudson, and F. L. Walser, Flag Committee. The Flag Committee was instructed to display the fing at the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Societies' picnic at Ridgewood Park on July 15. It was decided that the semi-annual report of the Financial Secretary should contain a list of members three months in arrears. It was decided to hold primaries in the 21st A. D. at 82 Union avenue. The Organizer was instructed to secure a suitable place to hold the primaries in the 18th A. D.

You forgot to renew your Subscription. We told you to attend to it as soon as we notified you.

HARLEM SOCIALIST PICNIC TUESDAY Afternoon and Evening. JULY 24

COSMOPOLITAN PARK 170th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

Beneat of the Harlem Socialist Agitation Committee. Program: A dramatic perform-ance by the New York Socialist Dramatic Club; singing by the Harlem Socialist Chorus; music by the Carl Sahm Club; dancing, bowling, and other games, Tickets, 10 cents. For sale at the Hariem Socialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twentyfifth street; at the gate, 15 cents. 1175



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