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The Worker.

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VOL. XV.—NO. 15.

NEW YORK, JULY 8, 1905.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

LABOR IN THE EYES OF THE LAW.

Theoretically All Are Equal Before the Law, but in Practice Discrimination Against Wage-Workers Is the Rule.

Several Instructive Judicial Decisions, Showing that the Rules Which Apply to Employers' Organizations Are Not Held to Apply to Labor Unions—The Workers Will Be Really Equal Before the Law Only When They Elect Their Own Judges.

Theoretically, in this country, all men are equal before the law. In practice, nothing could be further from the truth.

Last week we noted three important judicial decisions—in Vermont, in Massachusetts, and in California—all tending to the same point, that workmen have no legal right to organize and use the peaceful methods of the strike, the boycott, and the union agreement to improve their conditions.

That was Labor's side of the law—all against Labor. Now we have to record some other court decisions, bearing on the employers' side—and all favorable to Capital.

Sanctioned by Law. Here, for instance, is one from Ohio. The National Founders' Association is a league of owners of iron foundries.

It is conspiracy for a labor union to try to require workmen to fulfill their obligations to the union, but an employers' league has the sanction of the courts in whipping bosses into line when they balk at Parry's plans.

Now the court has taken offense at this unseemly state of affairs. It declares that for a labor council to question the prerogative of a judge in equity is contempt of court and punishable under the law.

Let it not be forgotten, contempt cases are tried without jury. The judge has full power to punish whom he will.

It seems that in California, at least, criticism of the actions of a court—when the interests of Labor are concerned—is to be treated as a criminal offense and summarily punished.

All these instances simply show that the courts to-day are in the hands of representatives of the owning and employing and profit-taking class, and that it is futile for wage-workers to expect justice from them.

What are the wage-workers to do then? How can they get justice? The answer is easy. They can follow the Socialists' advice and put on the judicial bench men who are as explicitly pledged to the interests of the producing and exploited class as the present Republican and Democratic judges are tacitly pledged to the interests of the useless exploiting class.

Another from California. Perhaps the most striking case is that which comes this week from San Francisco. The Seattle Brewing Company is a concern bitterly hostile to the

CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIALISTS.

Five Delegates of Western Federation of Miners and Some Others Deliberate at Chicago—Tendency to Put Economic Above Political Action the Dominant Note.

The convention of the "Industrial Union" planned in the manifesto issued by a conference of trade unionists and others held at Chicago last January, was opened in Brandt's Hall, Chicago, on June 27.

Examination of credentials showed 59 delegates present, representing organizations aggregating 36,218 members, as follows:

Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, 1,400 members, 4 delegates. United Metal Workers' International Union, 3,000 members, 2 delegates.

Industrial Workers' Club of Cincinnati, 78 members, 1 delegate. Industrial Workers' Club of Chicago, 54 members, 2 delegates.

United Brotherhood of Railway Employees, 2,387 members, 1 delegate. Three-fourths of the voting power of the convention was in the hands of the five W. F. of M. delegates, as each delegation had a vote proportionate to the number of persons represented by its credentials.

L. B. Boudin of New York was denied a seat on De Leon's objection, on the ground that he is a lawyer. A. M. Simons objected that De Leon is also a lawyer, but the objection prevailed.

Among the delegates to be noted Hugh O'Connor of Wisconsin, sitting for the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. He is not and for a good while has not been working as a railway man.

Resolved, That it is the determination of this Council to insist at all times and in all cases upon the exercise of the right herein cited and reiterated, as in keeping not only with the laws of our community but also with our duty to strive earnestly and persistently for the improvement of the conditions of labor; further:

Resolved, That we deplore the well-established tendency of some courts to issue injunctions upon the simple declaration of injury to business by the petitioner and without reference to the much larger question involved even where "injury to business" may be reasonably urged, namely, the question of the fundamental right of the individual to give or withhold his patronage or custom, as he or she may see fit, with its corollary of the right to advise the giving or withholding of such patronage or custom; and we declare the issuance of injunctions under these circumstances to be a misuse of the courts for the furtherance of class interest, a condition subversive of law and therefore calculated, whether knowingly or otherwise, to bring the institutions of the law into deserved contempt of all just-thinking citizens.

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THE BUTCHERIES OF PEACE.

W. J. Ghent Writes of the Cheapness of Human Life Under Capitalism.

The Horrors of Capitalist Industrialism, in the Aggregate, Far Exceed Those of War—The War of Trade Is Counted Holy Because It Means Profit to the Ruling Class.

We hear much of the butchery of war. Mr. Edward Atkinson and his fellow anti-militarists are always eloquent with statistics of casualties in armed conflicts; and in this violent denunciation of warfare are eagerly joined by the various peace societies, the Women's Christian Temperance union and such militant, though ephemeral, bodies as the Parker Constitutional Club.

Losses in three battles (both sides, 1863): Gettysburg 5,062 Killed, 27,203 Wounded, 31,924 Chickamauga 3,924 Killed, 23,372 Wounded, 31,340 Chancellorsville 3,271 Killed, 18,843 Wounded, 22,857 65,408

Losses in railroad accidents, 1904: Interstate roads 4,884 Killed, 78,247 Wounded, 9,775 5,500 State roads 4,175 Killed, 52,169 Wounded, 11,340 12,200 137,916

The horrors of industrial militarism, on the other hand, claim but scant attention. Under our present civilization, dominated by the ethics of the trading class, they are, by the overwhelming mass of the people, taken as a matter of course.

Peace hath her butcheries no less renowned than war. If the Civil War is to be regarded as the Great Killing, it must be so regarded only in relation to other wars; for, in comparison with capitalist industry, as it obtains in the United States of America in this decade, the Civil War can only rightly be regarded as the Lesser Killing.

When we pass from the record of particular industries to the general casualty record we are met by a mass of unintelligible figures. Bulletin No. 83 gives the rate of fatal accidents in the cities wherein registration is required as 100.3 in each 100,000 of population. For the whole registration record the rate is 90.3.

Let us see what comparisons of casualties can be made. According to the figures in the Adjutant-General's office, the fatalities in the Northern army during the four years of the Civil War (exclusive of deaths from disease) were as follows: Killed in battle 67,088 Died of wounds 43,012 Other causes 40,754 Total 150,854

There were also 190,720 soldiers who died of disease. There are no means of comparing the number of these fatalities with the fatalities from disease contracted in dangerous and unsanitary occupations. It is probable that they do not approximate one-tenth of the latter. But, aside there are no available figures for comparison, they must be omitted from present consideration.

The losses of the Confederates will never be known. The records of their armies were but imperfectly kept, and such as were properly made were in many instances lost or destroyed. Even the strength of the Confederate armies is a matter about which there has been an unceasing dispute between Northern and Southern historians since the Civil War.

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On the second day Haywood was elected permanent president of the convention, with W. E. Trautmann, the suspended editor of the "Brewers' Journal," as corresponding secretary; and Miss Emma Langdon as recording secretary.

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HURRAH FOR THE NAVY OF THE REVOLUTION!

The Russian Situation Unparalleled in History and Full of Promise for the Oppressed of All the Earth—Even Iron Militarism Cannot Resist the Solvent of Class Consciousness—Now Is the Time for American Socialists to Show International Solidarity.

"Hurrah for the Navy of the Revolution!" is the surprising exclamation that is now to be heard the world over. The mutiny of the crew of the Russian warship Kniaz Potemkin and of the sailors at Libau and Cronstadt and the threat of mutiny elsewhere which prevented the other vessels of the Black Sea squadron from attacking the Potemkin—a mutiny which is not merely a protest against bad food or other personal grievances, but a declaration of solidarity with all the oppressed toilers of Russia and of the world—a mutiny that hoists the red flag instead of the black—this is something absolutely new in the world's history.

Never before has such a condition existed—a navy in revolt against the government, not on behalf of some other prince or leader and not for merely personal and immediate demands, but revolting as a part of a great revolutionary movement running through all the producing classes of the nation.

It is something that must cause the gravest fears, not to the Tsar and his counselors alone, but to the "masters, lords, and rulers in all lands," to all who have been depending on the iron force of military discipline to keep the workers in subjection.

It is natural that the rising should come earlier in the navy than in the army, since the naval forces are generally men of a higher type than the land forces; the sailors and marines are recruited chiefly from among the industrial workers, while the soldiers come largely from the peasant class, which is still somewhat more submissive.

But signs are not wanting that the Russian government will soon find that it cannot depend on its army much more than on its navy to keep down popular discontent. The naval mutiny has set an example that is sure to be followed by the soldiers on land.

Meanwhile, political demonstrations and strikes—strikes not merely for better pay or shorter hours, but for political liberty as well—are going on in the South, in the Caucasus, in Russian Poland, in Bessarabia, and in many other parts of the Empire.

The Russian revolution is no longer a matter of conjecture for the future. In the strictest sense of the word, it is

—you who lie and steal and squander the people's money. "You tell us that it is the Jews that are spreading discontent and sedition among us. It is false; it is one of your lies. We perfectly well know and understand that you and the like of you are deliberately trying to incite hatred against the Jews, the most oppressed of the people. But they are working men, just as we are. No, traders, you will not succeed in setting us against the Jews. We know too well who are our real enemies. You are our enemies, you embezzlers, you murderers, you tyrants. And the oppressed Jews are our comrades and brothers, do you understand?"

"You pretend to be, not our master, but our friend! You, a friend! We know better. You, all of you—admirals, commanders, officials—all of you are robbing the people, sucking the people's blood, torturing us. You are our sworn enemies."

"Yet you said that your hand would not quiver in signing the death-warrant for any of us who attends those meetings. There you spoke truly. Of course, you are a hangman!"

"But beware! The hour is near when in turn our hands will not quiver in tightening the noose around your neck. You, Baranovsky, Chousterin, Aphonsieff, and others like you. Remember that the hour of reckoning is at hand. And it will be a terrible hour for you."

"You pretend that the proclamations are written by Jews. But you do not yourself believe it. This proclamation, for instance, is written by real Russian sailors—sailors who belong to the Social Democratic Party."

"Comrades, do not believe the commands. Do not listen to them. Attend the meetings, boldly, fearlessly. Read the proclamations. Resist your enemies!"

"Comrades, the power lies with ourselves, with our class. Let us join hands and work together, and we shall soon be freed from our oppressors and their master—who is red with the people's blood—the Tsar!"

"Down with masters! 'Hail to the Republic! 'Hail to Socialism!"

"All you tools of the Tsar and he himself are contemptible in our eyes. We despise you, do you understand? We have no need of you. We hate you or subconscious motive may be the most powerful of impulses to speech and action. And thus there is every reason to believe that we shall continue to hear the horrors of war most loudly denounced by the very ones who keep most silent regarding the horrors of industrial 'peace.'—W. J. Ghent, in Tom Watson's Magazine.

Secretary Loopoloff and Treasurer Ingerman of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the assistance of the revolutionary movement in Russia: Previously reported, \$3,951.94; Rosa Luxemburg, 50c; P. P. \$50.00; comrades in

Chelien, Mass., per A. B. Outram, \$5; M. Maunfeld, \$2; total to July 3, \$4,278.40. Contributions should be sent and drafts and orders made payable to J. Loopoloff, Secretary, 121 E. One Hundred and Twelfth street, New York.

FROM INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU. The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau desires to have it announced that all communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Camille Huysmans, Maison du Peuple, rue Josef Stevens, Brussels, Belgium. The Bureau has secured 10,000 volumes as a nucleus for its library. The distribution of the Russian fund will be made shortly. The Socialist Party of Canada is negotiating for affiliation. The question of affiliation with the Bureau of the National Trade Unions of Australia is under consideration and an investigation is on foot as to the character of their basic principles. The Executive Committee has decided to be officially represented at the unveiling of the monument of Alfred Defuisseaux, at Framerles, Belgium. During the past two months, national conventions of congresses of Socialists have been held in Hungary, Switzerland, Holland, and France. A letter of sympathy was sent by the Bureau to Comrades Nishikawa and Kotoku, imprisoned by the Tokio government for having protested against the war policy of Japan. The Bureau requests all Socialist publications regularly to send copies for its files.

CONGRESS OF GERMAN TRADE UNIONISTS. The German Trade Union Congress met a short time ago at Cologne, etc. We make the following extracts from the account given by J. B. Askew in "Justice," the English Social Democratic weekly. Just before the meeting Askew says: Kautsky writes a very suggestive article in the "Leipziger Volkszeitung" on the two great problems that will crop up—the observance of May Day and the General Strike. He shows that a... (text continues)

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party of the United States of America has passed through its party of New York in the election of 1904. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote.

OUR PARTY EMBLEM. The ticket of the Social Democratic Party will appear on the official ballot under the emblem pictured here—



OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY. 1901, for Mayor, 0.834. 1902, for Mayor, 16,936. 1904, for President, 24,512.

PREVERTING THE SCHOOLS. At the commencement exercises of the New York High School of Commerce, held a few days ago, Francis Thuermer, President of the United States Export Association and of the Civic Association delivered the formal address to the graduating class.

THE TRADE UNIONS AND THE SOCIALISTS. The trade unions and the Socialists do this, and as a result the speed of the column is that of the slowest horse. Individualism, as distinguished from Socialism, is what is needed.

INDUSTRY, HONESTY, AND SOBRIETY ARE A FOUNDATION TRINITY. Supplement these with brains and sand, and success is certain. Now, in the first place, we have to say that this is not pure-and-simple—as any wage worker or salary worker who thinks with his own brains instead of his employers' must know.

children to the like. The favorite saying of the capitalist moralizers, "There's plenty of room at the top," itself gives the lie to this statement of Mr. Thuermer's.

But we have another protest to record. By what right do the school authorities of this city turn the commencement exercises into an occasion for publicly assailing the trade unionists and the Socialists, attacking them where they have no chance to reply?

That Mr. Crain is out of the office of Tenement House Commissioner of New York City is, so far as it goes, a good thing.

LABOR AND THE "RISING OF THE SUBJECT RACES." In our news columns last week we gave some account of the beginnings of a Socialist movement in China, and this week we reproduce from the "Independent" a rather remarkable resumé of recent events touching on the relations of the Asiatic and African peoples to the white races which have thus far dominated world politics.

Much has been said of "the yellow peril" in recent years, and most of what has been said has been a gross perversion of the truth. Speaking from the standpoint of the working class of the Western world, we hold that there is—or, at least, has been—a danger that might be described under that name for want of a better.

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capital systems that it touches and using their debris for its own purposes; and the more rapid are its conquests, the more do its evil features predominate over the good.

A new China, remodeled on the capitalist plan but lacking the revolutionary proletariat of the older capitalist countries; a China full of factories and mines and railways, all owned by white capitalists and run by docile yellow workmen, who would neither strike nor vote and whose competition would paralyze the strikes of the workmen of the West and frighten them into humility at the polls; a China that would turn out unimaginable profits and be satisfied with the barest of subsistence wages—this has been the fond dream of the capitalists and their statesmen in Europe and America; this it is which explains the apparent contradiction between their approval of all movements in China that promised to break down the old social system of that country and their readiness to drown these movements in blood.

To us Socialists, therefore, the "uprising of the subject races," in so far as it is a reality, is a most welcome thing. It will be well for the Chinese people if they can develop enough native strength and unity to resist the aggressions of the nations which talk so boastfully of their "Christian civilization"; it will be well for the people of India if they can offer some effective opposition to the ever increasing demands of British capitalism; it will be well for the Filipinos, the Afghans, the Kafirs and Beduans, and all the other so-called "barbarous" peoples if they can check the tide of "benevolent assimilation" long enough to absorb what is good in the Western form of civilization and work it into the fabric of their own social life and continue their development on their own lines.

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Manufacturers, in attacking the Socialists. No one has denounced Socialism more savagely than Samuel Gompers at one of the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor. So here is a point upon which the leading exponent of anti-unionism and the leading exponent of anti-socialism are agreed.

The Civic Association of New York some weeks ago sent out a pamphlet entitled "Municipal Socialism," which is intended as an argument, not only against real Socialism, but also against such quasi-socialistic reforms as municipal ownership.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER. The official organ of the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America has the following to say editorially of the Civic Association:

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NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER. The official organ of the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America has the following to say editorially of the Civic Association:

THE PRAYER OF A TIRED HOUSEWIFE. From a kitchen, good Lord, deliver me! And from sweeping and scrubbing dirty floors, Rescue me, O Lord, from eternally washing dishes and baking little patry-messes!

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UPRISING OF THE SUBJECT RACES. From the New York "Independent." There are mutterings and more than mutterings of the subject races. There are threats of resistance, rebellion and revenge. We hear them from all over Asia and Africa, and even from the Jews of Europe, who are beginning to find their weapons to resist Russian violence.

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LITTLE ABE'S FLAG DAY.

Jesse and Bessie Lincoln named their first-born—and, as it turned out, their only born—Abraham Lincoln. The mother, especially, was an ardent admirer of the martyred president who bore that honored name.

THE QUESTION OF INCENTIVE.

No, Socialism will not destroy incentive to do one's best. Capitalism destroys incentive to do one's best. Socialism will destroy incentive to do one's worst.

\$1.00 OFFER FOR 60 CENTS

- Socialism Explained in Plain Language, by A. A. Lewis, 5 Cents. The Clerical Capitalist, by Rev. Father McGrady, 10 Cents. Why Workmen Should Be Socialists, by G. Gaylord Wilshire, 2 Cents.

A DAUGHTER OF POVERTY.

The night had been so long, and the agony so intense. It was noon-day now, though one would hardly know it in that darkened room.

TO THE PURE ALL FOOD IS PURE.

Congressman Salde was the Gentleman of the National Pure Food Adulterant Co. A strenuous patriot, giving his powers To the health of this glorious country of ours.

PUBLICATIONS.

IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS in your neighborhood, be sure to send their names and addresses at once to "Vorwärts", 184 William Street, New York.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

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