TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.
No bills or receipts sent to individual subscribers.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION!
Agents sending in subscriptions without remittances must state distinctly how long they are to run.
Agents are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.
Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

VOL. XV.—NO. 21. NEW YORK, AUGUST 19, 1905. PRICE 2 CENTS.

FROM POTEMKIN INSURGENTS.

"Iskra" Publishes Letter from the Survivors.

Only Lack of Coal and Other Technical Difficulties Prevented Full Success —Full of Hope for the Movement— Mutinous Demonstrations in Russian Army.

"Iskra", the organ of the Russian Social Democrats, publishes the following article which will be interesting to all Socialists:

"The revolutionist sailors of the battleship 'Kniaz Potemkin', belonging to the Crimean Union of the Russian Social Democratic Party, send thru the office of 'Iskra' their comradely greetings to the whole Russian proletariat. Together with them and with all fighters for the freedom of Russia, we deeply regret that our revolutionary attempt met with only partial success. But we assure our comrades that only insuperable technical difficulties and the absolute impossibility of securing coal have put us under the sad and tragic necessity of abandoning our battleship. We remain now, more than ever before, true to the cause of the proletariat and Russian freedom and express our entire readiness to lay down our lives as did our comrades who fell in Theodosia. Our slogan remains now as before: 'Freedom for all Russia, or death!'

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to the comrades of 'Iskra' and also to the comrades of the commission—consisting of representatives of both factions of the Social Democratic Party, Revolutionary Socialist Party, and the Bund, and also to the foreign comrades—for their sense of solidarity and their readiness to help us in this critical moment.

"Hurrah for the Russian proletariat!
"Hurrah for international Socialism!
"Hurrah for the Russian revolution!"

Signatures follow.

The committee which commanded the "Potemkin" was of nineteen comrades, as follows: Still living—Denisenko, Matushenko, Shestidesiaty, Resnichenko, Simkoff, Rigoff, Kulik, Bredikiu, Samoilenko, Kuriloff, Skrebnieff, Lichieff, Ovcharoff, and Kostenko; killed—Nikishin, Savoloshin, Tsirkunoff, Jartianaff, Vakulenchuk.

Mutiny of the Reservists.

The dispatches of the last week have brought several indications of continued disaffection in the army as well as the navy. For instance, the regular manœuvres of the reserve troops have been countermanded because of mutinous movements among the reservists in the Bessarabian districts.

Agitation Among Troops at the Front.

The following is the text of a proclamation to the soldiers in the Russian army, written by the famous German publicist, Karl Blind, and published and distributed by the Russian Socialists:

TO THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

In the midst of horrors, brought about by a relentless tyranny, all friends of humanity look to you for making an end at last to a senseless oppression which gnaws at the very vitals of the long-suffering masses.

In your hands the decision lies. Sons of the people, you are sent to the shambles in the Far East, not for the benefit of Russia, but for the sake of a corrupt system of government in which some of the highest members of the imperial family are shamelessly implicated. To uphold this barbarous and rotten system, you are compelled to murder your own fathers and brothers, ay, women and children, even when they wish to come to the Tsar as unarmed supplicants.

How long will you lend yourselves to these sanguinary outrages? How long is the Cossack to knout the Muscovite? How long is one race after another to serve as a tool for subjugating the next neighboring nationality, or for preventing the hard-working toilers from earning the proper fruit of their labors?

In the popular struggles of Spain, of France, of Germany, bodies of troops have repeatedly sided with the cause of freedom. In the history of your own country you have the immortal example of the officers and soldiers of 1825, who, under Pestel and Muravieff and many other noble-minded leaders, some of them scions of the oldest families, have tried, by the sacrifice of their lives and their liberty, to overthrow despotism and so forward the welfare of an enslaved population.

Nicholas I had to wade to the throne in blood; but Nicholas II, who once boasted that he "wished to walk in the footsteps of his namesake, Nicholas I", has now before him the indignant rising of all the educated classes, aristocrats, citizens, workingmen, from one end of the empire to the other. Now is the time for you to act, to bring peace and prosperity to the land.

Do not allow yourselves to be made any more the butchers of the champions and supporters of so sacred a cause. If ordered to slay them, turn your weapons upon tyranny itself. To martial law, decreed for drowning in blood all that is lofty-minded and good, reply by martial law of your own for the furtherance of a better future and for the true glory of a politically and socially emancipated Russia.

In this way you will earn the warm-hearted sympathy of the whole civilized world, instead of being loaded with its curses and with those of your own down-trodden countrymen.

This and similar leaflets could not be openly circulated. They were smuggled into the hands of the soldiers in Manchuria in packages of food, clothing, and the like—a process which was much facilitated by the fact that the Socialist movement has many adherents and sympathizers among the lower officials, so that officers of the commissariat helped to "corrupt" the army.

These appeals had their effect. Tho but little has been heard of them, there were mutinous demonstrations among the troops in the Far East as well as at home, and this no doubt had much to do with causing Russian defeat and compelling the government to treat for peace.

CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION.

Owen R. Lovejoy's Address to Factory Inspectors.

Assistant Secretary of Child Labor Committee Points Out Existing Evils and Urges Action — Official Reports Misleading — Need for Increased Vigilance and Agitation.

The following is part of an address on The Enforcement of Child-Labor Legislation, given by Owen R. Lovejoy, Assistant Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, at the annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, held in Detroit, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 16:

Making Conscripts of the Defenseless.

"When industry lays its hands upon childhood and makes conscripts of the defenseless, then industry strikes at the life of the state—for the state is a vital organism, not a crystal. The economic theories of the manufacturer, if applied in the industries under his control, become directly the affair of society, and here lies the justification of legislation governing employment.

"The men and women who come from the ranks of child labor into our almshouses and hospitals, together with those youth who, having passed the period of childhood and not yet arrived at maturity, stand idle in the marketplace because they will not compete at the wages with the labor of little children and cannot compete with the more exacting labor of adults, and that larger standing army of workless men whose places in the factory have been taken by little hands that can tend the almost human machine and yet command only a child's pay for a man's work—these fasten upon society that millstone which it was long ago declared might justly be hanged about the neck of him who causes one of these little ones to stumble.

"Despite the efforts to reduce the army of working children in America, during the period from 1880 to 1900, WHILE THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY INCREASED ONLY 50 PER CENT, THE NUMBER OF BOYS FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING PURSUITS INCREASED 100 PER CENT AND THE NUMBER OF GIRLS BETWEEN THE SAME AGES AND IN THE SAME CLASS OF INDUSTRIES INCREASED 150 PER CENT.

The Factory Inspector's Duty.

"Society does not know itself and can never become conscious of its needs or defects except under the tutelage of those schooled to special branches of social investigation. Even our legislators do not know. During the recent legislative campaign in Pennsylvania members of the Legislature from Philadelphia were found who had not seen the interior of a textile mill, while members from that hive of industry known as the Pittsburg district confessed to me that they had never visited a glass house and had not entered one of those little tenement cigar shops where girls and young children roll the famous 'Pittsburg toby' for eight cents a hundred. I am not criticizing these gentlemen, I am simply stating this fact for illustration. It is the Factory Inspector who must stand between a given industry clamoring for special consideration and the people who are affected by that industry, and submit his expert testimony.

"The results of investigation should be so interpreted as to have educational value. I find in reports of the various state bureaus information and argument sufficient to blot out child labor in a day, yet the average citizen in any of our states is blandly ignorant on this most vital problem of our century. From the material in hand, understood by your departments as by no other, I believe it would be possible to reduce information to such concrete summaries as to demonstrate the trend of child labor, its increase or decrease year by year; the whole number of children employed, by age and sex, showing for example in all the states the number under sixteen and of wages; the same proportion of children to men employed in a state and in a given industry, with a comparison of wages; the same proportion of children to working women; the ratio of working children to those of the same ages attending school; the percentage to all accidents of those to children under sixteen.

Children's Lives Are Cheap.

"The summaries of working people and of accidents in the few states that give these totals, if carried to the illuminating point, will show the gruesome fact that THE FACTORY CHILD IS TWO OR THREE TIMES INJURED FOR EVERY INJURY TO AN ADULT. Can any man, with this fact spelled out for him in simple sentences, fail to see that, although every savage tribe has always drawn a cordon of defense about its infirm and its little ones, we in the pride of our progress do not hesitate to thrust our children into the front of our industrial conflict and let them fall or be carried to the rear and maimed for life!

The Private Citizen's Duty.

"All these duties of the Factory Inspector—to criticize laws, to investigate conditions, and to interpret information—have for their purpose the enforcement of law. But this does not relieve the private citizen of obligation. Ours has been called "a government by complaint". All legislation is the direct result of concentrated influence brought to bear upon law makers. Naturally the interests directly affected are first to present their claims, and representatives of various industries are always at hand to oppose restriction of night work, the raising of age-limits, and other child-labor legislation. ONE COTTON MANUFACTURER RECENTLY EVEN ASSERTED THAT THE MACHINERY OF HIS INDUSTRY IS ESPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED TO ACCOMMODATE THE HEIGHT OF CHILDREN TEN AND TWELVE YEARS OLD.

"But who will present the cause of the army of toiling children? Who will array the pale faces and crippled limbs and hollow chests and dwarfed intellects and moral fatigues of these little laborers to plead for them? Who will show that this army is a menace, not only to itself, but to society? Who will demonstrate that one of the greatest forces lying at the root of the labor problem is this inarticulate juvenile army which a short-sighted industrial economy keeps on hand as raw material to force the labor market? These children are not conscious of their need and are most frequently arrayed against any effort to emancipate them. To expect a few inspectors to plead alone a cause which is the concern of all society is a cowardly shirking of responsibility, which cannot be indulged without the atrophy of the social conscience. The greatest menace to our democracy is delegated responsibility.

Official Record vs. Fact.

"Private enterprise must undertake the collection of information that cannot be gathered by an official. For example, the law in Pennsylvania forbids the employment of children under fourteen in the coal breakers and the records of the mines show that the law is obeyed. Yet in May of the present year an investigation by the National Child Labor Committee showed that in one small borough of 7,000 population, among the boys working in the breakers, thirty-five were nine years old, forty were ten, forty were eleven, forty-five were twelve. Over 150 boys working illegally in the single borough! The extent of the field of mine inspection, and the defects in the law regarding proof of age, left the inspector powerless to correct this abuse.

Victim to Moloch Profit.

"The proprietor of a successful glass house recently with pride brought me to a small boy who sat on a low stool tying glass stoppers into small bottles. He sat bent over his work, the bottles held between his knees and the bundle of string at his hip, his body thrown forward and his chest contracted, HIS THIN ARMS FLYING WITH THE SWIFT AND ACCURATE MOTION OF A PERFECT MACHINE, AS HE HURRIED IN HIS LABOR FOR TEN HOURS A DAY. Three knots were made for each and his daily task was 300 dozen bottles. As a machine he is perfect, but as the precursor of a healthy man he is a failure. He has been reduced to a bundle of quivering nerves and can doubtless tie knots at lightning speed easier than he can sit still. The boy is already above the legal age, having SPENT SIX YEARS OF HIS LIFE ON THAT STOOL. Since no law is violated, the inspector is helpless. Only aroused public sentiment can correct such evils as this.

A Constructive Policy.

"Child-labor legislation must be constructive. Educational institutions must be so constructed in equipment and program as to minister to the needs of ALL children instead of expending their splendid energies on 15 or 20 per cent of them, as at present. To send a child fourteen or sixteen years old, with no knowledge of present-day industry, out into our rushing modern life—as different from the measured beat of former centuries as the rushing Northrop loom is different from the old hand loom—is to miss for him all the advantage our civilization is prepared to bestow upon his childhood. The splendid beginning of a revolutionized school curriculum evolved in New York City under the vigorous leadership of Dr. Maxwell may be lampooned and ridiculed as "fads and frills" in education, but it is the earnest of that newer education in America which is destined to adapt itself fully to an industrial society.

"If this broader educational program involves domestic hardship for a time, then society must furnish adequate assistance to the parent—not as a charity, but as a right. The community at large, as Chief Inspector Nordmeyer of Missouri has said, receives benefits from the education of its children, and should be glad to be assessed for the benefit derived. If it is urged that this plan would be socialistic, we can reply, in the words of Prof. Giddings of Columbia University: 'Compulsory education itself is Socialism pure and simple. State interference with the parent's disposition of his child's energies is a further expression of Socialism. Let us make our socialistic scheme complete and consistent, or confess that it is altogether wrong and abandon it.'

"It is perhaps too much to hope that the near future will witness uniform child-labor legislation in the different states; but it is one of the aims of the National Child Labor Committee to hasten the harmonizing of legislation as rapidly as social and economic interests will justify a rising standard. We place ourselves at your service and the service of the state, unhampered by official obligation and including in our membership advocates of this cause from all sections of the country, regardless of state boundaries; and we desire to co-operate with every possible force until in every corner of our land child life shall be secure against the stupidity of ignorance and the cupidity of selfish interest."

—"I want to be useful!" said the Silkworm, as she sat down and "set" a sock for a decayed Centipede.—"Parables of Piljosh."

"WAR, WASTE, CORRUPTION."

The Holy Trinity of the Capitalist System.

British Social Democratic Federation Issues a Manifesto in Connection With Army Frauds in South Africa— Might Fit American War Department and Embalmed Meat Scandals.

Taking occasion from the exposure of the extraordinary frauds in the British War Department, the Social Democratic Federation has issued a manifesto to the people of the United Kingdom and especially to its working class. Hitherto, the United States has borne the palm in the matter of boodling, but the British army officers now run it a close second with their record of army supplies bought, condemned as useless, sold for a song to speculators, and then repurchased as new supplies by the very officers who ordered the sale. The Social Democratic manifesto, which has its application in this country as well as in England, is as follows:

"Fellow Citizens:—Almost every day brings additional justification of the position we Social Democrats took up towards Mr. Chamberlain's buccaneering war in South Africa, ampler verification of the statements we made as to the inception of that war and its objects, further fulfilment of our predictions as to its inevitable consequences, and more complete vindication of the repeated appeals we have made to you against the capitalist system which naturally engenders such criminal enterprises. From the beginning we pointed out that the war was undertaken, as all such wars must be while the capitalist class is the dominant class, entirely in the interests of the capitalists; and that the main object was to supplant the Boer government by an administration entirely under the control of the cosmopolitan capitalists who own the Rand mines, in order that, by the introduction of cheaper labor, the profits of these gold-grabbers might be increased.

The truth of this statement was startlingly demonstrated when, by the passing of the Chinese Ordinance, cheap Asiatic labor was brought in to work the mines under conditions of virtual slavery. The war was to have benefited you, the people of Great Britain; it was to have secured equal rights for all white men in South Africa, and to have provided ampler fields for the employment of British labor at good wages. We told you that was all a lie and a cheat, and that the war was not undertaken in your interests at all, but in those of your masters. Events have demonstrated that we were right.

"War Pays Them."

"In a manifesto issued in January, 1900, three months after the war had commenced, we said: 'The most unnecessary and unjust capitalist war of modern times, worked up by ambitious and unscrupulous politicians and journalists at home and on the spot, has led to the butchery, mutilation, or imprisonment of many thousands of our brave fellow countrymen as well as of their adversaries. Meanwhile, our own corrupt oligarchy, in Parliament and out of Parliament, are increasing their wealth from lucrative charters, by the furnishing of arms and supplies, by active general business, and high prices in all departments of trade. War pay them.'

Does It Pay You?

"'War pay them, indeed! But we ask once more, Does it pay you? Some idea of how it is made to pay the class which exploits, robs, and swindles you is afforded by the report of the Committee on Sales and Refunds to Contractors in South Africa. Only a very small part of the universal rascality is disclosed in this report, but it is sufficient to show the rottenness and corruption which pervade the whole system. It has been estimated that the British taxpayer is the loser to the tune of some six millions sterling by the transactions which formed the subject of the investigations of this committee. But the war cost some two hundred and fifty millions, and a very large proportion of this enormous sum went in profits to contractors, even when there was no such downright swindling as is shown in this case.

An Indictment of the System.

"We are warned by Mr. Arnold-Forster that so far as individuals are concerned the matters dealt with in the report must be regarded as sub judice, but we are not concerned with a few individuals. The responsibility for this nefarious business does not rest with one or two rascally contractors or dishonest military officers. The report is much more than a set of charges against the persons named therein. It is an indictment of the whole administration. The committee tell us that 'behind these elusive companies we catch occasional glimpses of some substantial financial resons, moving in a background which we cannot pierce.' No wonder! The whole business was a gigantic swindle, devised to plunder the British people, and if certain transactions are more flagitious than others, it is only a question of degree. The arrangement to sell stores to contractors, only to purchase them back again for the use of the troops; to continue to pour supplies into Pretoria simply in order that they might be treated in the same way; to make advance payment to contractors in order that they might be able to fulfil their contracts to supply stores by first buying these stores from our own War Department—such an arrangement would have been imbecile if it were not criminal. But the responsibility for that arrangement rests with those who had to carry it out, and who would have been something more than mere 'men of business' had they refrained from taking advantage of it.

"We are now promised a Royal Commission of Inquiry. We know the object and value of such commissions. Moreover, in the present instance, the rascality is too extensive and involves persons of too great eminence for any inquiry to bring the real culprits to book. Besides, it is for you, the working people of Great Britain, to remember that all this corrupt gambling and swindling is carried on with wealth of which you have first of all been robbed. THERE ARE NO FUNDS IN THE NATIONAL EXCHEQUER FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNEMPLOYED, FOR THE FEEDING OF THE STARVING CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS, FOR THE PROVISION OF OLD-AGE PENSIONS, NOR FOR AFFORDING DECENT HOUSING ACCOMMODATION FOR YOUR CLASS; BUT THERE ARE MILLIONS TO BE WASTED ON A CRIMINAL WAR, AND TO FILL THE POCKETS OF CORRUPT CONTRACTORS, THEIR AGENTS AND PATRONS. You need not suppose, however, even if it were not so wasted, that you would reap any benefit. The wealth which you make, your masters take; and, whether they waste or save, it will make no difference to you until you are prepared to TAKE THE MATTER INTO YOUR OWN HANDS and assert YOUR CLAIM to the wealth which YOU ALONE PRODUCE.

Not an Isolated Instance.

"We appeal to you once more, therefore, to look at the whole subject from the standpoint of your own class, and not from that of any capitalist party. Refuse to be hoodwinked and misled any longer. Recognize that these South African scandals are not an isolated instance, but are only part of the corruption, rascality, political roguery, incapacity, and imbecility inherent in the capitalist system, which manifest themselves whether Tory or Liberal capitalist party is in power. The whole commercial system rests on robbery and fraud, and it is idle to expect anything but robbery and fraud as its fruits. It is for you, the workers, to organize, and to use your organized power to obtain control of the whole administrative machinery, and thus become the masters of the material resources of the country, and so put an end forever to capitalist rule with all its war, waste, and corruption."

CONVENTIONS IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

NEW YORK COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the County of New York, State of New York, for the purpose of nominating county officers to be voted upon at the ensuing election and transact such other business as may properly come before it will take place on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 8 P. M. sharp, at the clubrooms of the W. E. A., 206 E. 86th street. By order of the New York County Committee S. D. P.

U. SOLOMON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH CONVENTION.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, for the purpose of nominating Borough candidates to be voted upon at the ensuing election and transact such other business as may properly come before it, will be held on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 8.30 P. M., at the clubrooms of the W. E. A., 206 E. 86th street. By Order of the New York County Committee, S. D. P.

U. SOLOMON, Secretary.

BRONX BOROUGH CONVENTION.

A convention of the Social Democratic Party of the Borough of the Bronx, for the purpose of nominating Borough candidates to be voted upon at the ensuing election and transact such other business as may properly come before it, will be held on Monday, Aug. 21, at 8 P. M., at the clubrooms of the W. E. A., 3309 Third avenue, Bronx.

By Order of the New York County Committee, S. D. P.

U. SOLOMON, Secretary.

ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

Aldermanic Conventions of the Social Democratic Party of New York County, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aldermen to be voted upon at the ensuing election and transact such other business as may properly come before them, will be held on Friday, Aug. 18, at the following places:

21st, at 134 West Ninety-first street, residence of Fred Rapp.
22d, at 146 West One Hundred and Third street, residence of Edward Cassidy.
24th, at 412 St. Nicholas avenue, residence of M. M. Bartholomew.
25th, at 267 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, residence of R. Wienecke.
33d, at 1819 Madison avenue, residence of H. L. Slobodin.
34th, at 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, clubrooms.
37th, at 2367 Second avenue, residence of A. B. Demilt.
38th, at 2660 Third avenue, hall.
39th, at 609 East One Hundred and Sixtieth street, residence of G. B. Staring.
40th, at 1088 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street, residence of A. A. Heller.
41st, at 817 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, residence of Ernst Sprenger.
42d, at 1005 Oakland place, residence of W. C. Brugwald.
43d, at 435 Jefferson street, residence of H. Froehlich.
44th, at 12 Two Hundred and Eighteenth street, Williamsbridge, residence of Charles Moder.

By order of the New York County Committee, S. D. P.

U. SOLOMON, Secretary.

—The best way to prevent strikes is to organize and use ballots instead of bullets. Neither the employers' association nor another capitalistic organization can call for soldiers to keep workmen from casting their ballots at the polls as they please.—Commercial Telegraphers' Journal.

NEW YORK POLICE TRY TO SUPPRESS SOCIALIST MEETINGS.

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

As we go to press Wednesday evening, National Organizer M. W. Wilkins and Sol Fieldman have just been arrested for speaking at Canal and Eldridge streets.

The meeting announced for Thursday evening at Pitt and Grand streets has been forbidden; but it will be held, nevertheless.

Social Democratic Party, However, Will Not Bov to Lawless Usurpation.

McAdoo Makes Pretended Disorder in Bakers' Strike a Frete for Prohibiting Our Meetings — Karlin, Lee, and Fieldma Arrested — More Meetings Will Be Held and Case Teste in the Courts.

Last Tuesday evening William Karlin, Algernon Lee, and Sol Fieldman, representatives of the Social Democratic Party, were arrested at the corner of Jefferson street and East Broadway, on a charge of addressing an unlawful assembly. They were taken to the Madison street station and put behind the bars, but were released after about an hour on bail of $500 each, furnished by David M. Myerson of 210 E. Third street.

The police thought it over during the night and decided, when the prisoners were arraigned Wednesday morning in the Essex Market court, to change the charge to "disorderly conduct"—a form of accusation which, like charity, "covers a multitude of sins", and until recently has served to convict anyone whom the police chose to run in, regardless of law or evidence.

Magistrate Moss was sitting, and Morris Hillquit appeared for the accused. The officer who made the first arrest was the witness for the prosecution and was forced to admit, under Hillquit's cross examination, that there was no disorder at the meeting, that it was like ordinary political street meetings, and explained that he made the arrests only because he was ordered to do so.

Algernon Lee, Social Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York and one of the three arrested, and U. Solomon, Organizer of Local New York, were called as witnesses for the defense.

The contention of the defense was that there was no legal justification for interference with the meeting, inasmuch as there was no infraction of law or disturbance of the public peace. The Magistrate, however, held otherwise, and fined the prisoners $5 each. The fines were paid under protest, with notice that appeal would be taken.

The outcome of the case was foreseen when, just before the Magistrate entered the courtroom, the Clerk of the court said, "You know Moss is a great friend of the police."

The changing of the charge to "disorderly conduct" made it possible for the Police Magistrate to pass on the case. But it does not prevent an appeal.

NOR DOES IT PREVENT THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY FROM HOLDING ITS MEETINGS. At a special session of the City Executive held in the rooms of the Socialist Literary Society, 237 E. Broadway, after the arrests Tuesday evening, power to act was delegated to a sub-committee and on Wednesday IT WAS DECIDED TO PROCEED WITH THE OTHER MEETINGS PROHIBITED BY THE POLICE.

One thing may be stated without doubt or qualification: The Socia Democratic Party will not be brow beaten by the little great men of Mu berry Street. It will stand on it rights. It will hold its meetings. An if the police choose to continue th interference, the police will get t worst of it in the long run. The A and Torch will be seen and the v of the class conscious working will be heard in New York, spite McClellan, McAdoo, and all t tools.

Years ago the police authorit learned that it did not pay to interfere with Socialist meetings. Our comrades made a brave fight some fifteen years ago and won it so completely that we have had practically no trouble since then, until within the last week.

Commissioner McAdoo's office, in ac cordance with its contract to sma the baker's strike, assumed author last week to forbid certain propo meetings of the Social Democ Party on the East Side, on the gr that they were within the strike and that "disorder might be hended". The party refuse itself responsible for the rea or tended "apprehensions" of Mulbe Street and refused to desert the st ing bakers at McAdoo's dictation.

In accordance with the state la and the ordinances of the city a with long established practise, we n no permits to hold street meetings. W have a right to hold them, and we i form police headquarters of our inten tion to do so only in order that office may be sent to maintain order. Wh these officers themselves create dis der, as was the case at Jefferson str and East Broadway last Tuesday, police authorities will be held resp sible.

The pretense that th was dang of a disturbance of th from the holding of Soci meetings on the East Side of the bakers' strike is to be considered for a mome is that THE CITIZENS' DESIRES DISORDER TEXT FOR THE USE O MEASURES AGAINST T ERS, and that the police put at the service of the C ance by Mayor McClellan an sioner McAdoo for that pur

But, whether this strike lost, the Social Democratic stand by the flag, and at battle will end in victory.

SACRED RIGHTS SIGNED AWAY.

Contracts of Employment Workingmen Must Sign.

In Order to Get Permission to Work for a Living, Wage-Workers Must Renounce Legal Right of Indemnity in Case of Death or Injury.

The "free" American, under the folds of the starry flag and the sanction of the Declaration of Independence, is supposed to have "certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—which implies, of course, the equal protection of the laws.

When the free American happens to be a wage-worker, however, he often finds that he has to alienate some of these unalienable rights in order to get a chance to work and live—has to alienate his right to liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the protection of the law, in order to save his bare right or privilege of living.

An example of this is to be found in the following copy of a contract which every employee of the Associated Oil Company in California has to sign in order to get a job:

COPY OF AGREEMENT SIGNED BY MINORS BEFORE BEING GIVEN EMPLOYMENT BY ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY.

For and in consideration of the employment of the undersigned, a minor, by the Associated Oil Company, on its San Joaquin Division, and in consideration of the promise of the Associated Oil Company to pay to said minor wages for his services, and in order to induce said Associated Oil Company to employ said minor, we, the undersigned minor, and we the undersigned parents and guardian of the said minor, for and on behalf of said minor, for the considerations above stated, and for other good and valuable considerations to us and each of us in hand paid, we do hereby agree that should the said minor become injured, or be killed, while in the employ of the Associated Oil Company, either by or thru the act of said minor, or by or thru the act of said Associated Oil Company, or any of its employees, or by or thru the failure of said Associated Oil Company to use modern appliances or tools, or by reason of the failure or neglect on the part of said Associated Oil Company in any respect whatever, we do hereby waive all claims of every kind and character for such injury or death, as against said Associated Oil Company, or any of its officers, stockholders or employees, the understanding being that the said minor is employed by the said Associated Oil Company solely and exclusively by reason of the execution of these presents by the said minor, and his parents and legal guardians.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this....day of........ 190 .

(Minor) ....(Seal)
(Father) ....(Seal)
(Mother) ....(Seal)
(Guardian) ....(Seal)

This is not an exceptional thing. There are many instances of the same sort in many industries, and the courts have repeatedly held such contracts binding as against the workingman.

THE SOCIAL FUND.

"The main factor in the production of wealth among civilized men is the social organism, the machinery of associated labor and exchange by which hundreds of millions of individuals provide the demand for one another's product and mutually complement one another's labors, thereby making the productive and distributive systems of a nation and of the world one great machine. This was true even under private capitalism, desite the prodigious waste and friction of its methods; but of course it is a far more important truth now when the machinery of co-operation runs with absolute smoothness and every ounce of energy is utilized to the utmost effect. The element in the total industrial product which is due to the social organism is represented by the difference between the value of what one man produces as a worker in connection with the social organization and what he could produce in a condition of isolation. Working in concert with his fellows by and of the social organism, he and they produce enough to support all in the highest luxury and refinement. Toiling in isolation, human experience has proved that he would be fortunate if he could at the utmost produce enough to keep himself alive. It is estimated, I believe, that the average daily product of a worker in America to-day is some fifty dollars. The product of the same man working in isolation would probably be highly estimated on the same basis of calculation if put at a quarter of a dollar.

"Now tell me, Julian, to whom belongs the social organism, this vast machinery of human association, which enhances some two hundred-fold the product of every one's labor?"

"Manifestly," I replied, "it can belong to no one in particular, but to nothing less than society collectively. Society collectively can be the only heir to the social inheritance of intellect and discovery, and it is society collectively which furnishes the continuous daily concourse by which alone that inheritance is made effective."

"Exactly so. The social organism, with all that it is and all it makes possible, is the indivisible inheritance of all in common. To whom, then, properly belongs that two hundred-fold enhancement of the value of every one's labor which is owing to the social organism?"

"Manifestly to society collectively—to the general fund."—From Edward Bellamy's "Equality."

IN ITALY AND IN FREE AMERI

In certain Italian cities, two or three years ago, there were great journeymen bakers' strikes. They were caused by the same conditions that caused the bakers' strike in New York City—excessive hours of labor, unwholesome conditions in the shops, low wages, and non-recognition of the union, which put each individual working baker at the mercy of the organized baker bosses.

It may interest bakers and other workingmen in the United States to know what happened, at that juncture, in the Italian cities where the mayors and a majority of the municipal councillors were Socialists.

The city officials conferred with representatives of the strikers and, without delay, co-operative bakeries were established, the city advancing the money and the enterprises being run under union conditions—clean and well ventilated shops and shorter hours and better pay than the men had ever got under private employment—under the joint supervision of the bakers' unions and the city administration. The strikes were settled in short order—but not as strikes are commonly "settled" here, by the workmen's surrender.

Here in New York the Democratic city government, with the full approval of the Republicans and "Reformers", has taken action in the bakers' strike. But it is a different sort of action. The city administration has sent a little army of police to break up union meetings and crack strikers' heads with their nightsticks.

That is the difference between the United States and Italy.

Rather, it is the difference between a capitalist party administration and a Socialist administration.

For a Social Democratic administration in New York City would have done just what the Socialist administrations of those Italian cities did.

But, you say, it couldn't; the city charter gives it no such power; the courts would have issued injunctions to forbid a Socialist Mayor and Board of Aldermen from helping they. Well, a charter or a constit elastic thing; it means pre what we have power to mal And as for injunctions, the violated, if men have courage

Let us tell you something mo those Socialist city administra Italy.

Under Italian law and constitut the national government (which is controlled by the old parties) has er to veto any act of any city g ment—just as if President Roo here should have authority to ve dinances passed by the Board of men and signed by the Mayor of York But here it is the courts, r than the national government, that terfere.

Well, when the Socialist Party w put in power in various Italian cit and began to use its power for benefit of the working class, the tional government used its auth and vetoed the labor measures p by the Socialist municipalities.

Do you think the Socialists checkmated? Not by a good deal such a case the Socialist Mayor Councillors would resign. Then was a special election to fill places. Then the workingmen w the polls and re-elected them bigger majority than before times this happened three times in succession, the Soci jority getting larger each time the end the old-party national ment had to give in and the city administration car measures for the benefit ing class, the useful ma people.

If the workingmen voters them, Social Democratic official United States as well as in Ita do their duty and Labor will to victory. It is for the work of America to say whether the ian brothers have not set an worth following.

A FIELD WELL WORTH WORKING.

President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners has set out to thoroly organize the metal miners of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Moyer have taken personal charge of the work. There are many thousands of iron and copper miners in these two states, mostly employees of the Steel Trust and the Copper Trust—and their condition is extremely bad. A union organization will doubtless be the prelude of a good Socialist movement in those regions.

—The Worker, like every well regulated paper, declines to use copy written with pencil. If you hope to have manuscript considered use a pen or a typewriter.

ROOSEVELT'S FRIEND BON

Secretary of the Navy Bon forwarded his decision in t of the half-holiday for the of the Washington navy yard o urdays during the summer. The retary says the half-holiday req cannot be granted with due re the public interest, "for the ne for strict economy on the part department is obvious." Bon self takes his Saturday half and a vacation besides. That's ference between a capitalis holder and a workingman.

—Do not address busines munications to the Editors. such letters "The Worker, 184 street, New York."

The Worker.

ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
nown in New York State as the Social Democratic Party.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,
he Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association.
P. O. BOX 1512.
Telephone Call: 302 John.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in Advance.

e year	$0.50
months	.25
gle copies	.02
Bundle Rates:	
than 100 copies, per copy	.01
copies	.75
copies	1.20
copies or more, per hundred	.50
Weekly Bundles:	
per week, one year	1.75
per week, one year	3.25
per week, one year	7.50
per week, one year	12.50

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

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

The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

One or other of the Editors may be seen on business at the office between 4 and 9 p. m. on Mondays and Tuesdays and between 1 and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 184 William street, New York.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party (the Social Democratic Party of New York) has passed through its general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote:

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

In the state of New York, on account of certain provisions of the election laws, the Socialist Party is officially recognized under the name of Social Democratic Party.

NEW YORK CITY TICKET.

FOR MAYOR:
ALGERNON LEE.

FOR COMPTROLLER:
W. CAVANAUGH.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:
MORRIS BRAUN.

The Social Democratic Party does not ... personal or sentimental ... desires only STRAIGHT Socialist principles—and that ... it gets. The way to vote the Social Democratic ticket in ... is to mark a cross in the ... under the Arm and Torch.

VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Mayor	9,834
Mayor	16,956
President	24,512

China! Not only is she excluded from the conference at Portsmouth ... the Russian and Japanese ... le about the various amputations to be performed upon her for the ... of "modern civilization", but ... n has to apologize for having ... tly asked for permission to be present at the conference. Some day Chinese people—not her courtiers ... mandarins, and millionaires, her ... ung Changs and Wu Ting Fangs, the people who feed and clothe ... house China—will awake. It will ... good day for the workers of the ... estern world, as well as for those of ... a—and a bad day for all the exploiters.

...RK, WAGES, SAVINGS, AND STRIKES.

"A strike of a month can easily con... the savings of years", says the ... York "Times" in a recent editorial ... "Wages and Savings", aimed ... inst the unions. That is true or ... as it may happen.

...trike generally means temporary ... to the strikers. If it fails of ... pose, it sometimes means net ... them. Sometimes, not always. ... instance, take an industry in ... the workers are, on an average, ... for three months in the ... when there are no strikes ... e are such industries, and ... So long as "peace" pre... so long as there are no strikes, ... voluntary idleness is distributed ... he year; at any given period a ... of the workers are employed and ... wages and a part are idle and ... p their savings, just as if they ... strike; a month hence, some ... now employed will be idle and ... those now idle will be at work; ... round, they all average nine ... work. Now suppose the whole ... try tied up by a strike for three ... What happens? The work... the trade are all idle at once; all ... fall back on their savings, if ... any, or on aid from other ...—which is the same thing, ... have in the past helped or ... future help those other work... of their savings; they share ... savings in the shape of strike ... and use them up. There will ... be considerable distress ... the workers—just as there is ... bosses shut down the shops or run with half force owing to dulness of trade. But, if the tie-up for three months is complete, the other result is that the manufacturers' stock of goods on hand is exhausted, that orders accumulate, and that, whether the strike be successful or not, there is likely to be nine months of steady employment after it for that whole body of workers—or, if some of them are blacklisted, for an equal number of workers brought in from other industries. That is, from the workers' point of view, when a strike is lost, they are, as a whole, just about even—no worse off and no better off than if they had not struck; they take their doomed quantum of unemployment all at once, instead of taking it by instalments at the bosses' convenience. If, on the other hand, the strike is successful, they are so much "to the good".

There may be exceptions—there undoubtedly are individual exceptions—to this general rule. But it is the general rule, nevertheless, that, in any industry where employment is normally unsteady—and that means in most industries—even unsuccessful strikes do not involve any considerable net less of wages to the workers concerned.

But let us pass this point and only note the admission made in the sentence we have quoted from the "Times". That paper is a stanch defender of capitalism. It devotes many columns daily to the task of hypnotizing its readers into the belief that the masses of the people—all except the lazy, the incompetent, and a few who are unfortunate—are prospering under the existing system of private ownership of the means of production. Yet, when it wishes to make an argument against the unions, it gives away its own contention. It admits that the condition of the mass of the workers—not the lazy, the incompetent, nor the exceptionally unfortunate, but the mass of the actual workers—is normally such that by years of labor and of normal prosperity they cannot save enough out of their wages to provide themselves with the necessities of life thru more than a month of unemployment—whether that unemployment be caused by a strike, a lockout, or a simple shutdown.

In its attack on the unions Mr. Belmont's paper has thus inadvertently made a terrible indictment of the system it supports.

Everybody's out of town, these suffocating days. Don't believe it, eh? Well, walk up Fifth Avenue or Central Park West, and see for yourself. All the windows are boarded up. Oh, but the people in the tenements of the East Side and the West Side are still here, you say, working for dear life—working themselves to death in order to get a living. Yes, but they are not Everybody. They are Nobody. They themselves have said it, when they have repeatedly voted for the nominees of Fifth Avenue and Wall Street. Everybody is out of town—having a good time in the mountains or at the seashore—while the Nobodies work to support them.

THE USE OF LITERATURE IN OUR CAMPAIGN.

In the present municipal campaign in New York, as well as in all Socialist campaign work, it is important that the comrades should not place their reliance too much upon speakers, but should realize the importance of good party literature. In our English and German local party papers, a variety of five and ten-cent pamphlets, and the several leaflets that have been published or are in course of preparation, we have an ample supply of excellent ammunition.

In most districts the comrades have already made a good beginning in the way of sale and distribution of literature at meetings; it is probable that this work is being done better now than it ever was so early in the season in any previous campaign. But this is not the only way in which our literature can and should be used. In some districts but few meetings can be held and but small crowds attend them, so that the circulation of literature at meetings is strictly limited; and even in the most favorably situated districts we can hope to reach but a small proportion of the residents thru meetings. In all cases, and especially in regions where meetings are few and small, it is important that there should be a vigorous and systematic house-to-house distribution; this is not easy work, we know; but it is work which brings results. It should be done thoroly; the literature should not be left in the letter-boxes, as it is then very likely to be thrown away along with all the various advertising matter that is so widely distributed in this way; in order to get the best results with a given amount of literature and a given amount of work, it is advisable that the comrades doing the work should go to each apartment and hand the leaflets to the man of the house in person or, at least, to the woman of the house; not nearly so much territory can be covered in an evening by this method as by the other, but the total effect is much greater. Much can be done, too, by each member individually in the way of handing out literature to all the men in the shop where he works and to the members of his union. Sometimes it is practicable to distribute leaflets at the elevated and subway stations, thus reaching in the course of the two or three rush hours of one day a very large proportion of all the people for many blocks around; some discretion must be used in this work to avoid blocking the way or allowing the street to become littered with leaflets thrown down by those who do not care for them, and thus giving the police justification for interfering. Speaking of the elevated and the subway, both on these and on the surface lines it is easy to reach the employees, who number in all something like thirty or forty thousand in the greater city. Almost every comrade rides on a street-car once or twice a day; he can generally, without trouble or offense hand a leaflet or paper to the conductor or guard, and sometimes during the rush hours it is practicable to give them out to the passengers as well; if each comrade will carry a small stock in his pockets every day, varying it from time to time to avoid the chance of duplication, he will be able to place a great many copies in the course of the campaign. Another method, which we might more properly have mentioned in connection with the house-to-house work, is that of systematic distribution thru the mails. Many districts follow this plan, but many find the labor and expense too heavy; it must be said, too, that this plan is better adapted to the first three or four months of the year, when the voting lists published in the "City Record" are comparatively fresh, than to campaign time, when a large part of the voters have moved and can no longer be reached at the addresses given in those lists.

But whatever the method used, according to special conditions in various districts, it is timely for us to urge that the comrades pay particular attention to the subject of literature and find some means of getting it into the hands of the voters in larger quantities than ever before. Listening to a chance speech or two will seldom bring a man to the party, even tho a favorable impression is made; but if literature be used freely and judiciously, the effect of every good speech will be doubled and many will be interested whom we cannot reach thru meetings.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

We do not suppose that the majority of the comrades of the state of New York will agree with Local Yonkers in wishing to remove Morris Hillquit from the National Committee for using, in the Berger matter, the discretion regularly vested in him by the general vote. If this view should prevail, however, we may expect as the next step a proposition to revoke the charters of all locals that vote against it, thus completing the process of "purifying" and "saving" the party.

Altho—or, rather, just because—we have not of late been able altogether to agree with the Toledo "Socialist", we take occasion particularly to commend that paper to the attention of those of our comrades whose names are not on its subscription list. We have more than once said that every party member ought if possible to take two party papers, so as to get a chance to see each question from two points of view and thus get a clearer idea of it. Those whom we address are already, of course, readers of The Worker; we hope many of them will also take the "Socialist", which frequently sees things at a little different angle from ours. If a further reason for our making this suggestion is heeded, we have it ready: The "Socialist" ought to be encouraged just at this time because of the violent and utterly unjustified attacks which are being made upon it by the more or less opportunistic elements who have made so much trouble in the last few months and the more insidious but no less vicious onslaughts of the deleonizing elements who are planning still more trouble in the future. The "Socialist" does not cater to either of these extremes, and it has a useful work to do. Let it be strengthened for the task.

A Brooklyn assembly district takes us to task for our opinion, expressed in this column three weeks ago, that a member of an employers' association, so long as he is a Socialist and does his duty as such, may legitimately be a member of our party. The question is a delicate one, and there is some apparent argument on both sides. We gave our reasons and shall not repeat them. We suggest to the district in question and to others that disagree with us on the matter in question, as a means of getting at the truth by viewing it from different sides, the consideration of these further questions: May a stockholder or bondholder in a trust or great corporation properly be admitted to party membership—provided, of course, he is a Socialist and does his duty as a party member? May any employer or landlord be admitted to the party? May a superintendent or foreman be admitted to the party? In the first and second of these three cases the individual interest of the man concerned is hostile to that of the employees or tenants; in the third case, his individual duty to his boss is hostile to the interest of the workers under him. Another question: When a landlord or employer becomes convinced of the rightness and reasonableness of Socialism—as occasionally happens—what ought he to do? And yet one more: If every man who fights the workers on the industrial field must be excluded from the workers' political party, shall we demand that every man who opposes the workers on the political field be excluded from the workers' industrial organizations? We suggest these questions in no spirit of controversy, but as an aid to the solution of the question.

As to Comrade Tobinson's letter, we note only two points. First, there was no question about Parry. But about an employer who is unwillingly forced into an employers' association on penalty of being driven into bankruptcy—perhaps by the aid of the unions (as has happened) when the organized employers' defeat them. Second, in connection with the parallel of the Russian and Japanese soldiers, we must remark that, as a matter of fact, there are Russian Socialists in the one army and Japanese Socialists in the other, fighting each other because it would mean death for them and worse than death for the families to refuse; and they fraternize when they can and make every effort, on their two sides of the line, to end the war by removing its causes. It is a paradox that Socialism alone can solve. It reminds us of the historic saying of Raoul Rigault, the Communard—"War is immoral; yet we fight"—and he meant, "yet we are right in fighting".

The fact that the Brotherhood of Teamsters at its convention in Philadelphia last week unanimously decided to give financial and moral support to the defense of Frederick Bailey, a teamster sentenced to death on the charge of killing a non-union man in Kansas City a few months ago, is being seized on by the capitalist spokesmen as "proof" that the unions advocate and practise murder as one of their methods. In any ordinary case, not connected with the labor movement, when a man on trial for crime has not the necessary funds and his friends help to hire lawyers and appeal his case, they are not accused of complicity in crime but are praised for their loyalty to their friend in his hour of need. The inferences which are being made for this action of the teamsters are themselves a sufficient proof of the dishonesty of the capitalist press.

The report circulated by the S. L. P. disrupters that Eugene V. Debs was to speak in New York City for the De Leonite so-called "industrialists" is, we are authoritatively informed, absolutely false. The Organizer of Local New York has received from Theodore Debs, who acts as secretary for his brother, a letter stating that the report is without foundation, that if Eugene Debs could have come to New York during this campaign he would certainly have spoken for the Social Democratic Party, and that the idea of his speaking in opposition to our party is quite out of reason. We had no doubt of the fact, but we are glad to have authority to deny the De Leonite lie.

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. E. D. RAND.

By Elsa Barker.

Comrade invincible, the crag of your
brow
Death's irresistible earthquake has
hurled down
Into the valley, and the lightning's
touch
Has crumbled it to ashes. Long you
stood
Facing the sunrise, the unfailing
laugh
Of morning in your eyes. Dauntless
you stood,
O granite peak! The icy desolate blast,
The disapproving winter of the world,
Could never chill your heart, nor ominous thunder
Struck from the clouds of prejudice
and falsehood.
The lonely, valorous eagles that engage
The hissing serpents of the world in
combat
Found foothold in your kind clefts,
whence they flew
With strength renewed across the pestilential
Marshes of earth, rank, tangled,
choked with weeds
Of poisonous luxuriance, where lurk
With oozing fangs the envenomed
enemies.

But now that peak no longer lifts its
forehead
In challenge to the storms. Implacable
Time—
That shatters worlds and sets the final
hour
Of all material things—has hurled it
down,
Leaving a gap in the skyline.

No perishable flowers in this torn valley.
Over this dust no pale, impotent prayers;
But a thundering salute for the dead
soldier
From all the terrible cannon of our
Cause,
And the red battle cry of the Marseillaise.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks:

	Week ending Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.
Printed	15,000	15,000
Single subscriptions	11,460	11,545
Outside bundles	39	378
Samples	470	585
Exchanges	583	583
Sold at office in bundles or at retail	1,840	1,281
Total	14,392	14,372
Loss		20

CAN THE OLD PARTIES MATCH THEM?

The daily papers of Oakland are trying to belittle the Socialists of this town, but let them not forget this: The most noted man of Oakland today throughout the whole world, the man who, in the words of one of the greatest magazines in the United States, has "put Oakland on the map," is a Socialist, out-and-out, a party member, one who has fought and suffered with this movement. His name, needless to add, is Jack London. And who is the most celebrated woman that can claim Oakland as her home? Let us inform the "Tribune" and the "Enquirer" and the "Herald", that it is Charlotte Perkins Gilman, another Socialist.—Oakland Socialist Voice.

WHAT THE CAPITALIST RAISES.

"Is there much profit in raising beef?" said the farmer.

"Not as much as there is in raising prices," answered the trust magnate.—Washington Star.

——Communications written with pencil won't reach the printer.

THE GREATEST MAN IN THE GREAT CAUSE.

By Horace Traubel.

The greatest man in the great cause. Who is he? Do you know his name? Is he your next door neighbor? Does he live in your house? Have you ever caught him asleep in your bed? The great men and women. Do you know who they are? Do you know them when you see them? There is a great man who makes a great noise about himself in the world. There is a great man about whom the world makes a great noise. But the great cause looks suspiciously at reputations. It does not trust itself to the formal values of character. Who is our great man? He is the man who expects and asks nothing of the world. He is the man who expects and asks everything of himself. He is the man who knows there is work to do and who does it. He is the man who does not want office and would prefer to serve in the ranks but who answers every call according to its quality, whether for above or below. The great man is not hungry to be acknowledged. He is willing to be obscure. He is willing to have other people pass him. The great man prefers the cause to himself. He can see himself fail but he cannot see the cause fail. The great man is not jealous of precedence. He lets anyone who is impatient go ahead. He lets anyone who is ambitious pick up the flowers that are flung on the stage and take them home for himself. The great man wears no laurels. He sees the cause. Always the cause. The mothers and fathers and children in the cause. The hungry and thirsty world. He sees all this. He does not see himself. The cause is always in session. He is always adjourned. He hears the quarrelers. He is silent. He hears the hairsplitters. He hears the masters of detail. He hears the dogmatist. He is silent. Oh, he is so silent. The louder the noise the deeper his silence. He does not see the disputants. He does not hear the debaters. He sees the cause. He hears the cause. The great man is not worried when victory seems too slow. He is not afraid when victory seems too fast. He can wait. He can hurry. He has no pace. The cause has a pace. His standard is the standard of the cause. The great man does not shine to himself in the plaudits of the world. He only shines when he is satisfied looking at himself in his own glass. The office wants him? All right. Here he is. Command him. Does he want the office? Not much. Not at all. He is honest with himself. If he sees a place where he thinks he might serve he says so. But he is not jealous of those who enjoy superior honors. He sees that after all there is no word the world can say to him that is so precious as certain words he can say to himself. He looks upon himself as an heir and as a beneficiary. He sees himself as an effect of all the past and as a cause of all the future. He does not make too much of himself. He is not proud. He does not make too little of himself. He is not humble. He does not use the people. He waits for the people to use him. He does not fear to throw himself body and soul into the cause. He knows that the cause will not destroy his identity. He knows that the cause will let him live. Has he lived who has lived his own life alone? He alone has lived who has lived life with the race. The great man is always aware of the hour of the day. He always realizes his latitude and longitude. He does not plan his career by a guess. The cause has fixed the law. He observes the law. He has no doubt of his ability. He never apologizes. He never boasts. The great man is the little man. The man who is not ashamed to be at the foot of the stairs. The man who is not humiliated when he is unknown. He is unknown? Well enough. But the cause? The cause is not unknown. It is in the quick of the public vision. The great man does not ask for battles to try his courage. He sees his courage tried in the most trifling incidents of the day. Courage is not murder. Courage does not count its successes in its power to destroy. Courage saves. Success is in salvation. It requires more courage to be just than to charge a hill in battle. It is easy to brass-band yourself into paradise. It is hard to travel the path without a hurrah. The great man can go with all or with a few or alone. He always has the cause. Whoever deserts he has the cause. Wealth may desert. Position may desert. The whole world may desert. The cause remains true. All that may seem necessary to make this life bearable may desert. The cause never deserts. The greatest man is the man who is in best relations with the great cause. The man who understands the cause and whom the cause may be said to understand. The man who is not afraid of poverty and ostracism and struggle and death but who is afraid of being out of sorts with himself. The man who is equally at home on a hill in the eyes of the world or in the obscuring dust of the common road unseen by all except himself. Who is he? Do you know his name? Is he your next door neighbor? Does he live in your house? Have you caught him asleep in your bed? The greatest man in the great cause?

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

By Jos. Wanhope.

That must have been a brilliant capitalist mind that first figured it out that Socialism could be checked by disfranchising "the ignorant voter".

• • •

"It is our conviction," said Mr. Roosevelt in his recent Chautauqua speech, "that it will be impossible to show leniency to certain of the beef packers." That may perhaps be his conviction, but it doesn't necessarily mean the conviction of the packers.

• • •

"Justice", it seems, has not remained unaffected by the general rise in the price of commodities. Bluebeard Hoch of Chicago is reported to be still short by $400 of the wherewithal necessary to purchase immunity from the gallows.

• • •

A workman in Chicago was recently run over and had his skull fractured by an automobile he had helped to build. A few score strikers in the same city have suffered a similar mishap from a machine which they had also helped to construct with their votes.

• • •

Australia may be a hot country but it seems the Socialists have cut some ice there in the recent elections.

• • •

This is about as good a time as any to subscribe to the city campaign fund. If you want speakers to hand out the stuff to the unconverted you must do likewise to make it possible.

• • •

To many people the solution of the trust problem apparently consists in continually finding new assortments of abusive names for John D. Rockefeller.

• • •

Workingmen who desire to throw their votes away can do so by voting for either the Republican or Democratic candidates this fall.

• • •

A society function took place last week at Sulphur Springs, Tex., which was attended by many of the prominent citizens of that burg. A black man was tied to a stake and roasted in the presence of the distinguished assemblage, which, curiously enough, dispersed without eating the meat provided for the occasion.

• • •

Of course, Tom Lawson's revolution would not be so rude as to start off before the tribe of "exposers" have carried out their contracts with the magazines. Contracts are sacred and must be kept even if revolutions have to be postponed.

• • •

Sensible capitalists who want to fight the trusts always begin by forming one of their own. Then they can go into partnership with the former enemy for the joint skinning of the "common people".

• • •

There are some people in this country so fearfully ignorant that they don't even know that the Rockefeller combination is the government.

• • •

Socialists will be more liberal in the hour of triumph than the Japs. They will not ask the capitalists for an indemnity when the Co-operative Commonwealth is being established.

• • •

Those bakers who are on strike for shorter hours should be told that the proper place to strike for such an object as that is at the ballot box.

• • •

"In likening Mr. Roosevelt to a "bull in a balloon" Mr. Lawson evidently seeks to convey the idea that the President is "up in the air" on the trust question.

• • •

One very powerful objection against Socialism is that the capitalists don't like it.

• • •

Judging from the commotion the East Side residents are making about the trifling question of bread supply, one might almost imagine that commodity to be some sort of a public utility.

• • •

Speaking of the movements of naval vessels, we notice that the Asphalt Trust Co.'s armored cruiser "Galveston" has started on a debt collecting expedition to Venezuela.

• • •

Immediate municipal ownership in Chicago now occupies the dim future according to Mayor Dunne, and it will probably stay there until capitalism occupies the dim past.

• • •

Those shameless Japs actually propose to confiscate a considerable amount of property belonging to the Russian ruling class, and won't even give them a penny of compensation. More astounding still, some of the other capitalists (who are not called on to give up) are asserting that the Japs are exceedingly moderate. There is a lesson for Socialists here.

• • •

Hearst keeps lots of pictures in stock to illustrate events that he thinks are coming, but we'll venture a guess that he has none representing the beef packers going to jail.

• • •

If you find the heat oppressive these days, we can give a sure remedy and guarantee relief. Just become a millionaire.

• • •

People on the East Side will remember that it isn't unconstitutional for them to go without bread, if the bakers refuse to work seventeen hours a day.

• • •

If Socialism could be guaranteed to destroy only the "incentive" of such people as Rockefeller and Morgan, there are thousands of little capitalists who would withdraw their objections to it at once.

• • •

A magistrate with a large experience calculates that sixty thousand wives are deserted every year in this city, but he hasn't figured it out how many of these homes were broken up by Socialism.

• • •

Judging from a multitude of instances, those people who own automobiles must be the same "people" to whom the streets are said to belong.

• • •

Business is war; war is—well, anyhow Socialism will abolish war.

• • •

If a brand of yellow fever that would not disturb "business" could be discovered, New Orleans capitalism could evidently view the present situation in that city with somewhat more complacency.

IN THE GEOGRAPHY CLASS.

Teacher—Johnny, how is the earth divided?

Johnny—It is not divided; some people have got it all.

PATRIOTISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.

Enrico Ferri's Contribution to the Symposium Instituted by "La Vie Socialiste" to Define the Socialist View on This Subject.

In the three preceding issues we have given the contributions of August Bebel, Morris Hillquit, Edward Bernstein, and Edouard Vaillant to the symposium in "La Vie Socialiste" on Patriotism and Internationalism. This week we present the article contributed by Enrico Ferri, member of the Italian Parliament. Next week we expect to give the views of Gustave Hervé, of France, whose extreme anti-militarist position gave rise to the discussion.

The symposium is introduced by the quotation of the following words, written in 1847 by Marx and Engels in the "Communist Manifesto":

"We are reproached with desiring to abolish countries and nationality. The workingmen have no country. We cannot take from them what they have not. Since the proletariat must first of all acquire political supremacy, must rise to be the leading class of the nation, must constitute itself the nation, it is, so far, itself national, tho not in the bourgeois sense of the word."

To each contributor are addressed these questions:

"1. What do you think of this thesis and how do you interpret it. Can patriotism and internationalism be reconciled?

"2. What practical attitude, what form of propaganda, does internationalism impose upon Socialists in view of militarism and colonialism, their causes and their economic reactions?

"3. What role have Socialists to play in international relations—protective tariffs, labor legislation, etc.?

"4. What is the duty of Socialists in case of war?"

The editors add that these questions are intended only to serve as a general indication of the purpose of the inquiry, not that each contributor is expected to confine himself to categorical answers to them.

Enrico Ferri's Article.

A hermit who withdraws himself from the difficulties and duties of social life is but an egoist in a more or less psycho-pathological condition. He is just as much a deserter from life as is the man who commits suicide.

A bachelor may be a good man, but he is also the personification of egoism, for he does not even succeed in extending his existence to the stage of the family, which is the normal condition of man and woman.

A father of a family who cares only for his household is generally highly esteemed; still he is only the personification of an egoism a little less limited, for he shirks the struggles and risks of public life. The workingman who lives only "from the house to the shop", is the type of capitalist morality, because he does not care for unions, politics, strikes and meetings. He is a good object of exploitation, who respects the "principle of authority"—the state and the church—and is deaf and dumb to the human vibrations of solidarity.

The man who, besides his personal affairs and those of his family, also occupies himself with public life, may be interested only in the affairs of his village or town, or, on the contrary, may take part in the entire national life.

Finally, a man may combine all these interests and in addition to them, by his ideas and acts, manifest a love for humanity beyond the boundaries of his own country. The father of the family and the bachelor are not humanitarians nor even patriots; but humanitarians and patriots may at the same time be very good fathers of their families; which goes to show that there is no incompatibility between one's self-love, love of the family, of the country and of humanity.

It is the degeneration of self-love which kills family love, and so also, on a larger scale, the degeneration of patriotism which prevents the love of humanity. But in their normal and sane form all these various sentiments of different degrees may very well coexist.

And since—as Leopardi declares—it is permissible to speak of ourselves, for the reason that it is ourselves that we know best, and from the point of view of modern science our virtues and our faults do not depend on our will, I will say this about myself in connection with the subject:

I love my own individuality, and I am a devoted partizan of the rules of hygiene, physical, intellectual and moral; I apply them every day and owing to them and to my naturally strong constitution I enjoy a robust health. With this love and care of my person I can accomplish an enormous amount of work, as man of science, popular propagandist, deputy in parliament, editor of a magazine, lawyer for my living, editor of a quite aggressive paper, professor at the university.

At the same time I take care of my family to whom my work assures a normal and happy existence in the midst of the storms of my political life, and in an atmosphere impregnated with solidarity, moral and political.

Besides my family I love the village in which I was born and which reminds me of my mother—still alive in my heartsbeats—the beautiful and happy years of my childhood as well as those of my youth and manhood.

Besides my village I love my province (Mantua) and my district (Lombardy), where I find a greater conformity with my tastes, my manner of thinking, acting and living, than in the rest of Italy.

But I also love deeply my great fatherland, Italy. And all the troubles and storms that I underwent and am still gladly undergoing are due to that patriotic love, for I wish to see my countrymen more happy and as great as our ancestors of the Roman Republic or the Renaissance.

And all this does not prevent me from being an enthusiastic and militant Socialist, that is to say, a humanitarian who sees in the scourge of war a survival of barbarism, and in the progress of peace the sole guaranty of individual, national and international well being.

To think that love of humanity signifies the death or atrophy of patriotism, means not to understand that there is room in the human heart for all altruistic sentiments which extend, like the waves of a lake, from our person to our family, then to our city, to our nation, and finally to humanity.

In Italy during the middle ages the Venetians hated and killed in war the Genoese; the Florentines killed the Pisans. If they had been told at that time that they could love their own little fatherland—Venice or Genoa, Florence or Pisa, and, at the same time, love their great fatherland—Italy—they would perhaps have answered that such sentiments were incompatible. And still modern history has demonstrated their perfect compatibility by the formation of great nationalities.

The same may be said of extending our sympathies beyond the frontiers not only of the city, nor even of the province, but of the nation.

That Frenchmen may hate and kill in war Italians, Germans or Englishmen, when the same love should unite them all, is a survival of the middle age savagery destined to disappear.

And as the Florentine of to-day loves Florence without hating Pisa or the rest of Italy, so likewise will the different patriotisms reconcile themselves with the love of humanity.

It is the perversion of patriotism—nationalism—which is incompatible with love of humanity. But the problem is not to reconcile disease and health, but to develop our moral health in all its manifestations, ever more and more, until that full blossoming of the international human conscience which is called Socialism.

From these general ideas, the answer to the specific questions follows quite naturally.

1. I consider that patriotism and internationalism are fully compatible and even that they MUST co-exist with all conscious and modern men. Just as an excess of altruism would be injurious—for an exaggerated altruism, which is heedless of the person and health, serves only to abridge life or to render it useless through the exhaustion of energies—just so would an excess of absolute internationalism, an internationalism denying all love for one's country, be injurious, for it would impede the development of the various nations, according to their national genius, which is useful in its variety for the many-sided development of humanity.

For the nations as well as for the individuals Socialism seeks to realize the idea of Goethe: That each one should become what he is.

But it must not be forgotten that in the "fatherland" itself there are, to speak with Dante, two peoples: percho una gente impera e l'altra langue (one people commands and the other languishes). Therefore, within the fatherland itself Socialists must never forget that the emancipation of the oppressed and exploited is as great and noble a duty as that of defending "the fatherland".

II. Against militarism—national and colonial—Socialists can maintain only one attitude, that of uncompromising opposition. War and labor are the two forces of human progress. But war is the prehistoric animal force which contains in itself the negation of right, for "theft is its end and murder its means." Labor, on the other hand, which is association and co-operation against the difficulties of the natural surroundings, is the only fruitful source of well being, morality and progress. War (acute) and militarism (chronic) annihilate and destroy; labor produces and develops.

The choice is, therefore, not difficult.

III. The part of Socialists in international relations is the same as in national affairs: they must be guided by the solidarity of individuals and nations, and must substitute for the system of individual crime (theft, murder, assault, etc.) and collective crime (war, colonial piracy, etc.), the reign of labor and fraternity.

IV. In case of war? As far as I am concerned, if my house should be assailed by robbers or thieves, I would defend myself and my family unto death. If my fatherland should be assailed by an army of conquerors (habitual robbers, little different and more methodical than the ordinary kind), I would likewise defend it unto death.

If the coterie of gentlemen of my country who style themselves "the government" should decide to turn robbers against the people of another country, whether their skin be white, black or yellow, I would absolutely refuse to obey them. That is all. And if, to-day, the people who in a similar case would give the same answer are not very numerous, they will, in ten, fifteen or twenty years, if the Socialist propaganda and organization continue, be in the majority.

Then there will arise—the new humanity.

IN JAPANESE SCHOOLS.

Comrade Zama, a teacher of a Common School in Tokyo, is said to be dismissed before long, because he is a Socialist and declares his principle publicly. Comrade Zama had graduated with an excellent result of examination, from the Tokyo Normal School last year. And we are reported that the Educational Authorities were at first vexed to find that this promising teacher, whom it had brought up to be an obedient lamb, now turned out to be a zealous Socialist. But it has at last resolved, tho most reluctantly, to dismiss him, in order to show the Socialist spirit is intolerable in the educational world.

We are sorry for the authorities to see that there are many other young teachers and students of the Normal School, who most earnestly believe in Socialism.

But why were they not moulded up after the pattern as the authorities may choose during the course of many years in the school, and why were on the contrary deeply interested in the spirit of Socialism which might have reached them very rarely? The answer is very simple. The official ethics is false and hypocritical, while our Socialism is a naked truth. That is all.
—Chokugen, Tokyo.

SOCIALIST PROGRESS IN SERVIA.

As a result of the general elections held in Servia on July 24 the Socialist Party captured two seats in Parliament. Our progress in Servia is slow, owing to the industrial and social backwardness of the country, but a good beginning seems to have been made.

——It is worth while to give Socialist papers and pamphlets to the street-car conductors.

PARTY NEWS.

National.

Charters have been granted by the National Office to locals at Milburn, I. T., 15 members, and Asheville, N. C., 20 members.

The National Office has a supply of new Italian leaflets, "Elementary Principles of Socialism", which can be had at $2 a thousand.

The "Official Bulletin" for July has been shipped to state secretaries, by post or freight according to distance and quantity.

Every local should use the account books supplied by the National Office, thus promoting accuracy and uniformity of accounts. The set includes six books—Financial Secretary's Cash Book and Ledger, Treasurer's Cash Book, Minute Book, book of Orders on Treasurer, and Letter File, together with a circular of instructions. The set costs $3.50, $4, or $4.50, according to the size of the ledger; extra sets of orders on treasurer (50 each) are supplied at 20 cents a set. Order of J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Referring to the monthly report cards for locals, H. C. Davis, State Secretary of Florida, says:

> I think the system of report cards as complete as could be devised and if the local secretaries only do their duty, I feel sure that a stronger, more compact and in every way better organization will result from their use.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The National Committee is now voting on two motions offered by Maschke of Oklahoma with reference to the draft of rules proposed by the N. E. C., as follows:

> No. 27.—"To strike out the latter portion of Sec. 3 which reads: "Provided, however, that if it is seconded by one-sixth of the members of the Committee, it shall be submitted."
>
> No. 28.—"That Sec. 5 shall read as follows: "Motions to amend, defer, postpone, or declare a motion out of order, shall be with the exception of the comments by the originators of such motions not commentable, must reach the National Office before ballots of original motion are sent out, and ballots for such motions with comments shall be sent out with the ballots of original motion. Should more than one amendment be submitted, which if adopted would be conflicting, the one receiving the most votes shall be declared adopted."

National Committeeman McAllister of Kansas reports that he mailed his vote on the third ballot for member of the N. E. C., voting for Berger. The ballot did not reach the National Office. Had it been received it would not have changed the result.

National Committeeman Wanhope of Pennsylvania reports that he did not receive a ballot. If he had, he would have voted for Towner.

Irene M. Smith, National Committee member of Washington, in declining to vote on Motion No. 25, submits the following statement:

> There is a certain faction among the Socialists in this state who have opposed my election as National Committeeman from the start, and at the late state convention, at 5 A. M., Tuesday morning, July 4, when over 30 delegates had gone home or to bed, this faction rushed through a resolution declaring me not elected, by a roll-call vote of 27 to 23. That I had failed to receive a majority by three-quarter of one vote, although I have been twice declared elected by two referendums of the party. I thought the State Secretary would at once inform you, as he happens to be on the other side; but it would seem he has failed to do so, as I am still receiving National Committee mail. But until this affair is settled for sure, I will take no further part in party affairs.

WISCONSIN CHARTER.

In accordance with instructions of the N. E. C. (moved by Bandlow; supported by Berlyn, Mailly, and Reynolds; opposed by Slobodin and Work), the National Secretary submits copies of correspondence between the National Quorum and the Wisconsin State Committee in 1901, bearing upon the question of a charter for Wisconsin, together with a record of the dues paid by Wisconsin to the National Office from May 1, 1904, to July 20, 1905, as follows:

I.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 18, 1901.

Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Comrade:—

Your letter has been received and in the absence of Comrade E. H. Thomas, who gave us permission to receive and answer her mail pertaining to party matters, we desire to call your attention to the following:

According to the Unity Convention and the constitution adopted at Indianapolis, we do not have to make any special plea nor make any extra promises not contained in the constitution for the purpose of getting a charter. The constitution provides that you must give us a charter:

> "A state or territory shall be deemed organized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization of not less than four branches, each to consist of not less than five members. Each state or territory so organized shall receive a charter."

Wisconsin has over fifty organized branches.

Furthermore, you have no right to ask any state to sign an application blank which provides that you or your quorum committee, has the right to suspend a state. The mere idea in the face of what the convention did and the constitution says, is grotesque, to say the least. Not even De Leon and his Executive Committee would arrogate to themselves the right to suspend a state.

It was especially stated on the floor of the convention by all sides that the new National Committee should have an administrative function only and no power whatsoever to suspend anybody. You cannot show a single line or word which by direction or implication confers such power upon you as you have assumed in your communication to us.

If any state should violate any provision of the constitution it was expressly understood on the floor of the convention that the next succeeding National Convention would not admit the delegates of that state, or would admit only the delegates of those branches that remained loyal; but no powers whatever were given to the National Committee in that respect.

Anxiously awaiting an early reply, and hoping that you are not trying to stir up trouble at the beginning, we remain, Yours fraternally,

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN.
Per Victor L. Berger, Chairman.

P. S.—You are requested to lay this letter before the Quorum Committee, immediately, as the matters raised by you in letter and application blank are of national importance.

II.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 4, 1901.

Mr. Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

Dear Comrade:—I have been instructed by the Organization Committee of Wisconsin to write you in regard to the charter sent by you for the State of Wisconsin.

You evidently misapprehend our position. We do not desire any charity, but simply our constitutional rights. We have no wish that Wisconsin should receive any privileges before other states. But we repeat that the National Committee has not the shadow of a right to issue charters which contain the provision that your committee reserves the right to revoke said charters under certain conditions. You have no right to revoke the charter of a state or territory under any conditions. If our party should fuse with any one of the old parties in any state or territory, then the next National Convention will simply refuse to seat the delegates of such state or territory, or will seat only delegates of such locals as remained loyal to the constitution. But you have no power whatever in the matter.

We will accept no charter with such a provision in it, nor will we recognize the suspension of a state or territory by any committee.

Any such act would be a case of clear usurpation on the part of the National Committee, which so far is the St. Louis Quorum only. The charter which you issue is a direct infringement of the principle of state autonomy, and the constitution as adopted at the Unity Convention at Indianapolis. Unless we hear from you soon we shall be obliged to bring the matter before the membership of the party in general, for we do not believe that any such usurpation will be tolerated by the loyal members of the Socialist Party.

Please communicate this letter to the Local Quorum. Fraternally yours,

FOR THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF WISCONSIN.
E. H. Thomas, Secretary.

III.

Oct. 12, 1901.

Miss E. H. Thomas, Secretary, Organization Committee, Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Comrade:—Your letter of Oct. 4, was duly received and was presented by me before the National Committee (which met yesterday) for their consideration. When the National Committee originally constructed the state charter (like the one in your possession) to be issued to the state organization, we were, and we are yet, confronted by a defect in the constitution, inasmuch as the latter, while providing that state charters shall be granted by the National Committee (as the representative of the national organizations), does not specifically state the manner and circumstances under which, and the agency through whom, said state charter should be revoked on account of fusion with one of the old parties or any other violation of the constitution. In the absence of any specific clause, the National Constitution having provided that the National Committee should issue charters to the states, that the National Committee shall represent the party in all national affairs, and the common inference that the Executive Committee, which issues a charter is the natural instrument through whom such charter would be revoked by the national organization. We were forced to the conclusion (owing to the before mentioned omission) that the National Committee had no right under the constitution to issue a charter without conditions; and furthermore, under the clause in the constitution, which states that the platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party and commanding all state and municipal organizations to conform thereto the National Committee had no right to issue a state charter (which is an agreement between the state and national organization), without reserving to the latter the power to enforce the constitution, under the terms of which, said charter was issued. For the National Committee to issue a state charter to the respective state organizations, without conditions (leaving each state to make its own construction of the latitude of such a charter), would have resulted in the possible implication that all the state organizations were independent of the national organization, and each independent of the other. It becomes proper for us in this connection to quote the following resolution adopted by the Unity Convention:

> "Resolved, That the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., the Socialist Party of the State of Texas, the Social Democratic Party of the States of Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, hereby surrender their separate and independent existence, and merge and amalgamate into one organization."

In the beginning of our consideration of this question it did not occur to us, and even at the present time, we cannot reasonably conceive, how any comrade need fear that the National Committee, could possibly make an improper use of the power reserved in the charter, in view of the fact that the constitution expressly provides that all acts of the National Committee shall be subject to referendum vote within 30 days after being requested to do so by five locals in three different states."

While it is true that the National Committee so far as the St. Louis Quorum only, our course in reserving the power to revoke charter in the National Committee (as the representative of the national organization), was forced upon us by the very inadequacy of the terms of the constitution, and our purpose is utterly divested of any ulterior motive by the very fact that the form of charter which we have issued, gives the respective states complete control over the St. Louis Quorum, through the National Committeemen, whom they are electing, and (in the interval of said election), through the referendum, which the states holding said charters may institute, as provided for in the constitution. The National Committee realizes the importance of the question involved and that it discloses a defect in the constitution which should be remedied. While we are imbued with the conviction that we cannot constitutionally issue an irrevocable charter, nor a charter without conditions, we are averse to reserving a power which is implied, but not expressly conferred. The National Committee being thus placed in a dilemma which it neither caused nor has the immediate power to rectify voted unanimously after a mature consideration of all the points involved to continue to issue the state charter in its present form, but to refer the entire question of the wording of the state charter, to the National Committee, as the respective members take their seats, for such action as they may deem necessary when the full National Committee meets in this city in January. Yours fraternally,

LEON GREENBAUM,
National Secretary.

IV.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 24, 1901.

Mr. Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist Party.

Dear Comrade:—Enclosed please find check for $50, being the amount pledged by me at the Indianapolis convention on behalf of Milwaukee comrades, toward the fund for the payment of the party debt.

This sum would have been forwarded ere this, if we had not been so much engaged in organizing our state and getting the "Social Democratic Herald" on its feet.

We are now taking a referendum on state constitution, and very soon will be completely organized. We will remit to you national dues, beginning the first of the new year.

Under no circumstances, however, will we accept a charter from you containing a clause which provides for its revocation by the National Committee, since this is entirely unconstitutional.

Fraternally yours,

VICTOR L. BERGER.

STATEMENT OF WISCONSIN DUES PAID.

		For the month of
1904.		
May 21	$ 57.95	April, 1904.
July 18	57.95	May, 1904.
Oct. 17	57.95	June, 1904.
1905.		
Jan. 2	133.10	July and Aug.
Feb. 2	133.65	Sept. and Oct.
Mar. 20	57.63	November.
Apr. 17	57.65	December.
July 17	79.40	Jan., 1905.
Total	$635.28	

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for the coming week are:

Geo. H. Goebel.—Aug. 20, Eureka Springs, Ark.; Aug. 21, Carthage, Mo.; Aug. 22 and 23, Cherryvale, Kas.; Aug. 24, Girard; Aug. 25, Liberal, Mo.; Aug. 26, Leavenworth, Kas.

Guy E. Miller.—Aug. 20, Hammond, Ind.; Aug. 24, Wheeler; Aug. 22, South Bend; Aug. 23, St. Joseph, Mich.; Aug. 24, Kalamazoo; Aug. 25, Battle Creek; Aug. 26, Marshall.

Comrade Wilkins is in New York City and Comrade Collins will begin in New York state and remain there more than a month.

Ben Hanford of New York and C. W. Benton of Chicago will fill eighteen dates after Sept. 1, the former between New York City and St. Louis, and the latter in Missouri and Kansas.

John M. Work of Iowa will spend six weeks, beginning early in September, in Michigan and Ohio; applications can be filed now.

Comrade Carey of Massachusetts, after a few weeks in New York and Massachusetts, will reach the Central Western states before the close of the campaign.

In accord with the action of the National Executive Committee, "that one or more capable comrades be sent to the Pacific coast," and upon request from that quarter, a route is being made up for John W. Slayton of New Castle, Pa. In order that he may give plenty of time to the campaigns in the Far West, only the principal cities will be visited en route; applications for dates may now be filed.

Massachusetts.

The vote for State Secretary is as follows: Cutting, 250; Irish, 6; Roberts, 175; Roewer, 163; White, 16; total number of votes cast, 610; necessary for choice, 306. The result is no election and blanks will be forwarded to clubs for a new ballot.

Charters have been granted to Fairview, Northampton, and North Adams. Clubs have been reorganized in Chicopee and Holyoke.

The State Executive Committee has reconsidered the resolution by which the club representation at the party conference was to be based on the amount paid on state debt. As the matter now stands, clubs will be entitled to representation on the basis of the assessment for the state debt. For example, a club assessed for $11.20 or 16 members, would be entitled to two delegates, one for each ten members and one for each major fraction. Clubs will govern themselves accordingly. This ruling has no reference to clubs organized since the assessment on the state debt. These clubs will proceed to elect on the basis of membership in good standing sixty days previous to the conference.

Comrade Morrill of Haverhill has been very successful in having Socialist news published and commented upon in the local press. This course is commended to comrades everywhere.

The Quincy Socialist Club held an outing on Aug. 6 at the Quincy Point Beach, which was the most successful and enjoyable public gathering ever held under the auspices of this club. The members were delighted to receive the visits of comrades and friends in large numbers from Boston and surrounding cities and towns, but were more especially pleased because of the very large attendance of strangers, who, by their friendly demeanor and their earnest attention to the speakers, convinced that new life had been given to the cause of Socialism in this region. In the absence of the club president, Levi H. Turner introduced the speakers, with appropriate remarks. Daniel Lynch of Boston, notwithstanding the great bereavement which has recently befallen him in the death of his only son and the protracted illness of his wife, responded to the call as the opening speaker, making one of his forceful and convincing speeches, discussing the class struggle and the preservation of the home. Charles Sargent recited a poem entitled "Prayer and Potatoes", at the conclusion of which the chairman introduced our veteran comrade, Mrs. Samantha H. Merrifield of Roxbury. She eclipsed all her former efforts. During the hour and a half that she talked her large audience gave her the closest attention. The Finn Band furnished excellent music, under the direction of C. H. Brault, a tireless Socialist and a consistent trade unionist.

The Boston "Journal" had the mendacity to report this picnic under flaring headlines as an "Anarchist meeting".

The Essex County Socialist Federation held an enthusiastic meeting at Camp Progress in Upper Swampscott. The treasurer reports the finances in good condition. The executive committee was instructed to send out subscription lists to all the Socialist clubs in the county every month. A new constitution was adopted and referred to a referendum vote of the clubs for adoption or rejection. It was decided to have a full county, councillor, and senatorial ticket in the field, and, if possible, a candidate for Representative in every district in the county. It was reported that the clubs are taking in new members and regaining their former activity. The calling of the next meeting was left to the Executive Committee.

The Finnish Socialist Club of Quincy has a goodly number of dues-paying members, and is properly affiliated with the state organization. The membership is constantly increasing and the work of naturalization in all necessary cases is progressing rapidly. The club held its first outing on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 12, at Wilson Quarry, West Quincy. The attendance was large, the enthusiasm was boundless, the weather perfect, and the location a beautiful shady spot in the foothills of Quincy granite mountains, beside an abandoned quarry sixty-five feet deep, which nature has converted into a crystal lake, in which the bathers found sport, and performed many daring and interesting feats of plunge and dive from a fifty-foot precipice into this sparkling water. At one side of the grove, in a shady nook, refreshments were served. Opposite the refreshment stand a huge boulder jutted out from the thicket, forming a model rostrum. The excellent music of the Finnish Band entertained the audience until 4 o'clock, when Comrade T. Holopainer opened the oratorical program. At the close of his address he introduced in turn Comrades John Asikain-

Continued on page 4.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE INDUSTRIAL CONVENTION.

Our "impossibilists" have had ten days of unadulterated pleasure attending the convention at Brand's Hall, listening to and applauding De Leon, Hagerty and Mrs. Parsons denouncing political action on the part of the workers. Our former comrades appear to have at last found an outlet for their surplus energy. In the meantime, even the members of the powerful Teamsters' Union have learned the necessity of the workers using their ballots to control the police clubs and deputy sheriffs' guns during strikes. The teamsters have learned their lesson in the mill of actual experience, while our impossibilist friends have followed their reactionary course from the teachings of a theorizer who only a short time since was teaching all the dogmas of the church that opposes all progress.

We submit the second paragraph of the Industrial Union preamble to our readers for careful consideration. It is as follows:

> "Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political as well as the economic field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization without affiliation with any political party."

How the toilers are going to come together "on the political and economic field and take and hold that which their labor produces without affiliation with any political party" the intellectual Moses who framed this meaningless paragraph did not inform the delegates. Nevertheless, it was adopted by a large majority of the delegates present with very little opposition. The truth seems to be that it suited no one; but since it was couched in terms that had no meaning, or could be interpreted to mean anything that was desired, it was allowed to go through as a general all-around compromise.—Chicago Socialist.

That great industrial union convention in Chicago turned out just as we predicted. It was a pitiful showing that was made, and De Leon, who has made a farcical pretense of being so much above the common labor skate, not only touched noses with some pretty rank specimens of that breed, but was very willing to lead them. In short, he captured the convention. The convention represented no new force against the A. F. of L., simply two practically moribund organizations, the A. L. U. and the S. T. and L. A. (the latter claiming a membership of 1,400, which is a dishonest claim), and the former 1,675 members, and the Western Federation of Miners, which represented a membership of 27,000. There were a few other straggling unions, mainly from the West—but, all told, no new revolt against the American Federation of Labor was indicated. The Anarchists of Chicago were out in full force and took a considerable part. So it will be seen that the mountain has again labored and brought forth a ridiculous little mouse. Is this the way to end the misrepresentative rule of Gompers in the A. F. of L.? If it is, then Gompers has a life job before him.—Social Democratic Herald.

Whether Debs was satisfied with De Leon's speech and with the remarks of the cunning old fox concerning the "burial of the battle ax," we can not say; but we do know that Debs' comrades are not pleased with his fraternization with the S. T. & L. A. leader. Among our Chicago comrades the opinion prevails that Debs, in his good-natured way, went too far.—Neues Leben.

For ourselves, we must say frankly that the party's past experience with Daniel De Leon and his followers, has been of a character which can not inspire confidence in any movement with which they are prominently identified. There is strong likelihood that the industrial union itself is damned from the beginning from the fact of De Leon's association with it. If the promoters of the industrial union intended to supersede the American Federation of Labor with a better organization, then they could not have done anything to thwart their own efforts so thoroughly as to accept the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance into their counsels. This places them on the defensive from the start, for the union men whom the new organization wants to reach and really needs have no choice between the evils of Gomperism and De Leonism. The policy of using the capitalist courts to defeat labor organizations, such as De Leon pursues, does not inspire intelligent workingmen with any more enthusiasm than does the one of hobnobbing with the Civic Federation pursued by Gompers and his collegues.

As for the Socialist Party, it can only be said now that the developments of the convention make it all the more essential that the party be kept clear of any interference with or by the economic movement. We say "by" because the long, black history of De Leon's warfare against the Socialist Party, the knowledge that in every issue of his paper even now he attacks and maligns the party which has been built up despite his antagonism, the fact that he has admonished his followers for years to first break up the Socialist Party, all these things and more, are sufficient to warrant us in viewing with suspicion the professions of any movement in which the De Leon element have any material influence. If the De Leon declaration that the "political movement must justify itself to the economic movement" means anything, it means that the political movement must subordinate itself to the economic movement, a position which a Socialist cannot consistently accept. The political and economic movements can co-operate, but under no circumstances can we conceive of the movement of the working class to obtain possession of the governmental powers subordinating itself to an economic movement the chief concern of which must be the immediate betterment of working class conditions by means of higher wages, shorter hours and other palliatives.—Toledo Socialist.

The kernel of all the speeches of the real creators of the new movement may be found in this one thought: To keep the new organization as far away as possible from the field of Socialist political action and activity. Don't tell us that some of the speakers laid special stress on the promise that beside aiming for the industrial form of union organization they would cultivate the idea of the class struggle, embracing the membership therewith. Such "aims and objects" remain empty phrases unless attention is called to the fact that the struggle of class against class necessarily requires that the working class shall not only be politically active, but that it shall join the party which represents the working class interests, namely, the Socialist Party.—New York Volkszeitung.

The Executive Board of the Cap Makers' Union sent the editor of their journal to the Chicago industrial convention to investigate. He makes his report in the August number. He says he went with high hopes, but that he was disillusioned. He found "too much De Leonism and not enough bona fide unions".

THE WISCONSIN AFFAIR.

In spite of the would-be defenders of Wisconsin, who should cause the Socialist movement of that state to pray to be delivered from its friends, we have still opposed and shall oppose to the best of our ability any action which will tend to disrupt that organization and shall insist that the action of comrades outside the state should be confined to criticism.

We feel perfectly sure that the present action will never be repeated in spite of the bravado which has been manifested. We know that there has arisen an opposition within the state against such tactics, sufficiently strong to make their repetition dangerous. We believe that it is safe to trust to this internal opposition.

There is just one phase of the argument that has been continually pushed forward by Milwaukee in this conection that is worth attention. This is the statement that they are only following foreign precedents. In one sense of the word that is true. There is probably no Socialist party in Europe in which a man would be censured for doing what Comrade Berger has just done, and this may well be offered by him as a reason for arguing for such a policy. But it may easily be responded to such an argument that all the reasons which are urged in Europe in support of such action, and which tend to justify it, are absent in America. In no other country in the world are there but two classes struggling for a mastery. In every European country there are still remnants of feudalism which tend to confuse the lines of the class struggle. Almost every political condition which is used to justify such action in Europe is also absent in America. We have no second elections; we have universal suffrage and direct representation. . . .

But this question has led to others very much broader than the original one of whether the Milwaukee comrades made a mistake in tactics or not. The question now before the members of the Socialist Party is, not so much what will be done with Comrade Berger, what will be done with the machinery of the Socialist Party, and we protest strongly against the use of the machinery of that party for such petty purposes as that for which some of the members of the party would now seek to use it. We believe that the Socialist Party has become too big to be thrown into a silly panic because one member or even one local or state has taken a false step. In this connection we can not too highly commend the attitude which has been taken by The Worker and some of the comrades of New York. It is time that we were able to settle these questions like men and not like children. The Socialist Party is neither a kindergarten nor an old woman's tea party.

It is time that Socialists learned the distinction between discipline and discussion, between disagreement and treason. It is noteworthy that the locals which have endorsed the Crestline resolutions to cut Wisconsin off from all connection with the National movement are almost all small locals. Their total membership would fall far short of that of Chicago, New York or Milwaukee.—Editorial in International Socialist Review.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIALIST MEMBERSHIP.

To the Editor of the Worker.—Allow me here to comment upon the resolution passed by the party members of the 6th A. D. of Brooklyn, transmitted to you. Being a member of this district, I took part in the discussion and was authorized to formulate the opinion of the majority.

The Socialist Party is the vanguard of the working class. It is fearlessly challenging the capitalist world, ready to fight, confident in victory. It is strong, not in numbers, not by mere physical power, for it represents only a small portion of the working class; it is strong by its intellectual and moral influence. It represents the philosophy, the ideal of a class. Class struggle is the keystone of this philosophy. No definite line of demarcation can be drawn between one class and another, no student of sociology can say, there ends one class and begins the other. Yet there can be no doubt about the existence of the classes, and no doubt about the extreme points—the captain of industry, the member of an employers' association, the capitalist politician, at one end; the manual working man, the member of the unions that stand to be broken, the slave, the pauper, on the other side, are crying realities. There is an abyss between them, and no one can stand with one foot on one side, the other foot on the opposite.

A member of an employers association, a member of the party? Just imagine a strike. This means nowadays a fight for life. The struggle is bitter from both sides. Farley is working hard; so are the police. The workingman is going to the Socialist Party, to the local of his district, to find consolation. Whom does he find there? His employer? You say it is not his fault; he is compelled by the present system to be a robber. Right you are. If a single workingman feels a desire to break his employer's neck, or a crowd to lynch him, they restrain themselves; he is a product of the system. They say to him: The system made a robber, an exploiter, out of you. Go ahead. Do your damnable work. Let us fight it out." But to call him "Comrade," to take his tainted money in dues—your own money, distilled thru his pocket? No.

You talk about enemy and traitor. What would the Russian or Japanese soldiers say, if in the time when the battle rages, they should see their generals meeting with the enemy's, see even one leader of the enemy in their own camp, while continuing to be on his post, fighting them. Would they have much confidence in their leaders, in their battle? Would a union man really believe in such a transparent reasoning and sit with Parry at our meetings? We, the Socialists of the 6th A. D. don't believe it. Without any sophistry, with the plainmindedness of workingmen, we declare: We are made by circumstance; let us keep our position, and fight for a change! And if there happen to be a Parry or Parryite in our ranks, let us kick him out—and the quicker, the better.

A. TOBINSON.

CRESTLINE REFERENDUM.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I have read in your paper the appeal of Comrade Thomas of Milwaukee for the party to vote against the Crestline resolutions. For one, I would like to do that very thing. For one, I shall vote for them.

I shall not vote for them because I have aught against Comrade Berger personally or otherwise, except this one action.

I shall not vote for them because I have any grudge against the Wisconsin comrades, the vast majority of whom are without doubt as true to Socialism as the best in all the party.

I shall not vote for them because I wish to wound the feelings of others, because if I delighted in the injury or unhappiness of others I would not deserve the name of Socialist.

I shall vote for them because of the following reasons:

1. To vote them down now that they are before us, is to justify the action of Comrade Berger and the Wisconsin comrades in advocating the election and voting for an old-party candidate.

2. To justify Comrade Berger and other Wisconsin comrades is to stultify the National Committee that dismissed Comrade Berger, and to do this is to endorse the action of Comrade Berger and condemn the action of the National Committee.

3. Over and over again have comrades been dismissed from the party for offenses more slight than Comrade Berger's and they had to submit to their punishment. Now to excuse the Wisconsin matter is to set up two standards of action toward those who offend against written and unwritten law in the Socialist party—the "great" and the "small"—and this is not in accord with the true spirit of Socialism.

The Wisconsin comrades, if they are worthy Socialists will submit to the will of the majority and come back into the party as that party may signify its rule of action.

Much has been said about Comrade Berger not having been given a chance for defense by the National Committee. How could he ask it? He had already admitted the charges. A man who goes into court and pleads guilty, must throw himself on the mercy of the court. There is nothing left for the judge to do but pass sentence. Comrade Berger no doubt is a good man and means to be a good Socialist, and the Wisconsin comrades who followed him in his mistake are likewise worthy comrades in all else. But this mistake has been made, all the world knows it and watches to see if we have backbone enough to punish the "mighty" as well as the "weak" in our ranks, and whether our Wisconsin comrades are men enough to take the punishment and remain true to the cause.

There is a mighty principle at stake here.

When we remember so many similar mistakes in the Prohibition and the People's parties, and what they led to, dare we condone this offense—dare we say it is NOT an offense?

Shall we say to our party-membership, "Advocate what you please, vote for whom you please, you shall not thereby be in any way punished or lose, for the briefest time, your standing in the Socialist party?"

I am sorry indeed that there is any cause for the Crestline resolutions, but the consequences that may follow their voting down are such that I must cast at least my vote for them.

I have no more use for capitalist parties and capitalist candidates than I have for capitalist governments.

SUMNER W. ROSE.

Biloxi, Miss., Aug. 2.

"MASS AND CLASS",

BY W. J. GHENT.

The deservedly favorable reception of this book has resulted in the issuance of a paper bound edition at such a price as to enable the comrades to sell it at public meetings. Its circulation should be pushed, for undoubtedly it is one of the half-dozen most valuable books of our popular literature. As an exposition in plain language of the materialistic conception of history it is without an equal. The local or branch of the Socialist Party that cannot dispose of at least twenty or thirty copies at its open-air meetings this summer is an organization that does not know a good thing when it sees it.

Prices: Paper, 25 cents a copy; by mail, 30 cents; 10 or more to one address, 20 cents a copy. Cloth, $1.25 a copy. Express charges at your expense.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, New York.

FOR SALE—Complete harness business. If interested, write Chas. Pfeiffer, Orlando, O. T.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING.

$50 to $100 per month salary assured our graduates under bond. You don't pay us until you have a position. Largest system of telegraph schools in America. Endorsed by all railway officials. OPERATORS ALWAYS IN DEMAND. Ladies also admitted. Write for catalogue.

MORSE SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY
Cincinnati, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., La Crosse, Wis., Texarkana, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. Anna Ingerman,
121 E. 112th st.,
Returned from abroad. Office hours 10—12 a. m., 5—7 p. m.

DR. S. BERLIN,
DENTIST.
22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.
Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

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. "Vorwärts" is the leading German Socialist weekly. It is the weekly edition of the oldest and well-known German Socialist daily, the "New York Volkszeitung."

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks for 10 cents.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

ONE YEAR, ... $1.00
SIX MONTHS, ...50
THREE MONTHS, ...25

Address:
VORWAERTS, 184 William Street, N. Y.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY,
BY KARL MARX.
Translated from the German Edition by N. I. Stone, A. M.

313 PAGES. CLOTH, $1.50
For sale by
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., N. Y.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Morris Hillquit.

No one can thoroughly understand the Socialist movement in the United States as it exists to-day without knowing how it arose and developed to its present stage. Every member of the Socialist Party, therefore, ought to give Morris Hillquit's book a careful reading. It should be in the reading room of every local or club that maintains headquarters, and the comrades should see that it is in every public library as well.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street.

BOOKS WORTH READING.

The books here listed are cloth bound.
"Mass and Class." By W. J. Ghent....$1.25
"Poverty." By Robert Hunter.........$1.50
"A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy." By Karl Marx..........$1.50
"The History of Socialism in the United States." By Morris Hillquit.........$1.50
"Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History." By Antonio Labriola....$1.00
"The American Farmer." By A. M. Simons.........................50c.
"War of the Classes." By Jack London.............................$1.50
"Socialism and Modern Science." By Enrico Ferri...........................$1.00
"Collectivism and Industrial Evolution." By Emile Vandervelde..................50c.
"The Social Revolution." By Karl Kautsky.............................50c.
"Socialism and the Social Movement in the Nineteenth Century." By Werner Sombart............................$1.00
"Revolutionary Essays in Socialist Faith and Fancy." By Peter E. Burrowes.$1.25
"Economic Foundations of Society." By Achille Loria.....................$1.25
"Ethics of Socialism." By Belfort Bax.............................$1.00
"Economics of Socialism." By H. M. Hyndman............................$1.20
"Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome." By E. Belfort Bax and William Morris..$1.00
"The Evolution of Property." By Paul Lafargue.........................$1.00
"An Examination of Society." By Louis Wallis...........................$1.75
"German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle." By W. H. Dawson $1.00
"Revolution and Counter Revolution in Germany in 1848." Karl Marx......$1.00
"Socialism, Utopian and Scientific." By F. Engels..........................$1.00
"Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State." By Frederic Engels.50c.
"Ancient Society." By Lewis Morgan.$4.00
A large stock of Labor Literature in English and German always on hand.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

"DIE ZUKUNFT"
(THE FUTURE)
A Monthly Magazine
of Popular Science Literature and Socialism
in Jewish language, published by the
Zukunft Press Federation
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Annum $1.00 6 Months 60c
Single Copie 10c Sample Copies Free!
ZUKUNFT, 26 Canal St., New York

"POVERTY"
BY ROBERT HUNTER.

Prices: Cloth, $1.50; paper, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents.

This book is the result of several years of original investigation of social conditions in New York, Boston, Chicago, and London. It is a storehouse of trustworthy information, invaluable to the Socialist student. For sale by the

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William Street, New York.

"CHANTS COMMUNAL"
BY HORACE TRAUBEL.

An artistically printed and well bound volume, containing forty of the author's contributions to The Worker, and some other matter.

PRICE: $1 POSTPAID.
ORDER FROM THE
SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,
184 William St., New York.

THE CONSERVATOR,
PHILADELPHIA.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
EDITED BY
HORACE TRAUBEL.

EUGENE V. DEBS:
"The Conservator," edited by Horace Traubel, is a source of genuine delight to me. It is distinctively original, refreshing and inspiriting, and is sure of an eager welcome wherever it finds its way.

PETER E. BURROWES:
"The Conservator" is brave and wholesome. With its long sustained and overflowing vitality it could supply gray matter to an armful of its contemporaries.

GEORGE D. HERRON:
There is no paper I would so much like to have Socialists read as "The Conservator." We read our own literature, but we should read something else—something that will bid us remember that Socialism is a means and not an end. The end of economic liberty is the liberty of the yoked and prisoned human spirit. Traubel and his "Conservator" will, better than anything else in America, bring this liberty of the human spirit to our remembrance.

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH:
"The Conservator" never stoops nor wobbles. It says the thing fearlessly and well. It has an unsullied message and the dynamics of a real personality. It renovates the soul like elemental fire.

COURTENAY LEMON:
Everything that Traubel writes is worth reading and much of it is worth reading more than once. The power of battle and the gentleness of love are in his pen; it is now a flashing sword and now a caressing hand. The high literary quality of "The Conservator," the excellence of its selections, and, above all, the virile writings of its editor, with his unfailing democracy, his revolutionary summons and social faith, his original and compelling style, make it a reservoir of refreshment, an oasis in the desert of contemporary periodical literature.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Standing advertisements of Trade Unions and other Societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of $1 per line per annum.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.—Office, 320 Broadway, Room 701; office hours on week days, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Delegates' meeting every last Saturday of the month at 64 E. Fourth street, at 8 p. m. Board of Directors' meeting every first Monday of the month, at 320 Broadway, Room 701. Address all correspondence to the Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 64 E. 4th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—Clubhouse, 206 E. 86th St., 7.30 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42d St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V.—3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—1?? E. 110th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1432 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th Street. Secretary, H. Frey, 171 East 87th street.

MUSICIANS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION, Local 23, I. M. U. of Hudson and Bergen Counties. Meets every Friday, at 11 a. m., at headquarters, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets every second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the clubhouse, 206 E. 86th street, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. 73d street. H. M. Stoffers, 221 E. 101st street, Recording Secretary; G. Taufer, 671 8th avenue, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION meets every second and fourth Monday in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

Arbeiter-Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 194 local branches with 23,700 male and 4,800 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of $4.0 for the first-class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of $1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of $1, 75 cents and 22 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Adress all communications to William Mayer, Financial Secretary, 1—3 Third avenue, Room 2, New York City.

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

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance
Organized 1872. Membership 18,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m.

BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Albany, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, Trenton, and Rahway, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Hartford, Bridgeport and Rockville, Conn.
Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzerne, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
For addresses of the branch bookkeepers, see "Vorwaerts."

LAWYERS.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,
Attorney-at-Law.
320 Broadway. Tel. 2576 Franklin

Where to Lunch and Dine

Comrades, patronize those who advertise in your paper.

ABBOTT BROS'.
Lunch Room,
116 Bleecker St., nr. Green St.
NEW YORK.
Kangaroos are welcome.
No line drawn on smaller animals.

WHO WILL DO YOUR LAUNDRY WORK?

I. X. L. LAUNDRY, GUSTAV LEIST
774 Second Ave.
Bet. 41st & 42d St.

ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, ELECTRICIANS.

We recommend the following books as the most popular and the best ones ever published on the subject of Steam Engineering. Full instructions for those wishing to secure a license, or any one owning or running a steam engine:

New Engineers' Handy Book for Steam Engineers and Electricians. Nearly 900 pages, 225 illustrations, 222 tables, 645 examination questions, etc. $3.50
Roper's Hand-book of the Locomotive. Illustrated. Leather. 18mo. Pocketbook style $2.50
Roper's Hand-book of Land and Marine Engines. Leather. 18mo. Pocketbook style $3.50
Roper's Care and Management of the Steam Boiler. Leather. 18mo. All desirable information to owners of steam boilers, engineers, firemen, etc. $2.00
Roper's Use and Abuse of the Steam Boiler. Leather. 18mo. Illustrated. Full of reliable instructions $2.00
Roper's Instructions and Suggestions for Firemen. Leather. 18mo. Written in plain, practical language $2.00
Roper's New Questions and Answers for Steam Engineers and Electricians. This is the best book you want before undergoing an examination $2.00
Roper's Hand-book of Modern Steam Fire Engines. Leather. 18mo. Pocketbook style. The best book on the subject. Everything about hydraulics, etc. ..$3.00
Roper's New Catechism for Steam Engineers and Electricians. Twenty-first edition. Full leather, gilt edges, pocket-book style and fully illustrated $2.00
Roper's Young Engineers' Own Book. Pocketbook style. With 106 illustrations, 363 pages. Leather. 18mo. A particularly good book for the private instruction of youths who show an inclination for steam engineering $2.00
Prices include postage.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.
184 William St., New York.

PARTY NEWS.

(Continued from page 8.)

er and Chais Vehteri, whose addresses were instructive, forceful, and well received. P. Thompson read a poem appropriate to the occasion, also in the Finnish tongue. Addresses in English were delivered by Levi H. Turner and Comrade Mikol of Boston, whose eloquent address aroused great interest. Another interesting feature of the program was the beautiful vocal music of the Finnish Women's Singing Club. The effect was indeed inspiring. Sixteen young ladies in costume formed a circle around the band leader, Comrade H. Ahonen, who is also their director and instructor, and sang several native songs. The melody was echoed thro the forest from cliff to cliff, giving a peculiar beauty to the songs.

The picnic of the Worcester Branch was a financial success and will be repeated in September. The Jewish Branch elected as delegates to the State Clubs Conference: L. Greenfield, B. Rosenberg, L. F. Wiess. Branch 1 elected Geo. Hutton, James Cronin, Chas. E. Fenner.

BOSTON.

At the last meeting of the City Central Committee ten applicants were admitted to party membership, mostly from the Dorchester district. The committee of arrangements for the annual picnic to be held on Labor Day at Apollo Garden reported that everything is being done to make it a success. A resolution was adopted instructing chairmen of open-air or indoor party meetings not to surrender the platform to any speaker outside of our organization and calling on speakers to allow the chairman of each meeting to direct it for the best interest of the party. Ward clubs were called on to elect delegates to the state conference, in accordance with Art. VI, Sec. 2 and 3 of the state party constitution.

Comrades of Ward 22 who are registered voters should take notice that a caucus will be held at Carl Engelki's residence, 14 Cable street near Brookside avenue, Tuesday, Aug. 22, to nominate candidates.

New Jersey.

Essex County Campaign Committee has arranged the following meetings:

Thursday, Aug. 17—Post Office. W. H. Leffingwell.
Bloomfield. J. Panken.
Friday, Aug. 18—Orange. J. M. Reilly.
Saturday, Aug. 19—Neck. J. Panken.
3rd Ward. E. J. Lewis.
Springfield and S. Tenth St. W. Walker.
Monday, Aug. 21—Belmont and Court. J. Panken.
Warren and Hudson. G. H. Headley.
Tuesday, Aug. 22—Courthouse. E. Wind.
Thursday, Aug. 24—Post Office. J. C. Chase.
Bloomfield. E. J. Lewis.

At the regular meeting of the County Committee of Union County on Aug. 11 five branches were represented by ten delegates. Absent: One delegate from Br. 1, one from Br. 2, one from Br. 3, and two from First Ward Branch, Elizabeth. The reports of the branches show that there are 121 good standing and 21 members in arrears in county. Organizer reported that six street meetings have been held, good crowds attending, and good sale of literature at the last three of them. Five sub cards for The Worker and ten three month sub cards have been placed. Campaign Committee reports having received donations from Br. 1, $10, and First Ward, $5. Picnic Committee turned over $72, full report at next meeting. County Secretary was instructed to purchase mimeograph. It was decided to hold a city convention in Elizabeth on Aug. 18, and file all nominations as soon as possible, the county to stand expenses of comrades in connection with this.

Pennsylvania.

Beaver County Socialists met in convention at New Brighton and nominated W. F. Lyons for Presiding Judge; Edw. H. Bauer for Treasurer; John Shafer for Register; C. H. Lindner for Sheriff; Geo. Kunkle for Clerk of Court; Ira B. Foster and Geo. Moffitt for County Commissioners; Chas. F. Bruehl for Governor; and M. J. Carr and F. J. Martin for Auditors.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Campaign Committee has arranged the following meetings:

Sunday, Aug. 20—North Plaza, City Hall. J. Whitehead, James Maurer.
Monday, Aug. 21—Main & Cotton, Manayunk. Is. Levitsky, Simon Knebel.
3d & Fitzwater. H. Teitelbaum, S. Schwartz, M. Fox.
Tuesday, Aug. 22—63d & Woodland. W. M. Conway, W. H. Keevan.
Wednesday, Aug. 23—23d & Columbia. E. H. Bugbee, Sam Clark.
5th & Queen. M. Fox, S. Schwartz, R. Bichowsky.
Thursday, Aug. 24—Germantown & Chelsea. Ph. Hemmeter, Thos. Birtwistle.
Friday, Aug. 25—Front & Dauphin. W. M. Conway, W. H. Haywood.
Frankford & Clearfield. J. J. McKelvey, Is. Levitsky.
2nd & New. H. Teitelbaum, M. Fox, S. Schwartz.
Saturday, Aug. 26—Lehigh & Kensington. Ph. Hemmeter, Thos. Birtwistle.
Lehigh & Germantown. C. P. Hall, Sam Clark.
Germantown & Bristol. John Whitehead, Simon Libres.
42nd & Lancaster. D. Starkman, D. K. Young.
Passyunk & Moore. Thos. Farrel, Is. Levitsky.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A general meeting of all the members of Allegheny County will be held at headquarters, 1711 Centre avenue, Pittsburg, Sunday, Aug. 20, 2.30 p. m. Important business will be transacted.

A local has been organized at Tarentum, with seven members.

Ballots for the Crestline referendum are sent out. Local secretaries will send results to the State Secretary, Robert Ringler, Reed and Walnut streets, Reading, Pa.

The place of holding Hanford meeting will be announced in next week's bulletin.

Special attention of all those holding campaign lists is called to remit all money collected promptly to A. Leach, Financial Secretary, 908 Logan street, Allegheny, Pa.

All locals holding nomination papers are requested to return them to County Organizer Schwartz not later than Sunday, Aug. 20.

The following locals have not made their financial reports for July: Duquesne, Glassport, Allegheny (German). The members of these locals should wake up their financial secretaries.

All the street meetings held last week were very successful. Look at your schedule and attend the meetings in your vicinity.

The County Committee has requested the National Office to arrange meetings for G. W. Woodbey of California, the colored agitator. As Pittsburg is a big field for propaganda among the colored workers it is expected to hold several meeting, if arrangements can be made.

The party will hold a picnic at Summer Hill Grove, Allegheny, on Labor Day.

Ohio.

State Secretary Gardner's report for July showed: On hand July 1, $137.73; receipts, $139.75; expenditures, $238.57; on hand Aug. 1, $38.91.

Seventy-seven new members were admitted and two charters for locals issued. Local Hollansburg was organized by E. B. Lewis and Local Warren was reorganized with the assistance of Comrade Philip Engle.

Nominations for National Committeeman to fill the vacancy created by Comrade Trautmann's resignation will close Sept. 12.

Comrade Breiel spoke at twenty-six meetings during the month. The fees recived from locals amounted to $43; collections, $43.31; sale of literature, $14.80; and miscellaneous, $4; total, $105.11. Expenditures were railroad fare and board, $22.10; salary, $75; and cost of literature sold, $6.70; total, $103.80. Therefore Comrade Breiel had a surplus of $1.31, which was turned into the state treasury.

Comrade Engel spoke at twenty-seven meetings during the month. The fees received from locals amounted to $46; collections, $28.28; sale of literature, $12.45; total, $86.73. Expenses were railroad fare and board, $29.65; salary, $75; and cost of literature sold, $5.25; total, $109.90. Therefore the total cost for his services was $23.17.

James F. Carey is available for several dates in Ohio in the latter part of September. As planned, the cost will be $10 a meeting, if enough dates are made the cost will be less. Locals should not delay.

Wisconsin.

One of the Social Democratic aldermen recently requested the Milwaukee Common Council to open the public parks to speakers. Of course, the Council voted down this measure, altho they allow Mayor Rose to make political capital by speaking in the parks, and also permit the sale of liquors there. But to grant free speech to the Socialists is quite another matter.

The crusade against political corruption, which has so long been waged by the Milwaukee Socialists, is now being suddenly taken up by the "reform" wing of the Republican party. The "Half-Breed" district attorney is beginning with great zeal to investigate his political enemies, the "stalwart" Republicans. The Social Democrats will be caught in no such "reform" trap. Our representatives in the Common Council and in the County Board are assisting the district attorney in every possible manner to make the investigation as thoro as possible, and at the same time take due care to the best of their ability that the district attorney shall not make this simply a crusade against his political enemies.

The Socialists in and around Milwaukee are arranging a lecture circuit, the object being to arrange lectures in Milwaukee and adjacent counties for the autumn and winter, as preparatory work for next year's campaign. The lecturers will be Wisconsin comrades.

The promoters of the Central Heating Company of Milwaukee presented a novel argument thru its mouthpiece, one of the aldermen in the Milwaukee Common Council. The old party politicians claimed that the city should grant a franchise to this company, because this would give more labor to the workingmen. Alderman Seidel (Social Democrat) aptly replied that the workingmen already have too much labor, and what they need is not more labor, but the full amount of their labor. The franchise was killed by the opposition of the Social Democrats.

It is very noticeable that the Democrats in the Common Council never attack the Republican party, nor do the Republican aldermen criticize the Democratic party. But not a Council meeting passes without many slurs being cast at the Social Democracy and the Socialists. Another sign that the old parties are being driven together and that they are on the eve of uniting in Milwaukee. In the next municipal campaign we expect the combined opposition of the two capitalistic parties.

Alderman Melms recently addressed a large gathering at Monument Square, Racine. The Racine comrades hold street meetings every Saturday night and, best of all, are distributing good quantities of literature at these meetings.

An old-party alderman recently accused the Social Democrats in the Council of "caucusing", that is, of always consulting the Social Democratic local on all matters of importance before the Council. This in fact is the only charge, apart from that of being "fanatics", which the old party politicians can urge against our men. It is especially exasperating to capitalistic politicians that our men do not mix, that they all vote as a unit, and that they follow the instructions of Local Milwaukee. If they could be divided, if each Socialist would follow his own judgment, they would be easily dealt with by the enemy. But this small but compact phalanx of Socialists excites the fear and wrath of the capitalistic enemy.

Florida.

State Secretary Davis' financial report for July shows: On hand July 1, $28.12; receipts, $91.94; expenditures, $117.96; on hand Aug. 1, $1.40. Dues stamps on hand July 1, 97; bought 100; sold 152; on hand Aug. 1, 45. Locals in good standing on Aug. 1 were: Arcadia, Gillette, Hawthorne, Jacksonville, Longwood, Magdalene, Manatee, Marco, Myrtle Grove, Lake Lindsey, Orlando, Ormond, Pensacola, Sarasota, St. Petersburg, Tampa; total, 16.

Organizer Allen on a trip of 17 days last month visited 13 towns and held 11 meetings. Total attendance about 600. Locals organized, 3; number of members in all, 40; collections, $13.24; literature sold, $9.95; total receipts, $23.19; expenses, including mileage used, $18.20; salary, 17 days, $51; total cost, $69.20; net cost of trip, $46.01. The big success of the trip was at Lakeland, where a local was organized with 27 members, including several old time Socialists.

Here and There.

Parkman B. Flanders, ex-Alderman and ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., is missing from home. His relatives fear he has wandered to some distant point, while suffering from temporary aberration. Comrade Flanders has suffered much hardship and anxiety in recent years, owing to his fidelity to the party. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will favor his family by notifying by wire, at their expense, the Socialist Club, 76 Merrimac street, Haverhill, Mass.

A local has been organized at Westerly, R. I., with five members. One of the members is a German who has been a Socialist since 1865. Three of the members of Local Mystic, Conn., were present at the organization of Local Westerly and State Secretary Fred Hurst of Providence, R. I., gave a talk on organization and answered some questions plainly and concisely.

A. E. Briggs has a good letter on Socialism and the Trusts in the Sacramento, Cal., "Star".

Comrade Roewer, who has done wonders during the last year in getting subscriptions for The Worker, writes: "Most of the subs I have got have been obtained with hardly any effort. If comrades knew how easy it is, probably more would try to push on this most effective propaganda, the circulation of literature. Let us get down to business and run the subscription list of The Worker up to thirty or forty thousand."

Alfred G. Sanftleben, member of the State Executive Committee, has issued in pamphlet form his report (with appended documents) to the State Central Committee on the embroglio growing out of charges against one Rehwald, member of Local Los Angeles, for scabbing. The report is lengthy but, from the point of view of the relations of the party and the unions, interesting. Those who wish to read it should send 20 cents to Comrade Sanftlebep, Station C, Box 564, Los Angeles, Cal.

Vermilion County, Ill., has adopted resolutions declaring that Victor L. Berger's action was solely inspired by his zeal for the well-being of the party and "That the only action, if any, to be taken in the Wisconsin controversy is to exact from Victor L. Berger the promise to respect the national constitution as it has been amended by the will of the majority after Berger's so-called offense."

New York State.

At the regular meeting of the State Committee on Tuesday evening, Aug. 8, there were present: Phillips, Bartholomew, Chase, Solomon, Atkinson, and Koenig. Comrade Koenig was chairman. Charters were granted to Seneca Falls with twenty-two names and to Amsterdam with six names. Both locals were organized by State Secretary Chase while on his tour. Many communications were read relating to organization and agitation matters. Several were from locals that desire to have either Comrade John Collins or Mother Jones when they come thru the state. A communication from Secretary Breckon of Local Chicago was read which stated that S. Jacobson, formerly a member of the Ninth Ward Branch of Chicago had left the city for parts unknown and that the comrades are warned against him. Several communications were read from comrades in various parts of the country asking about the reliability of J. C. Hogan, who had been sending out circular letters asking for contributions to a fund to enable him to hold meetings in Baltimore in an attempt to convert to Socialism the Christian Endeavorers who were holding a convention there. The State Secretary was instructed to notify the comrades thru The Worker that the letters were sent out without the knowledge of the State Committee, and that the committee has no responsibility whatever in the matter. Local Jamestown asked whether they could nominate men for School Commissioners in the three districts in Chautauqua County who have not been members of the party for one year. The question was asked because there is but one local in the county and Jamestown Socialists cannot be nominated. The Secretary was instructed to reply that the State Committee could not give its consent and that it would be better to let the nomination go by default than to nominate men who have not been allied with the party long enough to be eligible. A communication was read from Chas. H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago regarding a series of five leaflets which is to be issued under the general title of "What Socialists Think". The secretary was instructed to reply that the State Committee would undertake to handle the leaflets in this state and would undoubtedly be able to use a good quantity of them. The State Secretary gave a detailed report of his tour and his opinion of what must be done to place the state in a proper organized condition. He reported that there was very good material all along the line for a good organization, but owing to the peculiarities of the state, geographically and otherwise, much money would have to be raised for organizatio work. He reported that there were several good sized cities where there is no local organization and no individual Socialist workers to be relied upon to build up an organization and that some good organizer must be sent into such places to stay and work until a local is organized. To do this money is needed. A general discussion followed as to means of raising money for organization purposes and it was decided that the State Secretary publish a full report of his trip and state the needs of the movement in the state, so that all comrades who are able to help can see what we are up against. It was the opinion of the committee that many comrades in the states will contribute to an organizing fund after being informed of the absolute necessity of such fund.

Only a few locals have sent in the report cards for the month of July. All secretaries who have not yet returned them are urged to do so immediately. There is no reason why the secretaries should not be prompt in this matter. In order to make the system effective or of any value the local officers must co-operate heartily with the state office.

A full report of the tour of the State Secretary will be sent to all locals as soon as it can be prepared. It will contain suggestions and recommendations for the extension of the organization in the state and all comrades are urgently requested to carry them out.

Next year is the year of the state election and a state convention will be held. While it may seem a long way off, we will soon reach that time and we must do our work now if we desire to have the campaign next year that we should have. All locals that will make nominations for local offices this fall are requested to report all nominations to the State Secretary so that the State Committee may know just how much activity there is thruout the state. Locals desiring nomination certificates can obtain them from the State Secretary. Wherever possible the locals should nominate candidates for the Assembly and other offices. The sooner and the oftener local tickets are placed in the field the stronger the movement becomes. Those who desire to vote for Socialism should be given the chance on all occasions.

Local Yonkers has adopted a resolution reciting the fact that National Committeeman Hillquit voted against the removal of Victor L. Berger from the N. E. C, and voted for his replacement when removed, and continuing:

Resolved, That Comrade Hillquit is not in accord with the uncompromising attitude of the Social Democratic Party of the State of New York and is therefore not fit to represent the state of New York as a National Committeeman; and be it further

Resolved, That the State Committee institute a referendum for the purpose of removing Comrade Hillquit from the office of National Committeeman if the above resolutions be endorsed by two more locals, according to Art. 6, Sec. 1, of the state party constitution.

The meeting at Amsterdam last Sunday at C. F. U. Hall was well attended and three names were taken for membership. Meeting will be held this Sunday evening at same place.

New York City.

At the last meeting of the Second Agitation Committee several new organizations sent delegates. The Secretary reported having sent out circular letters to all organizations within the boundaries of the Agitation District, asking for funds and at the same time requesting the sending of delegates. The delegate from the W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 152, reported that his society voted to raise its monthly donation from $2 to $3, and that a larger amount would probably be voted at a future meeting. If other organizations follow their example we can carry on a good campaign this year. The Literature Agent reported that the sale of literature and especially of The Workers increases with almost every meeting held; everybody seems to be eager to buy literature these days. The income for literature up to July 26 was $39.79; value of literature on hand, $3.97; total, $43.76; expenses for The Workers and books, including leaflets from the Organizer, which are distributed free, $35.67; profit, 8.09. The item of $35.67 includes an old bill of $4.70; if this is deducted, it makes the profit during this campaign $12.79. The comrades are gratified with this showing and intend to keep up the good work. The Second Agitation District is the banner district in sale of literature, and if others wish to beat it they will have to get down to good hard work.

The last meeting of the 14th A. D. was well attended. Comrade Fonfara handed over $3 more realized from the sale of The Worker among his shopmates, which was accepted with thanks. Sales of The Worker and of other literature at open-air meetings continue to increase. The meetings of the district are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Masonic Hall, 238 E. Tenth street. All sympathizers are requested to attend and join the party.

The Social Democratic organization of the 20th A. D. will meet at the house of Comrade Karp, 76 E. Ninety-third street, Friday evening, Aug. 25. Any resident of this district who would like to join the party is cordially invited to come to this meeting and get acquainted and make application. Anyone who is unable to attend the meeting may address the Secretary, B. Freedman, 70 E. Eighty-sixth street.

BROOKLYN.

At the last regular meeting of Local Kings County thirty-nine new members were admitted. Communication from secretary of the C. F. U. in answer to Organizer Shaefer's letter which was printed in The Worker was received and stated that there are ten union painting shops in New York, but failed to mention one. It was then resolved that if Organizer received no word from Secretary of C. F. U. by Aug. 16 and could not find a union banner worker to have the rest of the banners painted by whoever he chooses.

The 6th A. D. at its last regular meeting discussed the answer given by The Worker, in the "Note, Comment and Answer" column of July 29 to the question: Can the party consistently retain as a member a man who is an employer and belongs to an employers' association? The discussion led to the adoption of a resolution—

That this district wholly disagrees with the Worker on this point, holding it inconsistent with the true sense of the class struggle; that their answer to the question would be that no member of an employers' association can under any circumstances be eligible to party membership.

The vote on the member of state quorum will close on or before Aug. 26. On this date the returns from all Assembly Districts must be delivered to the meeting of County Committee. Ballots may remain on file with the Assembly Districts.

All Assembly Districts are in line now for street meetings. Organizers in charge of street meetings must fill out the postal card report of result of meeting. Don't forget to notify Organizer on which corner the meeting is to be held. A good number of applications for membership are received at these meetings and speakers should invite the audience to membership.

The nomination conventions for Alderman and Assemblyman will take place at the headquarters of each Assembly District on Friday evening, Sept. 8, aldermanic conventions at 7 p. m., assembly conventions at 8 p. m. None but delegates elected at the primaries held on May 12 are entitled to a seat at these conventions.

A ratification meeting will be held on Saturday evening, Sept. 9, at the Labor Lyceum. This should be announced at every street meeting.

Arrangements for a permanent office for the County Organizer has been made at headquarters, and the same will be at his office every evening hereafter.

A fine lot of literature is to be had at the office of the Organizer. Posters and street meeting banners can be had from the Organizer free of charge.

Campaign lists are being sent out and the comrades must hustle for the ammunition. If every comrade does his best with the same there will be no hitch in this campaign. All collections should be delivered to the Financial Secretary, W. Smidt, 45 Wyckoff street, or to the Organizer at the Labor Lyceum.

Balloting on the Crestline referendum closes on Sept. 5. All returns not in hands of Organizer by Sept. 8 will not be counted.

QUEENS.

At the regular meeting of Local Queens Executive on Aug. 11 officers were elected as follows: County Organizer, Wm. Goeller, Jr.; Recording Secretary, John Burgher; Financial Secretary, Peter Heller; Treasurer, Morris Doeller; Literature Agents, Uhl and Haas; Delegate to State Committee, Ernest Koeppicus; Auditing Committee, Burkle, Wentzel, Lehman and Maechler. Wyckoff Heights asked for a German and English speaker for Saturday, Sept. 2, at Onderdonk avenue and Stanhope street. Woodhaven asked for leaflets and speakers. L. I. City requested the County Organizer to attend its meeting on Aug. 16. Branch 9, W. S. & D. B., asked for a German speaker on Sunday, Sept. 24, at 9:30 a. m. The County Organizer was instructed to notify the various branches to elect a campaign committee of three and request same to be present at the regular meeting of the Executive on Sept. 8. An adjourned meeting of the Executive will be held on Aug. 18.

FOR THE DAILY.

At the regular meeting of the New York Call Conference on Aug. 10, L. C. Egerter, Jr., was permanently seated as delegate from the 24th A. D. The report of the Advisory Board was accepted. It was decided to recommend to Local New York that its speakers be instructed to invariably include in their address at open-air meetings and other places an explanation of the difference between the Socialist press and the capitalist press and ask that if any union man be present he make it his duty to introduce a motion in the next meeting of his union to send two delegates to the New York Call Conference which meets at 64 E. Fourth street, New York, on the second Thursday of each month. It was decided that the secretary be instructed to send a second request to locals of New York state and surrounding states to elect committees to agitate for the "Call". The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, M. Oppenheimer; Vice-President, Wm. Wissman; Secretary, W. J. F. Hannemann; Sergeant-at-Arms, L. C. Egerter; Credential Committee, M. Oppenheimer, Wm. Schuler, and A. Lange; members of Advisory Board, J. W. Becker, H. Mendelson, and Geo. Elster; Ways and Means Committee, Frank Rudolph, M. Oppenheimer, E. Wolf, Paul Hupfer, and W. J. F. Hannemann.

THE NEW MEMBER.

By E. S. Egerton.

Of the many who are admitted to membership in the Socialist Party but few become active workers and a goodly percentage are never seen nor heard from after having signed the application blank and having paid the initiation fee. That such are the conditions cannot be denied, and that steps should be taken to care for new members cannot be questioned.

The applicant for membership in the party is generally one who has but a superficial, if any knowledge at all, of Socialism; he probably has been impressed through the reading of some pamphlet or from having heard some speaker, and while so impressed has been solicited to and has signed an application for admittance to the party.

After having done so and his subsequent admission, that he either becomes a passive Socialist or drops away is the fault of the older party members; he should be considered as a delicate plant which has to be tenderly nurtured; he needs careful cultivation, otherwise the chances are greatly against his ever becoming a good or an active Socialist.

Every member of a local or branch should do their utmost to make the new member feel comfortable in his new environments, instead of ignoring or patronizing him, which too often is the case. They should recognize the fact that he knows nothing of party affairs, and that our ways are strange to him. Every detail should be explained that he may be able to understand the whys and the wherefors of the party's methods before undertaking to teach him scientific Socialism. Nothing should be neglected to make the new member feel that he has become an important factor, and that as such he has to perform an important function in the most important movement in the world. This if properly done can be done without the new member cultivating the Ego. He can be made to recognize that he is but a unit dependent upon all other units, and that he is of importance only as such unit; he will then have learned the first great lesson in Socialism, and will then be prepared for further cultivation.

Until proven unworthy the new member should not be doubted, but he should not be elected to an office in his local or branch or be delegated to an important committee. There is other work he can be given which will tend to keep him interested. Too much of the trouble of the past has been caused by new members or officers or delegates having innocently done or said something to the horror of the orthodox. Before such work is imposed upon the new member he should be given time to grow the "hide of iron" all true Socialists have to grow to stand being "jumped on" and "hauled and mauled", otherwise he will never become of the orthodox, but will become either a lukewarm Socialist or be lost to the party entirely.

The new member is an unknown quantity. He needs care and attention more than doubting and watching. It is not his province to make himself, but our province to make him a Socialist.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Open-air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights designated below. The assembly district organizations are requested to take notice of their meetings and see to it that they have the platform out on time and that sufficient literature is distributed.

FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

14th A. D.—N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Jacob Pankin, Jos. Wanhope.
20th A. D.—S. E. corner Seventy-third St. and First Av. Alb. Abrahams, J. C. Frost.
28th A. D.—S. W. corner Eighty-second St. and First Av. Mark Peiser, Ben. Hanford.
30th A. D.—S. W. corner Eighty-sixth St. and East End Av. M. W. Wilkins.
32d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. Sol. Fieldman.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.

4th A. D.—N. E. corner Clinton st. and East Broadway. William Babitz, Ben. Hanford.
9th A. D.—S. E. corner Thirtieth St. and Eighth Av. M. W. Wilkins.
15th A. D.—S. W. corner Forty-eighth St. and Eighth Av. Algernon Lee, Thos. J. Lewis.
19th A. D.—S. E. corner Sixty-seventh St. and Amsterdam Av. J. Fox, J. C. Frost.
31st A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Meyer London, Jos. Wanhope.
34th A. D. (Manhattan).—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., between Lexington and Third Aves. Sol. Fieldman.
34th A. D. (Bronx).—S. E. corner One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. John C. Chase, John Spargo.
35th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Sixty-first St. and Third Av. John Mullin, I. Phillips.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.

3d A. D.—N. E. corner of Bleecker and Carmine Sts. John Mullin, L. D. Mayes.
6th A. D.—S. E. corner of Fifth st and Second av. Edw. J. Lewis, I. Phillips.
13th A. D.—S. W. corner of Forty-third St. and Eighth Av. Sol. Fieldman.
16th A. D.—N. E. corner of Sixth St. and Av. C. Jos. Wanhope, Mark Peiser.
23d A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Fifth Av. J. C. Frost, J. C. Chase.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

4th A. D.—N. W. corner of Jefferson and East Broadway. J. C. Frost, Jacob Pankin.
17th A. D.—N. E. corner of Fifty-third St. and Eighth Av. Fred. Paulitsch, Alb. Abrahams.
20th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twenty-sixth St. and Second Av. O. Cromwell, P. E. Burrows.
22d A. D.—S. E. corner of Fifty-eighth St. and Second Av. Thomas J. Lewis, J. Fox.
34th A. D. (Bronx.)—N. W. corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth St. and Alexander Av. Sol Fieldman.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

8th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eldridge and Canal Sts. Sol. Fieldman.
9th A. D.—N. E. corner of Twenty-seventh St. and Eighth Av. J. C. Chase.
21st A. D.—N. E. corner of Ninety-eighth St. and Amsterdam Av. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abrahams.
24th A. D.—S. E. corner of Fifty-fourth St. and First Av. Edw. J. Lewis, I. Phillips.
33rd A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Third Ave. Sam. Edelstein and Warren Atkinson.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24.

7th A. D.—N. E. corner of Twentieth St. and Eighth Av. Jos. Wanhope, Courtenay Lemon.
10th A. D.—S. E. corner of Sixth St. and Av. A. Sol Fieldman.
11th A. D.—N. W. corner of Thirty-third St. and Eighth Av. Thomas J. Lewis, John C. Chase.
12th A. D.—S. E. corner of Pitt and Grand Sts. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abrahams.
19th A. D.—N. E. corner of Eighty-third St. and Amsterdam Av. William Karlin, Peter E. Burrowes.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

14th A. D.—S. E. corner of Tenth St. and Second Av. I. Phillips, James F. Carey.
26th A. D.—S. E. corner of Seventy-third St. and First Av. John Mullin, Fred. Paulitsch.
28th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eightieth St. and First Av. Jacob Pankin, Jos. Wanhope.
30th A. D.—S. E. corner of Eighty-seventh St. and First Av. Thomas J. Lewis, J. C. Frost.
32nd A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. Mark Peiser, John Collins.
34th A. D. (Manhattan.)—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., between Lexington and Third Aves. Sol Fieldman.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

9th A. D.—S. W. corner of Twenty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. Alb. Abrahams, John Spargo.
18th A. D.—N. W. corner of Fourteenth St. and Irving Pl. Sol. Fieldman.
31st A. D.—S. W. corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. O. Cromwell, James F. Carey.
34th A. D. (Bronx.)—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. John Collins, Meyer London.
35th A. D.—N. E. corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road (McKinley Square). Jos. Wanhope, I. Phillips.
Annex A. D. (Williamsbridge.)—Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth St. and White Plains Road. J. C. Frost, Thomas J. Lewis.

Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19.

7th A. D., Br. 2—Forty-ninth St. and Fifth Av. W. W. Passage, B. Wolff.
16th and 17th A. D.—Broadway and Jefferson Av. Geo. L. Giefer, Wm. Koenig, Geo. A. Lewis.
10th A. D.—Atlantic and Nevens Sts. Mark Peiser, J. C. Lipes.
20th A. D.—Ralph St. and Wyckoff Av. Geo. M. Marr, Alex. Tropé.
21st A. D., Br. 2.—Stone and Pitkins Aves. J. A. Weil, F. L. Lackemacher.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.

6th A. D.—Bedford and Myrtle Avs. C. Vanderporten, F. Schaefer.
13th and 14th A. D.—Manhattan and Norman Avs. Jos. A. Weil, Ed. Dawson.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.

19th A. D.—Suydam and Cedar Sts. Mark Peiser, Alex. Tropé.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.

9th A. D.—Walcott and Van Brunt Sts. Miss M. J. Schenck, Geo. L. Giefer, Mark Peiser.
12th A. D.—Eighth and Prospect Avs. F. L. Lachemacher, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

16th A. D.—Broadway and Greene Av. Geo. M. Marr, J. Chant Lipes.
21st A. D., Br. 1—Atlantic and Pennsylvania Avs. Wm. Mackenzie, B. Wolff, Wm. Koenig.
1st, 2nd and 10th A. D.—Atlantic Av. and Nevins St. J. H. Ward, F. L. Lachemacher.
7th A. D., Br. 2—Corner of Twenty-second St. and Third Av. J. A. Weil, M. Peiser.

HUNGARIANS HONOR LASSALLE.

The Socialists of Hungary recently held a monster party festival, during which a monument of Ferdinand Lassalle was unveiled. From all over the country and from other nations representatives were present to participate in the memorable event.

—Don't throw this paper away when you have read it. Give it to your neighbor.

AS TO CHANGING HUMAN NATURE.

No, we will not have to change human nature in order to introduce Socialism.

But, if we did, we would only be doing what is being done every day. For human nature is constantly being changed.

No change whatever in human nature is necessary in order to introduce Socialism, to abolish exploitation, to abolish poverty, to establish economic justice, and to operate the industries successfully.

While we Socialists sometimes appeal to men's moral sentiments and their ideals, we appeal chiefly to their self-interest.

It is to the self-interest of the masses of men to vote for Socialism.

The masses of men at the present time are governed chiefly by their self-interest.

Consequently, no change whatever in human nature is necessary in order to get men to vote for Socialism. All they have to do is to vote for their self-interest.

And when the Socialist Party wins, no change whatever in human nature will be necessary in order to successfully operate the industries and insure justice to all the people.

A carpenter, or a merchant, or a farmer does not have to change his nature in order to become a postmaster or a mail carrier, working for the public.

A woman does not have to change her nature in order to become a librarian or a teacher, working for the public.

Neither will people have to change their nature in order to work for the public in the Socialist commonwealth.

All that will be necessary to make the Socialist commonwealth a brilliant success, from the ordinary point of view, will be for men to follow their self-interest and try to achieve the greatest possible individual success for themselves. The nature of Socialism is such that one can only elevate himself by elevating everybody else.

So, to achieve success in the first stages and the primary objects of Socialism, no change whatever in human nature is necessary.

But, after the first stages of Socialism have been passed, after the primary objects of Socialism have been attained, after property and exploitation have been abolished, and after economic justice has been secured, it is expected that Socialism will gradually develop in its ideal beauty, that men will gradually lose their lower instincts, that they will become more interested in making the human race happy than in making themselves happy. In short, that selfishness will to a very large degree give way to unselfishness. In order to attain this advanced or ideal stage of Socialism, human nature will have to be changed. It will have to evolve to a higher stage of development. And Socialism will provide the conditions wherein it will be easy for human nature to make that change.

It would be strange indeed if human nature were unchangeable.

Human nature is not a fixed quantity.

It is not always the same.

It is a growth.

The whole world is a growth.

The earth itself began a gaseous mass and came to its present condition through a process of evolution.

The infinite and wonderful varieties of the vegetable kingdom came up from lower forms by an analogous system of development.

Every species of animal life was produced in the same way.

Constant, unceasing progress is the motto to which all nature faithfully adheres.

Can it be possible that man stands alone in the midst of a universe of development, a clod, a stone, immovable, unprogressive, stagnant, hopeless?

It is not so.

Man is the noblest product of evolution. He is immeasurably the highest product of the ages.

He has come up to his present stage of evolution from the lowest depths.

Human nature has been undergoing a gradual and fundamental change ever since man began.

At first his nature was that of a brute.

The brute nature has gradually, little by little, been thrown off. Altruism unselfishness, thoughtfulness of others, have gradually, little by little, been taken on. This has gone on until at the present time, although man is still in a glaringly imperfect condition, yet his nature is now as high above the point from which it started as the blue vault of heaven is above the center of the earth.

The chief factor in this constant change in human nature has been environment.

Man is chiefly the product of his environment.

Men are as good as their surroundings will let them be.

They are still governed chiefly by self-interest because the economic conditions by which they are surrounded make them so.

When Socialism surrounds them with economic conditions wherein it will not be necessary for them to constantly strive to down their fellowmen, it is, therefore, logical to expect that human nature will change for the better with vastly greater rapidity than under the present cannibalistic system, and that men will continually become more and more unselfish until the ideal stage of Socialism is reached.

Meantime, let me remind you, as I said at the outset, that, in order to introduce Socialism, to abolish poverty and exploitation, to establish economic justice, to manage the industries successfully, and to give everybody full and free access to the higher things of life, no change whatever in human nature is necessary, because it is to the self-interest of the masses of the people to do these things.—John M. Work, in "What's So and What Isn't."

THE FARMER'S UNDOING.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

I was standing one evening waiting for a train at a lonely little junction in Indiana. There was a small grain elevator beside the track and a farmer there unloading grain. When he had emptied his wagon he came over to the station pump to get a drink.

"That's good water." I said to him. "Aren't you glad you don't have to pay for it?"

He looked up at me quickly. "Yes," he said; "but, by God, its about the last thing left in this country you don't have to pay for."

I then noticed how tired he looked. His body sagged with weariness and he leaned upon the pump. "Have you had a hard day?" I asked him.

He evidently was not used to sympathy, for he straightened and gave me a searching look.

"Be you a preacher?" he asked.

"No," I said quietly, "I'm a revolutionist."

"What's that?" he asked.

"It's a fellow who is opposed to men like you doing all the work and other fellows whom you don't know getting all your product," I said.

"What you doin' here?" he asked.

"Getting out by the first train."

"By God," he said, "I'd like to go with you."

Then he told me why he was so tired.

He had brought his load of grain to this same elevator at seven o'clock that morning, and they had offered him what they called the market price for it. He said it was too low. They told him it was all they could pay. A spirit of defiance getting up in him he turned his horses' heads and drove thirteen miles across country to another elevator on another railroad. When he drove up they asked him where he was from, and then they told him they weren't buying any grain that week. So he had carted his grain thirteen miles back again and sold it at the first elevator for what he could get.

As he stood before me, worn and discouraged, he seemed the very type of our great farming class, simple, trustful, helpless in his ignorance before the craft of railroad monopoly.

"Do you really believe they weren't buying any grain over there?" I asked him.

"Why, yes," he replied, "they said so, and I reckon they buy all the grain they want."

"Didn't it occur to you that they might be lying to you, and that there was some other reason why they wouldn't buy your grain?" He stared at me in astonishment.

Then I explained to him what a railroad man who had heard me speak at Indianapolis the evening before had told me privately after the meeting. The railroads were themselves in the grain business, in violation of their charters, criminals before the law. They had divided up the state of Indiana into zones or districts, and each road had agreed to buy no grain outside of its own district under penalty of a fine of $25 for every such purchase. Every farmer then had but one purchaser. He could sell to him, at what the combination had agreed to