

Workers of the State of New York: The Socialist Party is your party; it advocates your own fight; your battles. Only in its victories can you be victorious, only in its triumphs can you triumph. — State Platform Socialist Party of New York.

Capitalism cannot be organized industry and thereby give every individual the means of life upon which his Liberty of being, thought and action depend. — National Platform of the Socialist Party.

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WHY I AM A SOCIALIST.

By Victor Grayson, M. P.

[Victor Grayson is the first Socialist elected as a Socialist to the British Parliament.]

Every great historical movement has to pass thru, broadly speaking, three stages. The first is the stage of ridicule, the second of criticism, and the third of general acceptance. Socialism has passed thru an unduly protracted period of ridicule. In its initial stage, especially in England, educated people were smilingly indifferent to the new gospel. Uneducated people, neither capable of understanding it nor even willing to try, banged heroically at the ludicrous gospel of equality, and the bare-brained, "dividers-up" and "levellers-down" provided them with an amusing light diversion.

Men like William Morris and Robert Owen were tolerated as talented eccentrics suffering from curvature of the brain due to overstudy. Official synagogues and places of meeting were closed to the early visionaries. And yet Socialism survived that period and gathered disciples by the thousands from all classes of society. Why? Because the facts of industrial evolution were on their side.

competition is being on all sides bounded by the great trust or corporation. The big fish swallows the little fish, only to be swallowed in its turn by a bigger and more brutal fish.

Then begins a tussle of sheer economic might, in which the most brutal and least moral (if the latter word can be used at all, of such things as trusts) survives. Contemporaneously with the development of the trust there have been going on the large industrial groupings of workers. And these groupings have taught them their identity of interest.

Trade unions, beginning as purely friendly and protective associations, are following the example of their masters, and becoming political organizations, with well defined and independent politico-industrial propaganda. At the same time, the functions of the state and municipality have been extended with amazing rapidity, and the beginning of the twentieth century finds us in the midst of an entirely new order of things.

Movement Wins Thousands.

The old individualism is completely played out. The successful capitalist shrewdly uses the advantages of co-operation and co-ordination to increase his profit-making efficiency, and the small concern is faced with two alternatives—either ruthless elimination by the giant trust, or beneficent absorption by the developed state or municipality. This development is increasing and inevitable. One might as well appoint a committee to sit on the solar system as attempt to check or legislate against it.

A huge wave of humanism is flowing over the country, and the old political parties must either adapt themselves or be swept away. Over all the land, able, earnest men and women are giving themselves up to the cause. Its intellectual system satisfies the reason, while its burning religion of humanism commands the hearer night after night, day after day, in season and out of season, in the workshop, in the church and chapel, at the street corner and on the country hillside, thousands of its preachers are explaining and winning converts.

It is a demand, not for equality, that is as impossible as undesirable—but for equality of opportunity—for the abolition of the worker's handicap, for the emancipation of the mob. Such a movement cannot be combated by eighteenth century phrases, billiards and hot-pot suppers. It is choosing its own men for Parliament, and paying out of its own earnings for its politics.

The chapels are emptying themselves into the Socialist halls, and the children are being caught up into the new conception. A few more electoral registers, and—we have arrived!

N. Y. CONFERENCE STILL WORKING.

The New York Moyer-Haywood Conference continues to meet every Saturday evening at the Labor Temple, and while attendance of late has not been as large as the great cause which the conference is furthering would warrant, at the same time the delegates are determined to keep up the good work and use all their efforts to raise additional funds for the agitation and defense funds. As yet, no definite reply has been received from Wm. D. Haywood as to his coming to New York, which has somewhat disappointed some of the delegates, as everybody was eager to give Haywood such a reception as was never tendered to any one in this city before. The Conference, however, has not given up the idea of inducing Haywood to come to New York, and the Executive Committee was authorized to make all the necessary arrangements for a large demonstration as soon as a definite reply is received from Haywood.

At the last meeting Financial Secretary Solomon submitted a report of the financial condition showing total receipts for the Defense Fund of \$11,270.58, while the Agitation Fund has a deficit of about \$150. The delegates were urged to make new efforts in their respective organizations for additional donations as the trials of Steve Adams and Pettibone will soon begin, and the contributions so far received will hardly be sufficient to cover the enormous expenses of such trials. It was pointed out that this is the most critical moment as the enemy is probably relying on the fact that the working class will gradually lose interest in the case, and then, probably carry out their plot of railroadng at least some of the accused comrades to the gallows. The question of meeting hereafter only twice a month was again discussed and final action was postponed until next meeting, when a better attendance is expected, and it is hoped every delegate will be present on that occasion.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: A. K. & S. K., Br. & Yonkers, N. Y., \$50; Cremation Society, Br. & Yonkers, N. Y., \$10; Silk Workers' Industrial Union, No. 1, \$25; Pressmen's Union, No. 51, \$25; Girls' and Women's Literary of the Labor Temple, \$50.30; Typographers No. 7, \$50; total for the week, \$215.20; previously acknowledged, \$11,064.38; total to date, \$11,270.58.

FOR THE AGITATION FUND: Bricklayers Union, No. 11, \$25; previously acknowledged, \$3,740.35; total to date, \$3,774.35.

DON'T WANT ADAMS TRIED IN WALLACE.

It is reported that the state of Idaho will ask for a change of venue, in the case of Steve Adams, charged with the murder of Fred Tyler, when the case is called for trial Sept. 9 at Wallace. Wallace is a mining center and it is not so easy to poison the minds of the reading public there as the rural population of Ada County where Haywood was tried. The prosecution will try to have the case sent to Moscow where there are scarcely any miners. In April, 1906, a University building was burned there and Governor Gooding in a public address charged the "inner circle" with having fired it.

James H. Hawley, chief counsel for the prosecution, will defend Senator Borah in the land fraud case pending against him and which will be called this month. It is therefore probable that either the Adams or Borah case will go over until after Oct. 1, which is the date set for the trial of Pettibone.

"IN THE INTEREST OF LAW AND ORDER."

Another example of what the state of Idaho paid for in the hiring of Pinkertons by Governor Gooding is shown in the expense account for provisioning the special train used in kidnapping Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The total cost for provisions amounted to \$44.95, of which \$21.50, or nearly half, was for bottled beer, wine and cigars, the latter at \$5 per box.

The "Idaho Unionist" aptly refers to the grafters as "Pinkerton pickpockets," a phrase which is in harmony with the known ability of these professional thugs for instigating and committing crimes.

PHILIPPINE "LIBERTY."

The final returns in the Philippine elections show that the parties standing for independence have a good majority in the Assembly. How complete has been the restriction of the suffrage is shown by the fact that the total vote recorded was 97,803, which is only 1.4 per cent of the population. The Philippine Commission has passed a seditious act forbidding the use or sale of emblems or flags identified with the former revolutionists.

The Rand School of Social Science will open its second year of instruction on Monday, Sept. 30. Evening classes. Send for bulletin, 112 East 19th street.

The Worker is for the workers. Subscribe.

NICHOLAS IN BLOODY ORGY.

"Black Hundreds" Take Innocent Lives.

Powers Look On Silently at Butchery—A Revolutionary Hero Executed for Revenge.

The Union of Russian People, or the "Black Hundreds," rejoicing in the blessing of Tsar Nicholas, have organized another massacre at Odessa. Women and children were killed while praying in the cemeteries and many refused to go to the hospital, fearing an attack would be made on the inmates or the building burnt. That the outrages now being perpetrated have the official sanction of the Tsar is evident from the fact that the police look calmly on while the brutish work is done. How long these inhuman butcheries will take place with no protest from foreign powers is not hard to understand. When foreign capitalists and bankers can get more out of Russia free than out of Russia slave, they will be shocked at the barbarity of the bureaucracy.

The court martials still yield their victims and the hangman and jailer are kept busy. Where plots against the Tsar's life are wanted the police are quick to hatch them. Just as when the second Duma was dispersed the "evidence" Stolypin produced against Socialist members of the Duma proved to be manufactured by the police for the occasion. Evidence of this kind convicted twelve last week in one plot alone. Three were sentenced to death, three to banishment for eight years, one to four years' penal servitude, and five were banished and deprived of all civil rights—if any remain. All of the witnesses for the prosecution were detectives and police officials.

Matuschenko Dies.

The saddest news that came from the Tsar cursed land was that of the capture and execution of the brave Matuschenko, who led the mutiny on the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkin in the summer of 1905. Matuschenko was the deciding factor in that famous revolt which resulted in hoisting the Red Flag on a modern battleship for the first time and using her guns for a proletarian cause. When the sailors wavered in their decision he urged them on and led the revolt. The sailors had suffered much from the tyranny of the officers as well as from the rotten food on which they were fed.

After running out of provisions the battleship was finally abandoned in Rumanian waters. Matuschenko escaped and made his way to New York, returning last July to Russia, where he organized a revolutionary group in Odessa. Here he was shadowed by government spies who finally effected his arrest and execution last week. No braver or better loved figure ever ascended the scaffold in Russia than Matuschenko, the leader of the Potemkin revolt.

Jewish Daily Suppressed.

News received by members of the Jewish Bund in New York also states that the Jewish Daily "Volkszeitung" of Vilna, the only Jewish daily Socialist paper published in Russia during the last year and a half, was suppressed Monday. The paper was published by the Jewish Bund and the police had endeavored to locate the printing plant during this period with no success.

But that there will soon be another paper to take the place of the "Volkszeitung," the fortitude and courage of the Bund in the past gives ample evidence.

POLITICS IN BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

BATH, ENGLAND, Sept. 3.—The British Trade Union Congress is meeting here with over 500 delegates in attendance. Between thirty and forty members of Parliament are delegates, and all sections of the workers, conservative and radical, are represented. Variety actors, stage employees, the Musicians' Union and Artists' Protective League are represented for the first time as trade unions.

United political action by the working class will be one of the chief questions before the congress. The chairman, Mr. Gillis, dwelt on this subject at length, and it was emphasized in the parliamentary committee's report. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the best plan of political unity.

A GREAT WEEK FOR SOCIALISM.

This was a great week for Socialism. Teddy and Taft both made speeches denouncing the evils of Socialism. Emperor William is reported to have seriously discussed the advisability of chasing the International Socialist Congress out of Germany, and the Tsar of Russia had a few more Socialists shot for questioning his absolutism, while the Sultan of Turkey is still to be heard from. There were also a few masterful workingmen who were heard to remark that "them lazy Socialists want to divide up everything." It was a great week—Cleveland Citizen.

CRIPPLE CREEK MINERS REVOLT.

As reported in another column the Mine Owners of the Cripple Creek district in Colorado have decided to enforce their card system and to employ no members of the Western Federation of Miners. But the miners have at last succeeded in forming an organization in the district of nearly 100 members and the number is growing. Many of the new members were never affiliated with the Federation, but have decided to take a strong stand against the permit system of the mine owners.

The notices that men would have to procure cards if they desired to work were posted at various mines several weeks ago, but there has been no great rush for cards at the Cripple Creek or Victor offices of the mine owners. After the edict of the mine owners went forth the miners decided it was time to assert some independence and the local was formed. Whether the mine owners will resort to violence and deportation again to destroy the union, remains to be seen. The men are to be commended for their courage and tenacity of purpose in organizing against the great capitalist interests that rule the Cripple Creek district.

TO SAVE LIFE.

Reports state that the terrible accidents which have occurred recently in the coal mines of Germany and France have drawn the attention of scientists to the introduction of methods of protecting miners against the recurrence of such calamities, or at least to diminishing, as far as possible, the ensuing loss of life.

One measure contemplated is the construction of safety chambers, shut off from the rest of the mine and protected against explosions. A conduit of compressed air is introduced into these excavated rooms, and should the conduit be destroyed, vessels or bottles filled with oxygen, stored in the chambers, are intended to supply the necessary air until a rescue can be effected. A logical extension of the plan is the equipment of these chambers with a sufficient supply of water and condensed food to sustain life for a reasonable period of time in somewhat the same manner as life boats on vessels are equipped.

In this country the mine owners would ask "how much will it cost?" and finding that human life is so cheap would consider it wanton extravagance to incur expense in saving life. European capitalists ask the same question, but prefer the increased expenses to an increased Socialist vote.

SOCIALISTS FIGHTING FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Socialists are as much interested in a fair show for brain workers as for workers with their hands. In Milwaukee School Director Welch (Social Democrat) is now putting up a good fight in the School Board for a school principal who was dismissed without being given any hearing to make room for one of the "machine." Welch moved for an investigation. He was placed on the investigating committee. The committee wanted star-chamber methods, but Welch insisted on an open hearing. The warm fight which he is making for the teachers' rights ought to convince any unprejudiced person of the folly of the old cry that "Socialism would discourage mental activity and would not reward those who work with their hands."

THE RAHWAY REVELATIONS.

Further revelations made by the assembly investigating committee of New Jersey in the administration of the Rahway Reformatory, discloses conditions that are declared unfit to print. Enough testimony has been secured to place the matter in the hands of the grand jury. The evidence relates to revolting conditions of which witness after witness has told the committee.

Among other things is the story of an inmate named Fordham who drank wood alcohol which another inmate used in work as a painter, and for doing so he was strung up by the keeper. He was kept there while suffering the fearful agonies, of wood alcohol poisoning and died shortly after being taken down.

Such savage cruelty seems unbelievable but the influence of capitalist politics in making its devotees callous to all feelings of humanity, is patent to any careful observer.

QUITE DIFFERENT.

Jack London, to illustrate one view of charity, said that two old men were smoking and drinking together after dinner. The host rang the bell and an old woman appeared. "Confound you, stupid!" said the host. "Didn't I tell you I wanted the Scotch?" Take this back and bring what I asked for, you old fool!" "Come, come," said the guest, after the old woman had hurried away in a great fright. "Come, come, my friend, don't you think you are rather too sharp with your old servant?" "Oh," said the other, "she's not a servant. She's only a poor relation I'm keeping out of charity." The guest looked relieved. That alters the case, of course," he said.—Argonaut.

HEARST'S HARANGUE.

Every Socialist will rejoice at William R. Hearst's speech at Jamestown on Labor Day. It strips from that vaunted radical all semblance of antagonism to Organized Capitalism and reveals him in his true colors as a defender and supporter of the present system of exploitation of the working class. No longer is he the "sworn enemy of predatory interests," the "defender of the common people," the "dauntless champion of the people's rights as opposed to unchecked greed and avarice," etc., etc. Gone is the glory of the yellow trust-buster, faded are the tinsel trappings of the mighty magnate hunter, subdued is the howl of the ferocious trailer of rapacious corporations.

It is no longer a yell of defiance that we hear from Jamestown; it is a veritable squeak of conciliation that betrays the chastened spirit of the defeated office-seeker who scents a change in sentiment among the small business men and middle class toward trusts and monopolies. Fairbanks in his soberest butternut days, before he looked upon the enchanting cocktail, never emitted a more soothing message of peace and good will to all exploiters. Following upon Roosevelt and Taft's performances of last week nothing could be more stupid, flat and insipid.

Some "Brilliant Arguments."

There is nothing new in Hearst's latest speech. We have heard before all that he said and heard it better said. Take, for instance, the following trite remark: "There is no reason for hostility between employer and employee, between capitalist and wage-earner." This to a Labor Day gathering of working people, organized because THERE IS hostility between capitalist and laborer, else there would be no Labor Day or any occasion for organization. Or this: "Capital is but the accumulation of wealth which employer and employee create together." There spoke the capitalist and employer. For Mr. Hearst is a capitalist and employer. How much does he create while he's going around making speeches and fixing up his political fences? Wasn't all the wealth which he owns and controls created by the laborers he employs now and employed in the past? Mr. Hearst, like other capitalists, buys LABOR—he buys brains and skill and energy and experience—and for that labor he pays wages, and all that remains after the wages have been paid, he appropriates, just like other capitalists.

It is true that in the days when he was organizing his newspaper business Mr. Hearst did work, but he worked no harder—yes, and not as hard—as the workmen he employed, and he took his own pay for his work. But Mr. Hearst no longer works. When he is not making speeches and making deals with corrupt politicians, he is on his ranch in California or sojourning in Europe. And yet his income doesn't stop, because HE has stopped work. It goes right on. But the workers whom he employed in the old days, and whom he employs now, are either on the human junk pile, or dead and forgotten paupers, or still hammering away for just enough to keep them alive. Mr. Hearst doesn't attempt to explain why this should be. Why, if, as he says, "capital is the accumulation of wealth which the employer and employee create together," SHOULD THE CAPITALIST GET SO MUCH OF THE WEALTH AND THE WAGE-EARNER GET SO LITTLE?

As False As Trité.

Mr. Hearst is also opposed to class hatred. Since when? If there is anything that has tended to stir up and incite to unreasoning, futile class hatred in this country it is the daily outpourings of senseless denunciations of trusts and corporations of which Hearst's papers have been guilty—senseless because the denunciations were purely demagogic, voicing no philosophy and presenting no logical, rational remedy for the conditions which make capitalism a curse and a blight upon civilization.

But there, what's the use? All of Mr. Hearst's "arguments" for peace and harmony between capitalist and laborer, as stated before, have been heard time and time again. We know them to be as false as they are proven false by facts and the hourly experiences of the crucified millions of exploited workers who have learned, in the bitterness of unrequited toil, how false they are. These workers have learned, are still learning, that there cannot help but be hostility between employer and employee because their interests are antagonistic and irreconcilable; that there is no difference between the "criminal organizations of capital" and the "legitimate organizations of capital" that ALL organizations of capital are criminal because they exist and prosper upon the unpaid labor of the working class; that to say "the workingman is worthy of his hire and the business man of his profit" is to say that THE WORKINGMAN IS THE HIREING OF THE BUSINESS MAN, and that the business man is entitled to wring from his hiring every cent of profit that the hiring will yield; and whether the profit is large or small the hiring is robbed of his product, AND OF HIS PRODUCT ALONE. FOR IT IS OF HIS OWN CREATION, AND HIS OWN-CREATION ONLY. These things the workers are learning, and neither Mr. Hearst, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, or any other time-server or politician, can prevent them from learning all that and more.

The Significance of It.

To repeat again: What Mr. Hearst said last Monday is not new. IT IS ONLY THAT HE SAID IT THAT IT IS SIGNIFICANT. For that all Socialists will be grateful. It puts Mr. Hearst publicly where he has always belonged privately. He can deceive honest, well-meaning, progressive workers no longer—unless they are anxious to be deceived.

Socialists have always known Hearst for what he is, but as is usually the case with the demagog, it required Hearst himself to place himself under his proper classification as a supporter of the capitalist system and an enemy of all that stands for progress for the working class and for humanity.

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

About 5,000 subscription lists for the New York campaign fund have been sent out during the last week and every party member or active sympathizer must have received one by this time. The lists should be placed in circulation as soon as possible and the contributions forwarded to Financial Secretary U. Solomon.

The expenses of the present campaign will far exceed those of former years and comrades should agitate in their respective organizations, that the party's appeal for campaign ammunition sent to them should not be filed without a substantial donation being voted to the campaign fund. The \$300 donated to The Worker and the heavy expense that the fight for free speech has involved the local, has depleted the treasury, and unless the contributions for the campaign will come up to the standard of last year our committee will be greatly hampered in its work of conducting as lively a campaign as our limited income will permit.

Money donated in the early part of the campaign can and will be used to a better advantage than when given during the last few weeks of the campaign. Let each comrade send in his donation as soon as possible, and sufficient funds will be on hand for the preparatory work of hiring halls and making arrangements for the printing of large quantities of literature.

The fact that the local in this city has to come under the provisions of the Primary Election Law will involve us in additional large expenses, expenses which will have to be met during the next few weeks, should convince every comrade that while the present campaign may not be as important as the one of last year, at the same time, the expenses this year will be larger and every effort should be strained to raise as much money as possible.

Twenty per cent. of the contributions received on lists will be given to "The Worker Sustaining Fund," and the comrades can thereby do no better service to the paper than by pushing the campaign lists. The people are giving their contributions easily if but asked. Circulate your list in your shop or among your friends and send in the amount collected to the Financial Secretary, 238 East Eighty-fourth street.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the following contributions for the campaign fund:

A. Richman, 50c; Chas. Heyde, 50c; Chas. der Saunenfeld, \$1.75; A. K. & S. K., Br. 24, \$50; August Schultze, \$6; A. & M. S. O., \$5; Sam Bernstein, \$1.61; Louis Hoffmeister, List 1478, \$2; Dr. Emil Joel, List 1561, \$10; Jacob Strubitz, List 2731, \$5.85; total for the week, \$83.60.

All contributions for the New York campaign fund should be forwarded to Financial Secretary U. Solomon, 238 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York.

THE IMPORTANT FACTOR.

We understand, then, by the theory of economic interpretation of history, not that all history is to be explained in economic terms alone, but that the chief consideration, and that the important factor in social change is the economic factor. Economic interpretation of history means, not that the economic relations exert an exclusive influence, but that they exert a preponderant influence in shaping the progress of society.—Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman.

BELMONT, BUNCO MAN.

Mr. August Belmont is a modest man. He is also generous, and to add to these virtues it may be said that he is a "Democrat." He sweats agony for the "common people" from every pore. He is a "self-made" man, a type for the aspiring youth of America. He is credited with building the New York subway, a herculean feat, to say the least. As a model he may be placed side by side with many others of his class.

Mr. Belmont once, for patriotic reasons, made a contract with New York City for the construction and operation of the subway. The Public Service Commission has recently disclosed some of the items Mr. Belmont included in the "construction" of the subway. They include the following: His salary of \$75,000 a year as president of the Interboro for January, 1903, to July, 1904; discounts of \$450,000 for underwriting \$10,000,000 of the Interboro's bonds; \$500,000 personal subscription to the Civic Federation; \$13,000 for a souvenir book expounding the virtues of Mr. Belmont as the builder

SAVE PETTIBONE.

By Luella Twining.

The fear is daily increasing that the state of Idaho will make a desperate fight on Geo. Pettibone and will convict him if we are not on the alert.

Political oblivion faces Governor Gooding and Senator Borah of Idaho should all three men escape the gallows, for these officials said from the first that Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone should never leave the state of Idaho alive.

Senator Borah is now traveling thru the country soliciting funds to prosecute Moyer, Pettibone, and Steve Adams.

We must not lapse in our duty nor allow our energies to subside. The mine owners think the working people are not watching Idaho now that Haywood is free.

Remember, Pettibone is still imprisoned. We have won the first battle only. Our victory must not be turned into a defeat. Our work has just begun. It will take our utmost efforts to save the Western Federation of Miners.

The trial of Wm. D. Haywood cost \$200,000, of which \$101,000 were paid into the defense fund, leaving a debt of \$99,000.

The trials of Moyer, Pettibone, and Steve Adams will take place in September and October.

The Western Federation of Miners cannot stand the terrific expense without your assistance. I shall be glad to visit unions if you will write me the time and place of meeting. Address me, care of The Worker, 15 Spruce street, New York City.

To continually ignore branch meetings is to weaken the Socialist cause.

The Worker.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of the State of New York. JAMES C. CHASE, State Secretary, 230 E. Eighty-fourth St., New York. TELEPHONE: 3535-79th Street. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office on April 6, 1891. As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday. State Secretary J. C. CHASE, 230 E. 84th St., New York. One of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote. 1906 (Presidential)..... 96,961 1902 (State and Congressional)..... 229,782 1904 (Presidential)..... 408,230

HOW TO BENEFIT THE WORKER.

We are sure the readers of The Worker will like its altered appearance this week. The new head letter type used in this issue for the first time is, we believe, an improvement over the kind previously in use, and for that reason introduces a welcome change. This is only one of the improvements contemplated for The Worker and others will be forthcoming as soon as the financial support for the paper warrants them. It all depends upon the members of the party and those who, while not party members, consider The Worker worthy of support as an advocate of the proletarian cause.

It is encouraging to note that the business management is able to report an appreciable increase in the number of subscriptions received and a marked increase of interest in the circulation of The Worker. This is a sign that the membership of the party, not only in New York, but thruout all the Eastern states, appreciate now more than ever the importance of The Worker as an organ of the party. If this interest is maintained and the activity already displayed is augmented, we have no doubt but that The Worker will soon be on a self-supporting basis.

Meanwhile it should be remembered that notwithstanding this increase of interest and activity, the receipts do not as yet come near meeting the current expenses of the paper, nor is it likely that they will for some time to come. It is absolutely essential, therefore, that 'The Worker Sustaining Fund' should receive hearty support from party branches and individuals, so that a sufficient amount of money can always be on hand to meet whatever deficit may be incurred. This will leave the management free to concentrate all efforts upon the circulation department and toward securing advertisements. As advertising provides a good source of revenue all readers and supporters of The Worker can also do effective service for the paper by patronizing those who advertise with us. Nothing stimulates advertisers so much as a knowledge of actual results, and when The Worker can show results it will get the advertising.

PROSTITUTION.

A fine example of the prostitution of brains under capitalism is displayed in the Chicago Press club, which is composed of the newspaper writers of that city. In order to get a new headquarters with more luxurious surroundings the club requested and received donations of \$300 apiece from Oden Armour, Levy Mayer, attorney for the Employers Association, and other notorious capitalists, admitting them as "life members", and then actually boasted about it. The Chicago Press club was once known as one of the most democratic and hospitable clubs in Chicago; now it seems to have degenerated into a bunch of slavish snobs. The significant part of this transaction is tersely stated by the "Daily Socialist" when it says that the news writers "by voluntarily accepting money from their economic mas-

ters with which to enjoy somewhat of luxury, have shown that they are slaves to the economic power of the millionaires, willing and ready to sell themselves still deeper into servitude." This explains also why no strike ever receives truthful reporting, except in the labor and Socialist press.

The committee charged with investigating the Pennsylvania state Capitol graft names eighteen persons responsible for or beneficiaries of the loot of the state treasury. Among them are a former Auditor General, one member of Congress and other sacrificing patriots of the Republican party. This recalls the fact that President Roosevelt delivered the dedication speech, in which he took occasion to administer a gentle rebuke to those who suspected the swindle. When he comes in contact with real "malefactors" the strenuous one is found more often shaking hands with them than placing them in jail.

THE NEW PRIMARY LAWS.

Every member of the Socialist Party in New York state should read carefully the article appearing elsewhere in this issue dealing with the position of the party under the amended primary law. The amendments affect the operations of the party in and out of the city of New York, and it is important that every member should know exactly what the duties and rights of the party now are under the new statutes. Locals and branches would do well to take the matter up for special discussion at their business meetings, so that each clause may be thoroughly understood.

It is important also that those claiming to be Socialists who are not party members should study the new law carefully and particularly those clauses relating to registration and enrollment. The new clauses were framed purposely to embarrass and hamper political organizations like the Socialist Party, and it is up to the Socialists to be prepared to meet the new situation well equipped to preserve the party's existence and standing.

A "GREAT" PRESIDENT.

Judging from the plaudits the President is receiving from many capitalist journals the following is a composite picture of an ideal President: One who sneers at other Presidents greater than himself; one who asks assistance of rich "malefactors" in writing presidential messages; one who slurs the chattel slavery abolitionists; one who proclaims citizens guilty before trial; one who proclaims savages on a higher intellectual plane than union men; one who talks peace and advises rifle practice for school children; one who proclaims a man guilty after a jury acquittal; one who intrigues for positions for ecclesiastics; one who passes the lie to those who disagree with him; one whose public addresses can be relied on to contradict each previous one.

Such is the ideal President and "world's authority" on every subject ranging from the care of babies to denouncing "nature fakirs." At the same time that the ponderous Secretary of War was making his speeches inculcating respect for the law and defending the injunction in strikes, a judge in Uniontown, Pa., had twice striking miners arrested and brought before him. He gave them the alternative of paying a fine of \$5 and costs and a jail sentence or to return to work. The men being penniless returned to work and thus the strike was broken, the "law" was vindicated and the mine owners were triumphant. There is no difference between this procedure and the issuance of a legal decree stating that to strike

is a criminal act punishable with imprisonment. The alternative of a jail sentence does not conceal the intent of the judge. It only emphasises it. Such flagrant use of judicial power can only make courts contemptible in the eyes of workmen, and that is their chief value to the workers.

A vaudeville show now running at Toledo, Ohio, entitled "The Trust Busters," is drawing big houses. Roosevelt first made it popular in farce.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

It is certainly unfortunate that the membership of the Socialist Party thruout the country at this time and with so little reason, are called upon to vote on another amendment to the National Constitution. We refer to the amendment proposed by Local Grand Rapids, Wis., to Article XII., and which authorizes the National Executive Committee to conduct a referendum of any state organization in the matter of state officers, if requested to do so by one-third of the members of the state in good standing, the list of locals in the National Office to be used for that purpose. Aside from the merits of the proposal it seems to be forgotten in some quarters that a committee of three on National Constitution has been elected by the National Executive Committee to consider all changes suggested for the constitution. Proposals like the Grand Rapids amendment ought to go to that committee instead of being started on a vote of the entire membership. Otherwise it were folly to elect the committee in the first place. Then it must not be forgotten that in less than a year the party will meet in National Convention and no suggested changes are of sufficient importance to warrant the expense of a referendum in addition to a convention. It should be noted also that no account is taken of the principle that may be at stake in any state. The Grand Rapids proposal makes it possible for a minority to continually ask for a referendum no matter how often the controversy may have been settled and regardless of the principle involved. Even were this not true the proposal encounters another objection in the fact that some states, like Wisconsin, have never provided the National Office with a list of their locals and have always refused such lists. If Grand Rapids should become dissatisfied with its state officers and its own proposal was in effect, that local could not get a referendum in its own state. The amendment is not only unjust and unnecessary, but unworkable as well, and it ought to be voted down, since it is to go to a vote.

The principal article of interest to Socialists in "The Arena" for August is "The Revolution in Economics from Ancient Times to the Birth of Socialism," by Ernest Untermyer, whose work is too well known to need comment. Phillip Rappaport also writes on "The Sweep of Economic Events in the Light of History." Prof. Archibald Henderson has a critical article on "The Dreamers of Ocean Wide." Perhaps as interesting as anything else is Charles Edward Russell's estimate of Brand, Whitlock's "The Turn of the Balance", a book which deserves all Mr. Russell says about it. "The Arena" shows distinct improvement and deserves encouragement. Mr. Brandt, the publisher, announces difficulty with the news companies in getting the magazine onto the newsstands and intending purchasers should insist upon securing it.

THE LORDS OF THE WHIRLING MACHINES.

We are lords of the whirling machines, And our wings are of Water and Fire, The strength of the thunder-fraught clouds We have shaken to work our desire. But into our factories we send little maids To work whilst their health and their happiness fades. We possess all the wealth of the world, Of the field, and the forest, and mine, And the track of the smoke from our ships Trails over the farthest sea-line. But the men at the docks where our treasure ships come, Are ragged and hungry, and few have a home. Very great is our knowledge of things; We can split up the light from a star, And we peer thru a magical glass To see what Ephemeron are. And we look in the heart of our cities, And know Into what men and women must children must grow. We have builded a Palace of Art, Where merchants of Beauty compel, With colors and sounds and with words, The spirit of Beauty to dwell. But beautiful girls we abandon to meet The fate of the hags who court lust in the street. We are slaves to the whirling machines; Naught availeth our knowledge and power, Whilst a few hold the wealth of the world. God gave to all men for a dower, He gave us the world, then on us be blame. If we sweep not our heritage free from this shame.—London Labor Leader.

The Rand School of Social Science will open its second year of instruction on Monday, Sept. 30. Evening classes. Send for bulletin. 112 East 19th street.

THE "SHARE OF LABOR".

By Lucien Sanial.

In last week's issue of The Worker I reduced to the absurd the conclusions of the "Engineering News" concerning the respective share of Capital and Labor in the annual product of industry; and I promised that with a view to the ultimate presentation of correct results from accurate data I would first lay bare some of the gross errors which fundamentally vitiate the calculations of that paper. This I shall now proceed to do.

ERROR NO. 1.—I have already stated that the census estimate of the wealth of this country in 1905 was 107,100 millions of dollars, and that by deducting (1) the public property (valued at 7,830 millions) and (2) the personal effects (consisting in clothing, furniture, carriages and kindred property, valued at 8,250 millions), it is found that the amount of private capital invested in private enterprises with a view to private profit was \$1,000 millions. The "Engineering News" makes it less than 80,900 millions. How did it come to that figure?

Table 12 of the Introduction to the Census of Wealth, Debt and Taxation recapitulates the general items composing the total wealth. The items, real property and improvements (including public property), live stock, agricultural implements, manufacturing machinery, gold and silver bullion, and railways, are first separately given. Added together they make up a total of 83,900 millions. Then, street railways, telegraphs and telephones, Pullman and private cars, shipping and canals, waterworks and electric plants privately owned—the value of each of which is given separately in a preceding table—are grouped together in one single item of 4,840 millions.

Lastly, not only personal effects (valued, as already stated, at 8,250 millions), but also the stocks on hand of domestic and imported products (crude or manufactured, and valued at 10,210 millions), are likewise grouped in one single item, entitled "All Other Property" and footing up 18,460 millions. However objectionable this last grouping together of two things so different in kind, destination and economic import, as personal effects and merchandise, may be deemed from a scientific viewpoint, it cannot cause a statistician, or even an inquirer of ordinary sagacity, to commit an error; in the first place because a foot note is appended to Table 12, calling attention to the composition of this group, and in the second place because the value of each component is—as in the case of the preceding group—stated in a previous table.

SHE CHOSE DIAMONDS.

No sympathetic visitor among the mining districts of South Wales can fail to be impressed by the appalling frequency of accidents in the colliets. Only one night I stayed in Aberdare, and during that night the shattered body of a young miner was carried home to a cottage not seven doors from where I slept; and he was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. He just called "Mother, mother, mother!" I was told. The pathos of the cry was answered by the mother's wail, when one of the bearers of the body, with rough kindness, ran ahead to try and prepare the poor woman for her sorrow. But even as he tried to break the shock to her by evasive words, he set four chairs together in the little front room. In an instant her mother's heart leaped to the truth. "He is dead! Oh, my son, my son, my son!" And the larger portion of these accidents need not be. They are the price of profits—of working the pits for money, and not for human life. Yet what is done with the money? Only last year a large shareholder in a North country colliery asked his wife, "Will you begin to collect pictures or diamonds, for the money is coming in too fast for us to spend it in any ordinary way?" And the wife chose diamonds.—K. B. G., in London Labor Leader.

CLASS WAR CANNOT END.

The capitalist class is superfluous, and the proletariat, on the other hand, has become an indispensable social class. The capitalist class is not in condition either to elevate the proletariat nor to root it out. After every defeat the latter rises again, more threatening than before. Accordingly the proletariat, when it shall have gained the first great victory over capital that shall place the political powers in its hands, can apply them in no other way than to the abolition of the capitalist system. So long as this has not happened, the battle between the two classes will not and cannot come to an end.—Karl Kautsky.

paid to the labor usefully or wastefully employed in, that complex process, but the particular piece of human skin that is the "reward" of that particular capital and is divided, under such euphonious names as interest, rent and profit, between numberless bankers, landlords, speculators, wholesalers, retailers, etc. Observe, then, that in the remarkable account between "Capital and Labor", as made up by the "Engineering News", Labor is fully debited with the sum of wages paid to that portion of it which is employed in the distribution of products, but the value of the piece of skin which is taken from that entire portion, and in part from other labor, is carefully omitted from its credit. This is in perfect accordance with the bookkeeping methods of the capitalist class in its relations with the working class, and we shall see more of the same sort as we proceed.

ERROR NO. 2.—The "Engineering News" deducts also the public property in its entirety, on the double ground that no private capital is invested in it and that it yields no income to capitalists. The fact is that in 1882, according to the Census of Wealth, Debt and Taxation, the public property, national, state and municipal, was practically mortgaged to capitalists in the sum of 2,900 million dollars by the issue of bonds and other certificates of indebtedness, and that, from all the now available data, it is safe to assert that in 1904 this indebtedness exceeded 3,000 millions, or 38 per cent of the total value of the said property, as then estimated.

Moreover, a considerable portion of that property—such as postoffices, construction shops, canals, docks, waterworks, etc.—is used productively and is the direct source of vast profits to capitalists, which considerably more than make up for the low interest paid by their various governments to their respective creditors. Railroads and steamships are paid exorbitant rates for carrying the mails. Vast herds of cattle graze freely on the public domain. Immense tracts of public forests are devastated by mining corporations and wealthy timber thieves. The highly profitable operation of such a municipal property as the New York subway is turned over to capitalists. There is no end to the opportunities of grab and graft afforded to capitalists by the public property.

Here also, observe that the "Engineering News" includes in its "Share of Labor" all the wages paid to employees of our various governments, but takes no account whatever of the incomes of various sorts derived by capitalists from those governments. As figures now stand, with the above corrections, the profitable capital is not 80,800 millions (as the "E. N." hardly concedes); it is at least 94,200 millions. In this exposure of the two first errors committed by the "Engineering News" I have already shown the wonderful aptitude of that paper for stupendous miscalculation. Yet, important as they unquestionably are, they sink into insignificance as compared with the infinitely grosser ones concerning the real question at issue, namely, the value of the annual product of material wealth and its division between the capitalist class and the working class. These I shall consider in my next.

DRIFTING TO STEERING.

"Human society cannot be changed in a year," says our critic. True, answers the Socialist, but its economic conditions can be radically modified in a very few years thru the concentration of the means of production and distribution in the hands of a Socialist administration. Thus altho one generation may not indeed suffice to complete the transformation of Civilization into Socialism, yet even one generation may dig the foundation of the fabric, nay, the time being ripe, may even rough-hew its more prominent outlines. We readily admit that the old leaven of civilization must require many a long decade before it is eliminated, but the generation which for the first time turned the helm of progress in the one direction by which its goal can be reached, would be worthy of none less honor because it was not itself destined to see the promised land in its fullness. Thence forward we shall be consciously steering for the goal towards which hitherto we have been at best only unconsciously and vaguely drifting; the whole political and administrative system, when the great crisis of the revolution is passed, instead of, as now, having for its sole aim the perpetuation of itself and of the class antagonisms it represents, will have for its end the abolition of civilization, that is, of a class society, and therewith its own abolition since with the transformation of civilization into Socialism it will be a superfluous and meaningless survival.—E. Belfort Bax.

GREATNESS.

There's a glory in being right and a splendor in being true. That is greater than anything else life can possibly bring to you! For a man can fight when he's right, and he knows that he knows that he is, in a way that will make every blow that he strikes a blow to make victory his! The greatest greatness there is that the world can bring to you is the glory of being right, and the splendor of being true! —Baltusore Sun.

THE LABOR INTERNATIONAL.

Reports to the Stuttgart Congress Showing the Progress of Socialism and Trade Unionism All Over the World.

[These reports began in The Worker of Aug. 24, 1907. They will continue from week to week until completed. Those from Canada, Bolivia, and Chile have already appeared. The reports are translated for The Worker by the editor, Algernon Lee, who attended the Congress as delegate. The report of the Socialist Party of the United States, written by Morris Hillquit, Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau, is published by the National Headquarters, 209 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and can be had for 10 cents, postpaid.]

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In spite of the many obstacles which it has had to combat on account of the ignorance of the people, the capacity of the wealthy class, official abuses, and the heterogeneous nature of the population, Socialism grows from day to day in the Argentine Republic and logically follows the economic development of the country.

It was definitely organized upon the political field under the name of the Argentine Socialist Party at its first congress, held at Buenos Ayres in 1896. There was adopted a declaration of principles and a minimum program, according to the usage of other countries and adapted to local needs. Since that time the party has held seven national congresses, in which it has discussed the tendencies to be pursued and worked out resolutions upon various national questions. We now count more than 3,000 adherents, divided into 14 groups in the capital and 21 in the rest of the country.

The direction of party affairs is confided to an Executive Committee of six members, which is aided in its work by a Jury, whose function consists in regulating differences among members or among groups; a Parliament Electoral Committee charged with the duties of assisting in the naturalization of immigrants and of directing campaigns; and a Committee of Legal Defense, which attends to the defense in court of party members and members of labor organizations suffering injustice from the state or from the capitalists.

The party has an official organ, "La Vanguardia", which, established as a weekly paper in 1898, has been issued daily since Sept. 1, 1905. It owns its plant and has a circulation of about 6,000 copies. In connection with "La Vanguardia" is the party book business, provided with a large stock of Socialist books and pamphlets. We have published 33 different pamphlets in an aggregate of 178,000 copies. There are also the following other Socialist periodicals: "El Trabajo" (Labor), the weekly organ of the Socialist group of Junin, with a circulation of 1,000; "La Palanca" (The Lever), the weekly organ of the Pergamino group, with a circulation of 1,000; "La Antorcha Socialista" (The Socialist Torch), the monthly organ of the Cosmopolitan Workmen's Society, with a circulation of 1,000; "La Vida Nueva" (The New Life), a bi-monthly magazine with a circulation of 2,000.

The party has participated in the national parliamentary elections in the capital and, despite the political corruption of the capitalist parties and the lack of political education among the people, our vote has grown rapidly, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number of Votes. 1906..... 100 1896..... 150 1902..... 204 1904..... 1254 1905, March..... 1700 1907, November..... 2500

In the contest of 1904, which was the only one in which the system of election by districts was applied, we elected a Deputy in the Fourth District, Dr. Alfredo L. Palacio, whose term expires in 1908. There is no elective municipality in Buenos Ayres [As in Washington, D. C.—Tr.], but the party has participated in the communal elections at various places in the provinces, and we now have the majority in two communal councils—those of Posadas (Mision) and Avellanada (province of Buenos Ayres). The Argentine Socialist Party has

Advertisements in The Worker Pay. Lint, Butscher & Ross REAL ESTATE 132 Nassau Street, Suite 502-503 New York, August 31, 1907. Manager The Worker, New York City. Dear Sir:—We have used The Worker for advertising purposes before and know its value. But the best returns we ever had from your paper came from the last small advertisement inserted, securing us nearly a thousand dollars' worth of business. We are sending you herewith copy for another advertisement. Very truly yours, LINT, BUTSCHER & ROSS REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO. August F. Wegener, Manager.

practised international solidarity by keeping up an active correspondence with the International Secretariat at Brussels, to which it has two accredited delegates. It has also contributed to the funds of the Russian Revolution.

The party has always given much attention to the task of organizing the workmen into trade unions. To this end it has circulated pamphlets and sent lecturers thru the country. Notwithstanding this constant action, however, the organized labor movement is chaotic and confused. It is developing on the field of the class struggle, manifesting its force by strikes for reduction of the hours of labor, increase of wages, etc. There are two federations:

The Argentine Regional Labor Federation is dominated by Anarchist tendencies. Its constitution declares for Communist-Anarchism. It makes a persistent propaganda against political action and against co-operation. This federation is on the wane and most of the organizations which adhere to it are disintegrating.

The General Workmen's Union is the other important federation. Its constitution contains declarations of a political character, which, however, have not yet been put into practice. It held its third congress on Dec. 22, 1906.

Great efforts have recently been made to bring about a fusion of these two labor organizations, and the Socialists have striven actively to that end. But the attempt has failed on account of the irreconcilable opposition of the "libertarians", who insist on imposing a Communist-Anarchist declaration upon the Socialists.

Outside of these two federations there exist several autonomous organizations, one of the most important of which is the Railway Men's Confederation (La Confederacion de Ferrocarrileros), which has sections in all parts of the Republic and possesses a weekly organ, "El Ferro Carril" (The Railway).

These various bodies have extended their collective action on several occasions by joining forces in certain movements, some of which have been stifled in a sanguinary manner by the government, which declared martial law against the workers.

On November 1 and 2, 1905, there was a general strike at Buenos Ayres, caused by the bloody repression at Ravalo on November 23, 1904, and by the later intervention of the government against the striking electrical workers in the capital. The cessation of work was not absolutely general, it was sufficient to make an imposing demonstration of protest, which showed the power of the labor organizations.

The various attempts made to establish workmen's societies for co-operative purchasing and for co-operative production have so far failed. This year two co-operative bakeries have been founded—one at Barracas, a suburb of the capital, and the other at Banafield, in the province of Buenos Ayres. They commenced operations in the early months of 1907.

Besides our active propaganda, oral and printed, for the political education of the people, there exist several organizations ultimately connected with the Socialist movement. The Association for Secular Education has two schools, at La Boca and at Miron. The Popular Secular Society of Lanus also maintains a school. Finally, the Light Society (Sociedad Luz) conducts a "people's university" by means of scientific lectures for workmen.

The political and union organizations have not established mutual aid societies. The latter have developed independently of the others, but are in close touch with them. There are three such—the Labor Association for Mutual Aid (La Asociacion Obrera de Secorros Mutuos), which has 8,000 members; the International Fraternity (La Fraternidad Internacional) with 900 members; and the Labor Association (La Asociacion Obrera) of Junin, with 800.

ANGEL M. GIMENEZ, Secretary.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED)

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

When Tom met friends in his restless wanderings and stopped to talk to them, the subject was usually the injustice he had suffered or the situation regarding the strike. Up to the day of the Avon's explosion the union as a whole had been satisfied with the strike's progress. That event, of course, had weakened the strikers' cause before the public. But the promptness with which the union was credited to have renounced the instigator of the outrage partially restored the ironworkers to their position. They were completely restored three days after the explosion, when Mr. Baxter, smarting under his recent loss and not being able to retaliate directly upon Foley, permitted himself to be induced by a newspaper to express his sentiments upon labor unions. The interview was an elaboration of the views which are already partly known to the reader. By reason of the rights which naturally belong to property, he said, by reason of capital's greatly superior intelligence, it was the privilege of capital, any even its duty, to arrange the uttermost detail of its affairs without any consultation whatever with labor, whose views were always selfish and necessarily always unintelligent. The high assumption of superiority in Mr. Baxter's interview, its paternalistic, even monarchical, character did not appeal to his more democratic and less capitalized readers, and they drew nearer in sympathy to the men he was fighting.

As the last days of May passed one by one, Tom's predictions to Ruth began to have their fulfillment. By the first of June a great part of the building in the city was practically at a standstill; the other building trades had caught up with the ironworkers on many of the jobs, and so had to lay down their tools. The contractors in these trades were all checked more or less in their work. Their daily loss quickly overcame their natural sympathy with the iron contractors and Mr. Baxter was beset by them. "We haven't any trouble with our men," ran the gist of their complaint. "Why should we be losing money just because you and your men can't agree? For God's sake, settle it up so we can get to work!"

Owners of buildings in process of construction, with big sums tied up in them, began to grow frantic. Their agreements with the contractors placed upon the latter a heavy fine for every day the completion of the buildings was delayed beyond the specified time; but the contracts contained a "strike clause" which exempted the bosses from penalties for delays caused by strikes. And so the loss incurred by the present delay fell solely upon the owners. "Settle this up somehow," they were constantly demanding of Mr. Baxter. "You've delayed my building a month. There's a month's interest on my money, and my natural profits for a month, both gone to blazes!"

To all of these Mr. Baxter's answer was in substance the same: "The day the union gives up, on that day the strike is settled." And this he said with unchangeable resolution showing thru his voice. The bosses and owners went away cursing and looking hopefully upon an immediate future whose only view to them was a desert of loss.

But Mr. Baxter did not have in his heart the same steely decision he had in his manner. Events had not taken just the course he had foreseen. The division in the union, on which he had counted for its fall, had been mended by the subsidence of Tom. The union's resources were almost exhausted, true, but it was receiving some financial assistance from its national organization, and its fighting spirit was as strong as ever. If the aid of the national organization continued to be given, and if the spirit of the men remained high, Mr. Baxter realized that the union could hold out indefinitely. The attempt to replace the strikers by non-union men had been a failure; Mr. Driscoll and himself were the only contractors who still maintained the expensive farce of keeping a few scabs at work. And despite his surface indifference to it, the pressure of the owners of buildings and of bosses in other trades had a little effect upon Mr. Baxter, and more than a little upon some other members of the Executive Committee. A few of the employers were already eager to yield to the strikers' demand, preferring decreased profits to a long period of non-work at all; but when Mr. Isaacs attempted to voice the sentiments of these gentlemen in a meeting of the Executive Committee, a look from Mr. Baxter's steady gray eyes was enough to close him up disconcerted.

So Buck Foley was not without a foundation in fact for his hopeful words when he said in his report to the union at the first meeting in June: "The only way we can lose this strike, boys, is to give it away."

Which remark might be said, by one speaking from the vantage of later events, to have been a bit of unconscious prophecy.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE TRIUMPH OF BUSINESS SENSE.

Mr. Baxter had to withstand pressure from still another source—from himself. His business sense, as had owners and contractors, demanded of him an immediate settlement of the strike.

In its frequent debates with him it was its habit to argue by repeating the list of evils begotten by the strike, placing its emphasis on his losses that promised to continue for months to come. Unlike most reformers and other critics of the status quo, Mr. Baxter's sense was not merely destructive; it offered a practicable plan for betterment—a plan that guaranteed victory over the strikers and required only the sacrifice of his pride.

But Mr. Baxter's pride refused to be sacrificed. His business sense had suggested the plan shortly after the union had voted the strike. He would have adopted the plan immediately, as the obvious procedure in the situation, had it not been for the break with Foley. But the break had come, and his pride could not forget that last visit of Foley to his private office; it had demanded that the walking delegate be humiliated—utterly crushed. His business sense, from the other side, had argued the folly of allowing mere emotion to stand in the way of victory and the profitable resumption of work. Outraged pride had been the stronger during April and May, but as the possibility of its satisfaction had grown less and less as May had dragged by, the pressure, of his business sense had become greater and greater. And the Avon explosion had given business sense a further chance to broaden. "Try the plan at once," it had exhorted; "if you don't, Foley may do it again." However, for all the pressure of owners and contractors and of his business sense—owners and contractors urging any sort of settlement, so that it be a settlement, business sense urging its own private plan—in the early days of June Mr. Baxter continued to present the same appearance of wall-like firmness. But his firmness was that of a dam that can sustain a pressure of one hundred, and is bearing a pressure of ninety-nine with its habitual show of eternal fixedness.

Mr. Baxter had to withstand pressure from yet another source—from his wife. When he had told her in early May that the strike was not going to be settled as quickly as he had at first thought, and had asked her to practice such temporary economy as she could, she had acquiesced graciously but with an aching heart; and instead of going to Europe as she had intended, she and her daughter had run up to Tuxedo, where with two maids, carriage, and coachman, they were managing to make both ends meet on three hundred dollars a week. But when the first days of June had come, and no prospect of settlement, she began to think with swelling anxiety of the Newport season.

"Why can't this thing be settled right off?" she said to her husband who had run up Friday evening—the Friday after the Wednesday Foley had assured the union of certain victory—to stay with her over Saturday and Sunday. And she acquainted him with her besetting fears.

Only another unit of pressure was needed to overturn the wall of Mr. Baxter's resistance, and the stress of his wife's words was many times the force required. During his two days at Tuxedo Mr. Baxter sat much of the time apart in quiet thought. Mrs. Baxter was too considerate a wife to repeat to him her anxieties, or to harass him with plans and questions, but just before he left early Monday morning for the city she could not refrain from saying: "You will try, won't you, dear, to end the strike soon?"

"Yes, dear." She beamed upon him. "How soon?" "It will last about three more weeks."

She fell on his neck with a happy cry, and kissed him. She asked him to explain, but his business sense had told him it would be better if she did not know the plan, and his love had given him the same counsel; so he merely answered, "I am certain the union will give up," and plead his haste to catch his train as excuse for saying nothing more.

That afternoon a regular meeting of the Executive Committee took place in Mr. Baxter's office. It was not a very cheerful quintet that sat about the cherry table; Isaacs, in his heart ready to abandon the fight; Bobbs, Murphy and Driscoll, determined to win, but with no more speedy plan than to continue the siege; and Baxter, cold and polite as usual, and about as inspiring as a frozen thought.

There was nothing in the early part of the meeting to put enthusiasm into the committee. First of all, Mr. Baxter read the letter from the Civic Federation, asking the committee if it would be willing to meet again, in the interest of a settlement, with the strikers' committee.

"Why not?" said Isaacs, trying to subdue his eagerness to a business-like calm. "We've got nothing to lose by it."

"And nothing to gain!" snorted Driscoll. "Tell the Civic Federation, not on its life," advised Murphy. "And tell 'em to cut their letters out. We're gettin' tired of their eternal buttin' in."

Baxter gave Murphy a chilly glance. "We'll consider that settled then," he said quietly. In his own mind, however, he had assigned the offer of the Civic Federation to a definite use. There were several routine reports on the condition of the strike; and the members of the committee had a chance to propose new plans. Baxter was not ready to offer his—his long

back from broaching it; and the others had none. "Nothin' to do but set still and starve 'em out," said Murphy, and no one contradicted him.

At the previous meeting, when pride was still rampant within him, Mr. Baxter had announced that he had put detectives on the Avon case with the hope of gaining evidence that would convict Foley of complicity in the explosion. Since then the detectives had reported that the morally certain of Foley's direct responsibility they could find not one bit of legal evidence against him. Furthermore, business sense had whispered Mr. Baxter that it would be better to let the matter drop, for if brought to trial Foley might, in a fit of recklessness, make some undesirable disclosures. So, for his own reasons, Mr. Baxter had thus far guarded the Avon explosion from the committee's talk. But at length Mr. Driscoll, restless at the dead subjects they were discussing, avoided his guard and asked: "Anything new in the Avon business?"

"Nothing. My detectives have failed to find any proof at all of Mr. Foley's guilt."

"Arrest him anyhow," said Driscoll. "If we can convict him, why the back of the strike's broken."

"There's no use arresting a man unless you can convict him."

"Take the risk! You're losing your nerve, Baxter."

Baxter flushed the least trifle at Driscoll's words, but he did not retort. His eyes ran over the faces of the four with barely perceptible hesitancy. He felt this to be his opening, but the plan of his business sense was a subject difficult and delicate to handle.

"I have a better use for Mr. Foley," he said steadily. "Yes!" cried the others, and leaned toward him. When Baxter said this much, they knew he had a vast deal more to say.

"If we could convict him I'd be in favor of his arrest. But if we try, we'll fail; and that will be a triumph for the union. So to arrest him is bad policy."

"Go on," said Murphy. "Whatever we may say to the public, we know ourselves this strike is nowhere near its end. It may last all summer—the entire building season."

The four men nodded. Baxter now spoke with apparent effort. "Why not make use of Foley and win it in three weeks?"

"How?" asked Driscoll suspiciously. "How?" asked the others eagerly. "I suppose most of you have been held up by Foley?"

There were four affirmative answers. "You know he's for sale?"

"I've been forced to buy him!" said Driscoll. Baxter went on more easily, and with the smoothness of a book. "We have all found ourselves, I suppose, compelled to take measures in the interests of peace or the uninterrupted continuance of business that were repugnant to us. What I am going to suggest is a thing I would rather not have to do; but we are face to face with two evils, and this is the lesser. You will bear me out, of course, when I say the demands of the union are without the bounds of reason. We can't afford to grant the demands; and yet the fight against the union may use up the whole building season. We'll lose a year's profits, and the men will lose a year's wages, and in the end we'll win. Since we are certain to win, anyhow, it seems to me that any plan that will enable us to win at once, and save our profits and the men's wages, is justifiable."

"Of course," said three of the men. "What do you mean?" Driscoll asked guardedly. "Many a rebellion has been quelled by satisfying the leader."

THE STUTTGART CONGRESS.

By Algernon Lee.

STUTTGART, Aug. 18.—This morning, promptly at 11 o'clock, in the spacious and beautiful Liederhalle, was opened the seventh congress of the new International. Almost exactly a thousand delegates are in attendance—more than twice as many as assembled at Amsterdam three years ago. This increase in numbers is but one evidence of the steady and rapid growth of the conscious movement of the world's proletariat to achieve its emancipation from capitalism and from every form of class rule. Equally significant, as Bebel remarked in his opening address, is the fact of these revolutionists from every portion of the globe assembling within the limits of the German Empire.

It is a proud day for our German comrades, for they well realize that the Kaiser, the Imperial Chancellor, and all the rulers of this too much governed land would gladly, did they but dare, prevent such a gathering of "vaterlandlose Gesellen," enemies of all the emperors and all the kluks, enemies of aristocrats and landlords and money lords and factory lords alike, who march shoulder to shoulder, forgetting old superstitions and old hatreds, singing: "C'est le deruler conflict, et demain l'Internationale sera le genre humain."

Thirty-eight years ago the old International thought to hold its next congress on German soil at Mainz. But then came the Franco-Prussian War, the establishment of the militarist and bureaucratic Empire, the crushing of the Paris Commune, and the long period of reaction during which even German Socialists could not hold their congresses with safety within the limits of their own country. Three years ago, at Amsterdam, it was resolved that the time had at last come for bearding the lion of Caesarism in his den by holding the next congress in Germany; and in spite of the apparent check which our movement received at the last Reichstag elections, the plan has now been adhered to. It would not even now be safe—especially for the Russian delegates—to assemble in Prussia or in some of the other states dominated by Prussian influence and subservient to the wishes of the Tsar. But even to hold such a congress in Wurttemberg is to signalize a great inroad into the enemies' territory, to plant the red flag upon a serious breach in the walls of one of their strongholds.

The arrangements for the Congress do honor to the efficiency and the good will of our German and especially our Stuttgart comrades. An information bureau has been established at the railway station, adjoining the Liederhalle is the office of the local Organization Committee, presided over by H. Dietz, the Socialist publisher. Here the delegates are registered and receive their preliminary admission cards, receive their mail, and are given all desired information and assistance. Here, too, Camille Huysmans, the energetic and orderly Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, is to be consulted. Rooms have been reserved for delegates in various hotels within convenient distance. One or more guides have been put at the service of each foreign delegation—comrades familiar with Stuttgart and speaking, besides German, the language of the delegates whom they are to assist. A great force of doorkeepers and messengers is directed from the headquarters mentioned, and keeps the main hall and the various committee rooms in admirable order.

The hall itself is filled with tables and chairs, well arranged for the delegates' convenience, while the gallery and a space at the rear and sides of the hall are reserved for local or visiting spectators. Each delegate found at his place this morning a portfolio containing his badge, a program of tonight's concert, a pencil, a tablet, a supply of letter paper and envelopes, a booklet of notices about the Congress, copies of two or three Socialist papers, and an excellent guide-book to Stuttgart, with maps of the city and its vicinity, specially prepared for the Congress. This will give some idea of the intelligence and thoroughness with which our comrades here have proven themselves worthy of the honor of entertaining the parliament of the world's proletariat. We had reason to praise and thank the Amsterdammers in 1904, but the Stuttgarters have even outdone them.

The Opening. This morning's session was opened with a magnificent musical song by a chorus of about 200 voices, male and female, from the local Socialist singing societies, with Frau Emma Tester as soloist, and with a pipe-organ accompaniment. May its perfect harmony be an augury for the whole week.

August Bebel then rose to make the opening address. It was several minutes before he could speak, so enthusiastic was the applause with which the Socialist representatives of all the continents greeted him. Both my time and space of The Worker forbid me to attempt to report the terse and well ordered speech in which, after welcoming the delegates in the name of the German party and especially of the Stuttgart comrades, he set forth the significance of this congress and reviewed the progress of the movement, the world over, since our last meeting at Amsterdam—the unification of the Socialist forces in France; the foundation of Socialist parties in several countries where none at that time existed; the winning of manhood suffrage in Austria and of full adult suffrage in

Finland; the great electoral triumphs in England, in France, in Austria, in Finland, and to a less degree in several other countries; in Germany—more than offsetting the reduction in the number of our seats in the Reichstag—the growth of our popular vote from 3,000,000 to 3,250,000, the proportional increase in the membership and the financial strength of the party and the circulation of the party press, and the still greater augmentation in the membership of the trade unions; the heroic struggle and the large achievements of the Russian revolutionists; and, last but not least, the splendid effort by which the Socialists and trade unionists of the United States had defeated the deliberate attempt of the organized capitalists, abetted by the press and by the President, to perpetuate a judicial murder upon the persons of three faithful leaders of the working class. In this gathering today, he said, face to face with the International of the Peoples; and when he closed by calling for three cheers for International Socialism, two thousand throats responded with a will.

Clara Zetkin and Adolph Smith translated Bebel's remarks into French and into English. Emile Vandervelde then spoke in the name of the International Socialist Bureau, and Rosa Luxemburg and Adolph Smith rendered his address from French into German and English respectively. All were received with warm applause—especially, perhaps, the two women who have so ably served the German and the International movement. Both of them, I may remark, have suffered imprisonment since Amsterdam, as both of them had done before.

Organization. After these opening addresses it was briefly resolved, without division, to entrust the presidency of the whole session to the German comrades, Paul Singer being chosen as General President; to confide the management of the Congress to the International Bureau; and to accept the agenda as submitted by the Bureau, which has received resolutions, suggestions, and reports from all the national parties and arranged under five heads the matters which, in its judgment, now ratified by unanimous consent, ought to be taken up.

The subjects placed on the agenda are: 1. Militarism and International Conflicts; 2. Relations between the Political Parties and the Trade Unions; 3. The Colonial Question; 4. Immigration and Emigration of Working People; 5. Woman Suffrage.

To-morrow morning the various national sections will meet and organize. The various nationalities are represented by delegations varying in number from one, as in the case of Japan and Australasia, to nearly 200, as in the cases of Germany, and Great Britain. Their respective voting power, as determined by the Bureau upon a basis of the number of party members and the number of Socialist votes in each country, is as follows: Germany, Austria (including Bohemia), France, Great Britain, and Russia, 20 votes each; Italy, 15; the United States, 14; Belgium, 12; Denmark, Poland, and Switzerland, 10 each; Australasia, Finland, Holland, and Sweden, 8 each; Spain, Hungary, and Norway, 6 each; Japan, South Africa, Argentina, Bulgaria, Servia, Rumania, 4 each; Luxemburg, 2; in all, 247 votes.

Each of the 35 national sections will select not more than four representatives to each of the five commissions. Thus the commissions will have a maximum membership of 100 each. In practice, however, the numbers will probably not exceed 60, as most of the delegations are not large enough to furnish their full quota.

To-morrow forenoon, as soon as the national sections have been organized, the commissions will meet, organize, and begin the discussion of their respective subjects. No plenary session of the Congress will be held, probably, until one of the commissions is ready to report. This may occur by Thursday, but more likely not before Wednesday.

The "Burning Question." Altho the questions of trade unionism and of immigration command much attention, it now appears that the subject first named on the agenda will be the "burning question", as that of industrialism, reformism, revisionism, or however one may choose to name it, was at Amsterdam. Readers of The Worker know something of the importance which has within recent years come to be attached to this phase of our movement in various countries, and most of all in France. Gabriel Hervé, Urbain Gohier, and a number of other comrades in that country have concentrated their forces upon this question, have urged the party to take what they hold to be a more distinctly revolutionary attitude upon it, and have carried on a vigorous propaganda, to some extent outside of, if not exactly in conflict with, the plans of the party organization. Both of the comrades named, with several companions, have suffered imprisonment on this activity. It must be said that the French party has not altogether approved of the measures taken by these comrades, tho it has loyally sought to defend them against the repressive action of the Clemenceau and preceding ministries. On the other hand, it must be remarked that this tendency has spread and gained force, especially in view of the repeated use of military against strikers in various parts of France.

There is, of course, no question about

all Socialists being antimilitarists. But there is considerable difference of opinion among Socialists as to the measures which the party should take and should advise to the proletarian masses in the event or the immediate contingency of war. It is agreed that our members in national legislative bodies should at all times vote against military appropriations. It is agreed that our propagandists should do their best to show the working people of the country that the workers of every other country have identical interests with theirs, that, from the standpoint of working-class interests, there is no good reason or justification for war between nations, that the fulling and possessing classes of all nations are the real enemies of the ruled and producing classes of all nations. It is agreed that special efforts should be made to propagate this knowledge among the soldiers, especially in those countries where universal compulsory military service prevails or where large standing armies are by any means maintained. It is agreed that, in the event of war being threatened, the Socialist and other labor organizations of the countries involved should exchange fraternal greetings and make public demonstrations in favor of peace and in denunciation of the capitalists and politicians who are seeking to precipitate war. All these things have been done, and on some occasions they have undoubtedly prevented wars which would otherwise have taken place.

Phases to be Considered. But the question still remains: If, in spite of all our preventive efforts, war should nevertheless be declared—what are we then to do? And the French comrades mentioned, together with many in other countries, have an answer ready. Perhaps it would be nearer right to say that they have two answers ready, for there is some uncertainty as to the exact method proposed to be used. On the one hand, we might advise that, in such a case, the soldiers in active service should desert and the reservists should refuse to join the colors. Or, on the other hand, we might advise them to join the colors, receive their arms, and then rise in mutiny, using their weapons to overthrow the government which has committed the crime of declaring war and to establish an order representing the interests of the working people. In either case, according to them, the action of the soldiers should be accompanied by a general strike of workingmen, for the purpose of disorganizing the whole existing order and rendering it incapable of action.

The opponents of this policy hold that it is impracticable to the point of being chimerical. So long, they say, as we have but a minority, in most countries as yet a comparatively small minority, of the adult population sufficiently devoted to the cause to vote the party's ticket and belong to the party organization and the unions, it is obvious that we should find a still smaller minority among the soldiers and the reservists ready to mutiny or to desert. That minority would then be at the mercy of an enraged government with the greater power still in its hands. It is conceivable they will hardly admit that it is probable that the desertions might be sufficiently numerous or the mutiny extensive enough to embarrass the government very seriously, perhaps to the point of intimidating it into abandoning the project of war. But at what a frightful cost would this success be won, even if we succeeded thus far.

The General Strike. As for the general strike in such a case, it stands upon an even footing with the general strike for any other political purpose. With the forces now at our command and under the conditions now existing they say, the general strike—the one we have never succeeded in making it complete or anywhere near complete on any large scale—is, if well directed, an excellent method of protest and demonstration; and it may be—sometimes has been—found a practicable method of winning certain definite and immediate political demands. But when it comes to a question on which the ruling powers cannot afford to compromise, to a situation where surrender on their part would be suicidal—in any such conflict a outrance, they argue, one of two things must ensue: Either the strike must fall, if only from hunger, or else it must develop into insurrection; for obviously, in a simple general cessation of work, the working people will be the first to feel want and unless they forcibly seize upon the existing food supply and take possession of the means of production and reconnoitre industry, they will very soon face actual starvation.

And these comrades hold that we have not yet by any means reached the point where insurrection should be counselled. They point out, further, that in the case of war being precipitated between two nations which are, from the Socialist standpoint, unequally developed—which will, in general, mean that they are unequally advanced in civilization in the broadest and best sense of that word—even the Socialist parties in both those countries should do their best to execute the proposed antimilitarist policy, even tho they should more or less wholly succeed in the more advanced country, they would probably fall in the other. The people of the more advanced country would then be laid at the mercy of the government of the more backward country, liable to invasion, to subjugation, to the deprivation of such political liberties and such institutions of culture as they have so far won, and compelled, instead of steadily advancing in the betterment of their conditions and toward the conquest of the public powers, to be in a long and bitter struggle for the

assertion of their national existence, perhaps even for the right to speak their mother tongue or to read books printed in it.

The French Resolution. This last consideration alone it is, I am credibly informed, that has prevented the ideas advocated by Hervé from gaining even wider and more positive acceptance among the French workingmen than they have actually gained. If we could have any assurance, they say, that the German workingmen would and could apply these ideas with equal zeal and effect, we should not hesitate; but we doubt it; we fear that, in the event of their rulers and ours precipitating war and our disorganizing the French military force by desertion or mutiny and a general strike, our German comrades would not have had the same success on their side, however good their will, and the result would be a repetition of 1870-71—French civilization laid at the mercy of Prussian "blood and iron" imperialism.

Despite this doubt, however, the special congress of the French Socialist Party, held at Nancy last week for the purpose of considering the questions now before the International, adopted and gave to its delegates for introduction here, a resolution which declares that we must seek to prevent war by all means, "jusqu'à la grève générale et à l'insurrection"—"even to the point of the general strike or of insurrection."

The opponents of this tendency do by no means deny the propriety of using the proposed methods if practicable nor deny that in a given case they might be found practicable. But they emphatically declare that it is not wise nor right to issue a general declaration, in effect to establish an international rule prescribing these measures in advance. They think we should do more than we promise or threaten to do and that to adopt this resolution would be to make a threat and a promise which we might very likely be unable to fulfill and to give advice which might very likely result in disaster to those who followed it.

The German Social Democratic Party submits a resolution on the same subject which virtually only reaffirms the policy which we have in the past pursued, and between these or some modification of these the Congress will have to decide.

A Great Demonstration. This afternoon a great demonstration was held at the Volksfestplatz, in the outskirts of the city. It is estimated that 50,000 persons turned out to hear the numerous speakers who, in three languages, set forth the principles and the ideals of International Socialism.

This evening a great concert will be held in the Liederhalle, with well known soloists, a large male chorus, orchestra, and organ. After that the delegates will settle down to a week's hard work.

The International Socialist Women's Congress met yesterday and will hold another session to-morrow and the Fifth Commission will consider its conclusions.

To-morrow evening will be held also a conference of Socialist editors to consider possible improvements in the party press, especially with regard to the exchange of information between different countries.

A PEACE OFFERING. However we may condemn the massacre of Europeans which served as the excuse for the outrage, it is impossible to justify the bombardment of Casa Blanca. Granted that the crime called for some punishment, it should have been possible to make the guilty suffer without punishing the innocent with the guilty, slaughtering a number of inoffensive villagers, and destroying defenceless villages. It should not be forgotten that however reprehensible may have been the crime of which this bombardment was the punishment, Europeans are always the original aggressors. If they will persist in enforcing capitalism upon an unwilling people, they must expect to meet with disagreeable experiences. The Moors, like some other races, prefer to be let alone. They do not find the prospect of Europeanisation and capitalism a particularly alluring one, and they resist having it forced upon them. That this resistance should provoke reprisals is only to be expected; but when these reprisals take the form of the bombardment of defenceless villages they cannot be too strongly condemned. Such outrages are a strange commentary on the doings of the Hague Conference, and should certainly commend European civilization to those who have so foolishly resisted it hitherto.—London Justice.

POVERTY IN AUSTRALIA. A somewhat startling instance of the share of the "prosperity" enjoyed by the wage slaves of Victoria was furnished in the Industrial Court last week. Starch makers, employed by the pious firm of Robert Harper & Company, in giving evidence before the above court, stated that the average wages paid amounted to 30s. (£7.50) for a week of 54 hours! Wet feet and wringing wet clothes at one portion of the day's work, then a rush into an extremely hot portion of the factory to perform the work of "cutting-out", back again "in a lather of sweat" to work upon a wet floor impregnated with caustic soda! Such is brief appear to be the conditions under which these workers labor for a wage the smallness of which forbids the use of milk in their tea and the purchase of a daily paper! Prosperity! Of course there is prosperity—for those living off the labor of others—Bourgeois Socialism.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing in a long time has so aroused the Socialists and trade unionists of Great Britain as the use of troops at Belfast in the strike just ended...

William has been credited with many talents, but few would ever suspect that he was becoming a humorist at this late day.

BELGIUM.

Hector Denis, a veteran of the Belgian Socialist movement, was recently tendered a banquet by his colleagues for the great service he performed as a member of the Belgian House of Assembly...

HOLLAND.

Meetings for universal suffrage were recently held throughout Holland and were attended with brilliant success.

ITALY.

The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has met in special meeting, and adopted resolutions calling for the public control of all convents where the education of children is carried on...

JAPAN.

The Socialist classes of the Occident are one by one re-appearing in Japanese guise. "The General Strike" by Arnold Koller, has just been published...

AUSTRALIA.

The Socialists of Melbourne have started a circulating library. Books are obtained by party members showing their membership card paid up in full...

After assuring his audience of his interest in the welfare of all classes his speaker said: "I inherited from my grandfather a microscope, nature specimens and anything else one may be collecting."

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Worker:—In reply to Comrade Wheat's inquiry about the International Correspondence Club...

"FREEDOM."

The coal miners' unions of the Paint Creek, W. Va., district, having arranged for a Labor Day picnic at Ash Camp, invited a Socialist speaker.

The Labor Movement.

HENRY WHITE IN TROUBLE.

The suit against Henry White, the former general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, is still unsettled. Judgment has been rendered requiring him to make an accounting to the organization...

N. Y. POST OFFICE CLERKS ORGANIZE.

The clerks of the New York post office have organized and affiliated with the A. F. of L. They demand an eight-hour day; six days a week and where Sunday work is necessary, one other day be allowed for rest...

COLORADO MINE OWNERS HAVE NEW CARD SYSTEM.

The extreme faction of the Colorado Mine Owners' Association of the Cripple Creek district has triumphed over the moderate faction. A new card system has been devised by the Association and will be more strongly enforced than ever before...

CONTRACT LABOR—LAW VIOLATED.

The government investigation of labor contractors and employment agencies has unearthed evidence to warrant conspiracy indictments against prominent men engaged in this business. The evidence shows that in Chicago thousands of laborers are imported by railroads and big corporations in violation of the contract labor law...

MACHINISTS MAKE GAINS.

Machinists and other workers in the railroad shops of the West are to have the nine-hour day on several of the larger rail systems. This will affect about 2,200 machinists, and ultimately, if adopted by all the railroads, between 15,000 and 20,000 employees in the shops...

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

When the Supreme Court of the United States meets next October it will be confronted with a question as to the liability of a labor union to punishment under the anti-trust law. The question arises in connection with the case of D. E. Lowe, of Danbury, Conn., vs. Martin Lawler and members of the American Federation of Labor...

A CONFLICT OF INTERESTS.

A dispatch from Lacrosse, Wis., states that the Ministers' Union, organized recently and soon afterwards affiliated with the Trades and Labor Assembly, the chief labor body of Lacrosse, has been ejected from that body and was refused permission to march in the Labor Day parade...

HAYWOOD IS GUILTY

and would have been hanged if the judge and jury were not afraid of that desperate gang, the Western Federation of Miners.

Western Federation of Miners.

This is said in good faith by thousands of people who are but poorly informed thru the capitalist press. THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY, 25c. and THE GREAT CONSPIRACY, 6c. will be a startling revelation.

BIG SHOWING

Franklin H. Wentworth's "FORGINGS OF THE NEW" are going like hot cakes. OVER THREE HUNDRED SOLD IN ONE WEEK! How's that for going it some? Did you buy a copy? Are you going to? Better hustle!

PRICE, \$1, POSTPAID. Here is what the Springfield "Sunday Republican" of July 7, 1907, says of it:

"FORGINGS OF THE NEW." Studies in Socialism by Franklin H. Wentworth. A little book of especial interest to Socialists is "Forgings of the New," being studies in Socialism by Franklin H. Wentworth.

"To serve the social whole; to try to understand its needs and its crises; to do the thing from day to day which will most make for the uplifting of the entire race; that is the problem of the individual life than which there is no greater."

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 80—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 88299. FRANKLIN

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

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DENTISTS

DR. MATILDA SINAI, DENTIST, 243 East 66th St., New York.

DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST, 22 E. 106th St., New York.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., DENTIST.

DR. J. KADIN, DENTIST, 110 RIVINGTON ST., MODERATE PRICES.

DR. L. HERMANN, SURGEON DENTIST, 165 Henry St., nr. Johnson St.

PARTY NEWS.

Editorial Notice. Reports for this department must reach The Worker office, 15 Spruce street, NOT LATER THAN MONDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK to make possible publication in the issue immediately following.

National. The National Committee has voted down by 34 to 21, on voting, the motion that a list of non-party periodicals and magazines among party members, that support might be withdrawn from these publications.

Mississippi. Socialists of Mississippi have nominated a state ticket headed by Sumner W. Rose of Blox, as candidate for United States Senator and L. P. McSwain of Raiston, candidate for Governor.

Massachusetts. The old town of Plymouth was organized with 11 members last week by Dan A. White of Brockton.

Local Abington belongs the credit of being the first to respond to the assessment levied by the Executive Committee. The local sent in returns for its entire membership.

The East Cambridge comrades are holding agitation meetings every Friday evening, corner of Portland and Cambridge streets. Large audiences and close attention is the rule.

Local Somerville is holding good meetings on Union Square every Tuesday evening. James F. Carey will speak as follows: Saturday, Sept. 7, Haverhill; Sunday, Sept. 8, Island Park Grove, Abington; Monday, Sept. 9, East Weymouth; Wednesday, Sept. 11, Walpole, Labor Day.

Wisconsin. Organizer Harris of the North District is doing good work visiting the railway yards and shops in Superior during the noon hour. Wisconsin Socialists have thus found very useful work.

Scandinavian comrades are showing considerable activity all over the state. A fine Scandinavian branch has just been organized in Kenosha, and branches are in progress of organization in Racine and Superior.

New York State. The following locals have accepted dates for John M. Work: Buffalo, Rochester, Corning, Auburn, Syracuse, Johnstown, Gloversville, Troy, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Yonkers. Locals which have not yet filed acceptance should do so at once.

Lenox. Lenox Lewis has been engaged for two weeks for New York City and two for the state. Comrade Lewis has the reputation of being able to sell literature in great quantities at Socialist meetings and the few locals which will soon be assigned dates for her should do their best to give her as big meetings as possible.

Officers and members of up-state locals should read carefully the statement appearing in this issue relating to primaries and should bear in mind that the amendment adopted at the last session of the Legislature making it mandatory for all political parties to come under the provisions of the Primary Law, applies only to places where the Socialists have in the past been organized on a regular registration day.

Boston. The Socialist Party of Boston held a mass meeting on Aug. 23, but the meeting was adjourned without finishing all the business. The committee was instructed to send notices to all the Boston comrades to be sure and attend the reorganization meeting which will take place in Pilgrim Hall, 604 Washington street, Sept. 9, 8 p. m.

Last Sunday's meeting on Boston Common was unusually successful. C. H. Hunt and John W. Brown were the speakers. James F. Carey was the speaker in the evening in Pilgrim Hall. Louis Marcus will speak Sunday, Sept. 8, in hall, on "The Iron Law of Wages".

The Russian Social Democrats held a successful entertainment at Pilgrim Hall last Saturday. Louisa Marcus will speak for them at their headquarters on Saturday, Sept. 7, on "The Difference between the Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party".

At regular meeting of Wards 10 and 15, Socialist Club the following officers were re-elected unanimously: Recording Secretary, Lewis I. Korb; Financial Secretary, Harold A. Westall; Organizer, Theodore W. Curtis; delegates to City Central Committee, Theo. W. Curtis, Samuel Villar, Harold A. Westall; correspondent to The Worker, H. A. Westall. On Sunday, Sept. 1, Theo. W. Curtis, R. Appel, L. I. Korb were elected delegates and H. A. Westall and C. Payson alternates to the state convention.

Pennsylvania. FROM STATE HEADQUARTERS. The requests for Socialist speakers for Labor Day demonstrations were so numerous that all could not be arranged for. The secretary would be glad to have persons who are available for use in their own localities, place their names and addresses with him, so that when speakers are requested they may be able to accommodate the applicants.

Reports from speakers now touring the state are uniformly encouraging. More interest is manifested and larger collections taken than ever before.

Comrades should not forget: The State Organizational Fund. Schwartz is doing valuable work and he should by all means be kept continuously employed. All organizations that have pledged monthly payments should see that they are promptly forwarded. The State Secretary believes his work will bring in enough increase of receipts to be self-supporting, if he is kept in the field for six or eight months, and that should be by all means be done.

J. Hogan of Napers Park, N. Y., will be one of the speakers at the picnic of the Montgomery County organization on Saturday, Sept. 7, at Saratoga Park, Pottstown.

PHILADELPHIA. The picnic was a rousing success, and the profits will be between \$400 and \$500. Arrangements are being made for fall meeting for Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin on Friday, Oct. 18.

Lenox. Lenox Lewis will begin a two week's engagement Sept. 22. The Campaign Committee will hold a large mass meeting in a downtown hall, Sunday, Sept. 23.

Comrades Litvinsky and Kelly have been elected to fill vacancies on Campaign Committee. The following donations were made by the local on Sunday: \$25 to the national office; \$80 to help pay state debt; \$15 to Moyer-Haywood Conference.

Open-air meetings are arranged as follows: SUNDAY, SEPT. 8.—East Plaza City Hall; Sadler, Fitts. MONDAY, SEPT. 9.—Broad and Columbia; Gulbert, Fitts; Twenty-second and Columbia; Kelly, Walt. TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.—East Plaza City Hall; McKelvey, Sadler. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.—Broad and Fairmount; Kelly, D. K. Young; Twenty-eighth and Wharton; McKelvey, Sadler. FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.—Front and Dauphin; Hemmeter, Walt. SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.—Kensington and Lehigh; Fletcher, Walt; Germantown and Lehigh; McKelvey, Moore; Germantown and Bristol; Russell, Libros; Germantown and Chelton; McDermott, Sadler; Forty-second and Lancaster; Baffin, J. P. Clark; Frankford and Unity; A. Young, Rutcliffe; Eighth and Spring Garden; Gulbert, Litvinsky; Twentieth and Federal; Bentz, Knebel. ERIE COUNTY. Four of the ablest speakers on the Socialist platform are routed for Erie during September. John M. Work, National Organizer, will speak in Girard on Wednesday, Sept. 18, and in Erie, Thursday, Sept. 19. George H. Kirkpatrick will speak at the Labor Temple, Sunday, Sept. 22 at 3 p. m., on "Is Capital Punishment Just and Right?" Samuel Clark, candidate for State Treasurer, will speak in Corry on Friday, Sept. 27. Socialists of Erie and Corry should note the following dates for registration of voters: Sept. 3, Sept. 17, Oct. 13. Local Erie meets at Labor Temple Hall every Thursday at 8 p. m. An interesting program has been prepared for meetings during the fall.

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THE NEW PRIMARY LAW AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The amendment adopted by the last session of the Legislature making it mandatory for all the political parties to come under the provisions of the Primary Law will take effect this year for the Socialist Party only in such counties where the voters were given an opportunity to officially enroll with the party at one of the regular registration days preceding the last election. This practically means that the locals in Greater New York will be the only ones which will come this year under the provisions of the Primary Law.

The principal provisions of the Primary Election Law, so far as affecting the political work of the party, are as follows: ENROLLMENT.—Under the Primary Election Law, the right to vote at Socialist Party primaries is confined entirely to the enrolled Socialist Party voters, and no member of the party may participate at the primaries of the party unless he has enrolled with the party on one of the regular registration days preceding the last general election. The enrollment lists of last year are used for the primary elections this year. Comrades desiring to participate at the primaries next year should enroll with the Socialist Party on one of the four regular registration days, which this year will take place on Saturday, Oct. 5; Monday, Oct. 7; Thursday, Oct. 10; and Friday, Oct. 11, in the city of New York; and Friday, Oct. 11; Saturday, Oct. 12; Friday, Oct. 18, and Saturday, Oct. 19, for all the other cities and villages having a population of 5,000 inhabitants or more.

Voters enrolling as Socialists must be in general sympathy with the principles of the party, and have the intention to support the party generally in the coming elections. After a voter has been properly registered and before he leaves the place, the officials in charge of the registration must deliver to each elector an enrollment envelope and blank on which are printed the names of the various parties coming under the provisions of the Primary Election Law, and their emblems. The elector desiring to enroll shall enter the voting booth in said place of registration, and after having closed the door thereof, shall make a cross mark with a pencil having black lead in the circle underneath the emblem of the party (The Arm and Torch), and thereupon enclose the enrollment blank in the envelope, and seal the same, and, before leaving the place of registration, shall deliver the same to a member of the board of election inspectors in charge of the registration, who shall write on the envelope the name of the elector and thereupon return the envelope to the same elector, who shall deposit it in the ballot box in said place of registration in the presence of the inspectors of election, without indicating in any way the party with which he has or has not enrolled. No voter is compelled to enroll unless he desires to do so, and his failure to enroll does not deprive him of the right to register for the purpose of voting at any election.

CONVENTIONS.—The conventions are held on dates and places designated by the General Committee, the room designated for the meeting place must have ample seating capacity for all the delegates. A quorum of the delegates elected must be present at all conventions; conventions must be opened by the Chairman of the General Committee of the party or a person designated by him for that purpose. The temporary chairman of the convention must be elected by a roll call, permanent officers of the convention may be elected by roll call or in such other manner as the convention decides. The permanent officers shall keep the records of the convention, and, within forty-eight hours after the adjournment thereof, shall certify and file the same with the Board of Elections. Before entering upon their duties, the temporary and permanent chairman and members of any committee, shall respectively subscribe an oath to perform the duties of their office in the manner provided by law, and such oath shall form a part of, and be filed with, the records of the convention, within forty-eight hours after its adjournment.

GENERAL COUNTY COMMITTEES.—Each party must have a general committee for each county, whose members shall be elected at the primaries, on the annual primary day of each year. The time when committees elected at primary elections shall take office, shall be determined by the rules and regulations of the respective parties in each county. In New York County, the General Committee will meet on the first Saturday in December. The time when the committees convene for the first time must not be later than the first day in January succeeding their election. On the day fixed by the rules and regulations of the party, the members of the committee shall meet to serve as the source of systematic initiative. This bureau should supply literature, keep a classified list of names of each locality operated upon, and give specific information of the industrial and political situation, and thus make a specific study of each locality. When the ground has finally been prepared for the organization of a local State Secretary should send a communication pointing out the salient features of the situation and the essentials of an efficient organization. Democracy cannot come except thru education. So an efficient organization cannot be instituted except thru education. Efficiency is a product of clear perceptions of the processes and purposes of the proposed operations. In a popular movement, such perceptions will constantly induce an increasing degree of efficiency. When it happens that a county committee becomes efficient and well established,

Socialist Party Primaries. The official primary elections will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 24. The polling places will be opened from 2 o'clock in the afternoon to 9 o'clock in the evening. Each local must order the paper for the ballots from the Board of Elections, print them in accordance with the sample on exhibition at the Board of Elections, and make arrangements to deliver the ballots

on Primary Day, at the various polling places where there are any enrolled Socialist voters. Watchers, not exceeding one for each election district, may be appointed by any political committee, and by any two or more of the persons whose names are upon any ticket to be voted for at such primary election. A reasonable number of challengers, at least one person for any three or more persons of each party holding its primary at that polling place, whose names are upon any ticket, are permitted to remain just outside the guard-rail of each polling place, so that they can see what is being done within such rail, from the opening to the close of the polls. CONVENTIONS.—The conventions are held on dates and places designated by the General Committee, the room designated for the meeting place must have ample seating capacity for all the delegates. A quorum of the delegates elected must be present at all conventions; conventions must be opened by the Chairman of the General Committee of the party or a person designated by him for that purpose. The temporary chairman of the convention must be elected by a roll call, permanent officers of the convention may be elected by roll call or in such other manner as the convention decides. The permanent officers shall keep the records of the convention, and, within forty-eight hours after the adjournment thereof, shall certify and file the same with the Board of Elections. Before entering upon their duties, the temporary and permanent chairman and members of any committee, shall respectively subscribe an oath to perform the duties of their office in the manner provided by law, and such oath shall form a part of, and be filed with, the records of the convention, within forty-eight hours after its adjournment.

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OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

At every man's dure want. On some men's dures it hammers till it breaks down th' dure an' then it goes in an' wakes him up if he's asleep, an' afterward it wurks for him as a night watchman. On other men's dures it knocks an' runs away, an' on th' dures iv some men it knocks an' whin they come out it hits thim over th' head with a ax. But ivery man has a opporchunity. (MR. DOOLEY.)

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NEW YEAR OPENS MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30. SCHEDULE FOR FIRST TERM:

Table with columns: DAY, HOUR P.M., LECTURER, SUBJECT. Rows include Monday (Introduction to Socialism), Tuesday (The Principles of Biology), Wednesday (Elementary Composition), Thursday (The Theory and Use of Statistics), Friday (Special Research), Sunday (Elocution and Public Speaking).

Send for bulletin, giving full particulars, W. J. GHENT, Secretary.

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Buy your books from The Worker. It will be of advantage to you and will help to make the paper successful.

FOR EFFICIENCY IN ORGANIZATION. To the Editor of The Worker:—More than a year ago, in a letter to The Worker, Comrade Purdy discussed the organization of the party districts, and said "Let's hear from others." I live in a country district, and I've been thinking over his letter. Organization is a tough problem anywhere. Certainly most country districts are lacking in ready made material for organization purposes.

THE WORKER 230 E. 84th St. - New York.

CLARENCE S. DARROW.

says things which are misunderstood, distorted and resented by the ignorant and denied by the selfish and designing, but the men of brains and heart know that he speaks words of wisdom and of truth.

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SAMUEL A. BLOOM. 2847 Kinzie St. Chicago, Ill.

the whole work should be transferred to its jurisdiction.

By such a patient, thorough policy we would surely spread an efficient, because a democratic, party over every locality of the state. We would then be ready for the industrial revolution and the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Comrades, let us hasten the day!

T. J. LLOYD. Bloomingburg, N. Y., August, 1907.

The Rand School of Social Science will open its second year of instruction on Monday, Sept. 30. Evening classes. Send for bulletin. 112 East 19th street.

(Continued on page 6)

