

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. One year \$2.50, Six months \$1.50, Single copies 10c.

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

All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address.

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

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1901.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase in its vote.

1920 (Presidential) 96,961, 1920 (State and Congressional) 229,762, 1920 (Presidential) 408,230.

New York State Ticket

- For Governor—John C. Chase, of New York. For Lieutenant-Governor—Gustav A. Strobele, of Syracuse.

With this week's issue Courtenay Lennon terminates his editorial connection with The Worker, wishing to devote his energies to other work.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The latest developments in Russia do more than prove for the hundredth time—all that we Socialists have said of the utter insincerity of the Tsar's promises of reform.

tion and join in the revolutionary manifesto. There is another instructive feature of the situation. We see the Moderates in the fugitive Duma, now that they have made their inevitable volte face, trying to claim that they initiated the idea of the appeal to the people.

They are great men, these bourgeois politicians—great at the art of posing and claiming the results of other men's labors.

Since it is not the custom to tell the truth in political campaigns, Mr. Hearst can proceed to run for governor without embarrassment.

Belt, the "British diamond king", was always known as a bachelor and woman-bater, but since his death it transpires he was mixed up in some secret affair concerning a woman.

Hundreds of thousands of working women are suffering and dying under more horrible conditions than did Lady Curzon, and yet nothing is said of it in the daily press, and the world goes on unheeding.

Two hundred women responded to a small ad in a daily paper last week for a lion trainer at a Coney Island show.

"Watson's Magazine" is not a Socialist publication, says an advertisement of the magazine edited by Tom Watson.

THAT NEW "LABOR PARTY."

Several weeks ago, when, after making their respectful representations to President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon and getting scolded like a lot of naughty schoolboys in return, the officers of the American Federation of Labor made their first vaguely worded threat of launching some kind of a new "labor party."

L. leaders have talked large about the political influence of the workmen enrolled in its affiliated unions. They have played, year after year, the same old farce—an amusing one for the Hannans and Cleverlands, the Roosevelts and Belmonts, no doubt, but a very dismal one for the wearily waiting workers.

Those who will read carefully President Gompers' pronouncement of last week will see that the Federation leaders propose simply to follow the same old futile policy, with but the slightest modification, the chief difference being the grand flourish with which they announce it as if it were an important new departure.

Why have the politicians treated the requests and promises and threats of the labor lobbyists with such contempt? They know that there are something like two million voters in the unions.

They have disregarded them just because they are practical men, because they know that such promises are useless and such threats harmless.

Men employed to copy lists for the International Policyholders' Committee, which is "reforming" the life insurance companies, were compelled to strike in Albany last week for a rate which would enable them to get a dollar a day wages.

The Federation leaders have declared against politics in the union—whenever it was a matter of giving a hearing to the only clearly avowed labor party, whenever it was a matter of allowing the discussion of all sides of political questions affecting the interests of the working class.

The Socialist Party has gone on growing in spite of their opposition. Year by year it has come to command a respectful hearing from the rank and file of the union members.

So now, something is being done. And it is the Federation leaders who are doing it. What are they doing? Organizing or trying to organize a labor party, a real labor party, a labor party that would have some chance of doing something, even a little, for the benefit of the working class?

the new move of the Federation leaders as if it were a great innovation, as if it were really something on the lines of the British Labor Representation Committee, as if it really meant the launching of a labor party.

They may succeed—in part—for a little while. It will not be for long. But meanwhile, it is important that the misrepresentation should be corrected as far as possible.

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We have to meet this insidious attack. It is important that we meet it soberly and wisely—not allowing ourselves to be provoked into rash action or bitter recrimination, but strengthening our positive campaign for Socialism, adhering to the straightforward policy which has brought us so much success these last seven years, and striving to deserve the confidence of the rank and file of the working class.

Instead of giving the trust busters a chance to make capital out of his avoidance of arrest, John D. Rockefeller has shown his contempt for them and the courts by giving bond for his appearance for trial in Ohio in September.

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American papers are exceedingly hot about a few jokes that London "Punch" published about Alice Roosevelt. These jokes are called "an attack upon a woman" and not "good breeding" which are very, very dreadful things of which to be guilty, bah!

"comic" weeklies can ridicule and insult the Marys, Bridgets, and Maggies of the working class without limit, but our dear Alice—there the line must be drawn.

New York republican and democratic bosses are "getting together" and fixing up things for their respective sides in the coming campaign, which emphasizes the fact that the Socialist Party is the only party in which the members, and not a few bosses, direct and control the party and select its candidates.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

THOMAS WHITE.—If you address Amama Community, Amama, Ia., we suppose you will get the desired information. So far as we are informed, Amama is very successful as a communistic institution.

A FRIEND.—We don't know the address you ask for. You might ask Secretary I. D. Chamberlain, 43 B street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Socialist Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in London, July 17, 18, and 19. It should not be confused with the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Union, which has been in session this week.

We have felt bound by the generally accepted rules of editorial conduct in such matters to give space to Comrade Untermyer's reply to Comrade Boudin, but we hasten to assure our readers that, so far as The Worker is concerned, this change of civilities is now at an end.

The national organization is appealing to all party members in all parts of the country to contribute, during the present month, the amount of one day's wages each, to provide the means for a campaign adequate to the opportunities which now present themselves.

If every comrade would respond to this appeal fully and in good faith, it would mean a campaign fund of some \$15,000 or \$20,000 for the national organization and almost twice that sum for the state committees and locals.

The New York State Committee, rightly or wrongly, wisely or unwisely, has decided that it is impracticable to circulate the day's-pay lists along with the regular state campaign fund lists and has advised that, in lieu of circulating the former, each local make a liberal donation to the national organization.

—This paper depends on its readers to act as its agents.

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 postage or expressage will be charged extra.

THE BATTLES OF LABOR. By Carroll D. Wright. George W. Jacobs & Co., 7096. Cloth, pp. 228. Price, \$1. net.

This volume consists of four lectures delivered by the former United States Commissioner of Labor, under the William Levi Bull endowment of Christian Sociology at the Philadelphia Divinity School.

The first lecture is entitled "The Background," and deals with the labor question in the ancient world. It is a hasty and most misleading summary of parts of C. Osborne Ward's "The Ancient Lowly"—a book which, while certainly valuable, is hardly to be considered a safe guide.

The average student of any historical period invariably reads into his interpretation the intellectual, moral, and social atmosphere that lies nearest to him. He cannot strip away the intervening time-content between himself and the period in question.

That passage is worthy of being read and re-read, memorized, pondered on, and always borne in mind by everyone who would intelligently study the social history of any period more than a generation or so removed from his own time.

The first third of the present work is a striking illustration of the common error which Marx describes, and is historically worthless or worse. The systems and collegia of the Greeks and Romans were not trade unions, Moses and Spartacus were not walking delegates, and Numa Pompilius (if he ever existed, which is fairly doubtful) was not a first edition of Mark Hanna.

When Dr. Wright comes to modern times, he is at least on familiar ground. In the latter part of the second lecture and the third, on "Great Modern Battles," he reviews in a brief and somewhat sketchy manner a number of the more important conflicts between employers and wage-workers in this country from 1741 down to 1902.

The last lecture, "How Battles of Labor Are Treated," is made up mostly of the most insipid platitudes about the rights of "the public" (which, of course, is conceived of as a body of people who are neither capitalists nor workingmen) the duty of mutual forbearance, and the benefits to be derived—especially by the employers—from a good understanding with the workers.

should even grant "recognition" to the unions, so long as this does not imply the running of strict union shops nor "dictation" by the workmen in the management of the employers' business.

And all this is dignified with the title of Christian Sociology! We wonder what Jesus would have to say, if he were to come as a plain-spoken carpenter and listen to these lectures.

In closing, we may add that the language of these lectures is shockingly careless, coming from a Doctor of Philosophy and of the Laws. To cite two instances among many: What sense is there in speaking of the Eleusinian processions as "crusades"? And does a doctorate give a man a license to say that something is "peculiarly unique"?

BETTER-WORLD PHILOSOPHY: A SOCIOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS. By J. Howard Moore. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1006. Cloth, pp. 275. Price, \$1.

This is one—by no means the worst, nor, perhaps, the best—of the numerous books "on things in general", as Herr Teufelsdröckh would designate them, which more or less thoughtful men with too facile pens are turning out these days.

We included the author among "thoughtful men" quite sincerely. He is in earnest and is in the habit of using his own brain, and that is saying a good deal. There are many good things in his book, together with some that seem to us not so good.

In the matter of English, we are not ashamed of being called purists, much as that term is used in reproach. Accuracy in the use of words is not only an evidence of accuracy in thinking, it is also a means to accuracy in thinking. So we do not regard it as trivial when we object to the repeated misuse of "liable" for "likely" and to such expressions as "masters . . . who exact blood from the dorsals [meaning the backs] of their fellows" or "it is impossible for a pathologist [meaning rationally to a pathology] [meaning prescribe for a disease] whose causation he does not know" and to the dressing up of the stars in such inept rhetoric as "the noiseless sapphires that cavalcade the midnight firmament".

WITH THE LABOR MASK OFF. That Schmitz and his administration of San Francisco should prove to be the plant tools of corporate property is by no means strange to the Socialist. There has been nothing in the programme of Schmitz, and the trade union element that stood sponsor for his administration, that could point to any other conclusion.

