VOL. XVI.-NO. 16.

The Worker.

AGENTS, ATTENTION! Agents sending in subscriptions without remit

tances must state distinctly how long they are

Agents are personally charged and held responsible for angeld subscriptions sent in by them. Only duly elected and approved agents acknowledged.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

MOORE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

One of Pennsylvania's Socialist Standard Bearers.

The Choice Between Socialism and Capitalism, He Shows, Is for the Workers a Choice Between Freedom and Slavery. Health and Sickness. Life and Death-The Socialist Party Satisfied With Rothing Less Than

Edward Moore of Philadelphia, candidate of the Socialist Party for Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, has accepted the nomination in the following letter:

"State Committee, Socialist Party of

Pennsylvania.
"Conrades: The state convention of the political party of the working class has nominated me to be one of itcandidates to bear aloft in the present campaign the glorious banner of our class on which is inscribed, 'Workingmen of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain. I accept the duty it has imposed on me.

"Our class, the working class, the class which by its labor produces all the wealth of the world, is fettered by the chains of law-given privileges to the establishments in which we toll to produce the wealth that others use to revel in luxury.

"When we rebel against the horrible cruelties of our task masters, the hypocrisy of the claim that we are equal before the law is shown by the use of the civil and military powers of the government to drive us back to suffer under the rod of our oppressors.

Industrial Murder.

"The Coroner of Alleghany County said in a statement in the public pres that workingmen disappear while charging the steel furnaces in that county, and that their fellow workingn are afraid to make it known, fearing that if they do they will be dis-charged and blacklisted.

"Preventable accidents in the coal since have killed hundreds of miners, leaving widows and orphans to exist on

charity or become competitors for jobs.

"Railroad employees are killed and maimed daily. The misery and degra-dation resulting from these killings and maimings exceed the horrors of the San Francisco calamity.

"Consumption is ravaging the ranks of our class in the mills, factories and stores. Light, ventilation and sanitary conveniences cost money and reduce the profits of the business men. Workers, on whose labor the profits are

made, may be had for nothing.
"Tillers of the soil are bending beneath the weight of the burdens that the business interests have placed on them. Driven by the insatiable greed of the business men, they toll longer and harder than their fellow slaves in the industrial establishments.

What Old Parties Offer

"As a relief from these intolerable things, the Republican, Democratic and reform parties offer us a choice of managers to administer affairs for the class which grows rich by taking from us

"The Republican party presents for our choice men approved by the big capitalists. The Democratic and reform parties put forward for us to from candidates selected by middle-class business men.

"What difference does it make to us whether the fruits of our labor are tak en from us by great capitalists organized in world-embracing trusts, or whether individual capitalists with lim-

ited means take them from us? "Big and little capitalists are fac-

tions in the class which is riding on our backs.

"While there is a class in power which can legally say whether we shall work or not, and which uses all the powers of government to make us sub-mit to its dictation of how much it will allow us out of what we produce with our labor, we will be slaves, and its members will be our masters.

"The Republican, Democratic, and reform parties are throwing sops to workingmen in promises to regulate the worst evils of wage slavery.

The Socialist Party is not engaged in efforts to regulate the slavery of the wealth producers. Its mission, the goal it is stirving to reach, is the abolition of the economic slavery of the working class

Those who live in luxury on what they unjustly take from Labor will not voluntarily surrender their law-given privileges. They will resort to every subterfuge, try every expedient before they will grant the slightest conces-

Nothing Less Than Justice.

"Temporizing with them is coward-Compromising with them is

It is the political duty of every work-ingman to join the Socialist Party and

work and vote for its success. It is LLOYD'S REPLY carrying on a universal agitation to secure to the working class the full

working class will not vote the Social-

"Those who do useful work should

"Let us appeal to the working class to vote for our homes! Vote for our families: Vote for our class interest! Vote for the Socialist ticket!"-I'ra ED MOORE

FAIR APPORTIONMENT.

half a dozen more Socialist Aldermen the reform is not likely to carry just

The Social Democratic aldermen of Milwaukee at the next meeting of the City Council will introduce resolutions demanding legislation to enable Milwaukee to own and operate its own street railways and telephones. insolence and disregard of the public manifested by the Milwaukee street car company has aroused the people to such a point as to prepare them for municipal ownership.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

Open-air meetings will be held by Local New York, Socialist Party, as

18th A. D. (old 22d)—N. E.

second Sh and Third Av. I. I. Bernston,
Jos. C. Lipes.

Mh. A. D. (old 7th)—S. W. corner Fifteenth St. and Eighth Av. H. R. Kearns,
Peter E. Butrowes.

14th A. D. (old 18th)—S. W. corner
Twenty-second St. and Second Av. A. B.
Demilt, Chas. Vander Porten.

Demilt, Chas. Vander Porten.

Hundred and First St. and Amsterdam Av.
J. G. Dobsevage, Tim Murphy,

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

A. D. (old 18th)—N. E. corner Tenth
J. G. Kanely, Chas. THURSDAY, JULY 26.

barth, Sam Edelstein.

MONDAY, JELY 30.

30th A. D. (old 34th, S. 8.) One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. between Lexington and Third Avs. H. Harris, Chas. Vander Dorton. Porten.

23d A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and
Flifty-fourth St. and Eighth Av. Tim Murphy. W. Mendelson.

3d A. D. (West Side)—N. W. corner
Thompson and Bleecker Sts. A. R. Demilt,

Thompson and Bleecker Sts. A. R. Demilt, F. Urbansky. 11th A. D. (old 15th)—N.W. corner Forty-eighth St. and Eighth Av. Peter E. Bur-rowes, Bam Edelstein. TUESDAY, JULY 31.

seventh St. and Elgata Av. John Mullen.

30th A. D. (old 16th)—S. W. corner Seventh St. and Avenue C. I. Phillips, J. G. Dobsevrage.

18th A. D. (old 17th)—N. W. corner Pifty-corth St. and Elghth Av. Tim Murphy,

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1. 8th A. D. (old 11th)—S. E. corner Thirty-irin St. and Tenth Av. Pat Donahue, Tim aftia St. and Tenth Av. Pat Donahue, Tim Murphy. 18th A. D. (old 26th)—N. W. corner Sev-entieth St. and First Av. Mark Peiser, Wm. Mendelson. entieth St. and Wm. Mendelson.

21st A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred and Thirty-third St. and Lenox Av. Peter F. Burrows, Sam Edelstein.

E. Burrows, Fam Edelstein.

5th A. D. (old 7th) -8. W. corner Seven-centh St. and Elighth Av. J. G. Dobsevage, teenth St. and Pighth Av. J. G. Dobsevage, Tim Murphy.

14th A. D.—N. E. corner Fortieth St. and Second Av. A. B. Demilt, J. C. Lipes.

16th A. D.—Forty-second St. between Second and Third Ava. Sam Edeistein, Wm. Mendelson.

Kings County.

Open-air meetings in Kings County are arranged as follows:

SATURDAY, JULY 28.

Third Ar. and Fifty-third St. F. L. Lache-macher, W. Mackenzie.

Pearl and Willenghby Sts. Mark Peiser, W. Koenig. Bedford and Myrtle Avs. J. C. Lipes, B.

THURSDAY, AUG. 2

TO REFORMERS.

"Good Government" A Capitalist Deception.

Son of Henry D. Lloyed Gives the Straight Socialist Reply to Appeal of the Purifiers.

William Bross Lloyd of Chicago, son of the late Henry D. Lloyd, the well known worker for social reform, announced his allegiance to the Socialist Party about the same time that Jos Medill Patterson took the same step, and the action of these two young men has attracted considerable public attention on account of their wealth, ability, and position.

The following correspondence shows Comrade Lloyd's correct reply to the Legislative Voters' League, a Chicago "reform" of organization:

"Chleago, July 9, 1906. Mr. William Bross Lloyd, Unity building, Chicago:

"Dear Sir:-The campaign of the Legislative Voters' League is open. If ever there was a time when Cook County needed to be represented rather than misrepresented in the Legislature it is now, and your financial support is earnestly solicited.

"While it is important that the City Council be kept at a bigh standard, we must purify the fountain head (the Legislature) before we can compel good government. This is especially important from the fact that the legislation to be enacted at the next ses sion of the General Assembly will deal with the new city charter.

"All believers in good government can contribute something, some more and some less, and what ever you can see your way clear to subscribe will be appreciated.

"Please send your subscription to Frank H. Jones, Treasurer, Room 32, 92 La Salle street, at as early a day as

"By order of the Finance Committee "T. K. WEBSTER,

"Chairman. "Little Compton, R. I., July 14, 1906. Legislative Voters' League, Chicago,

tlemen-I cordially agree with you that Cook county needs to be represented rather than misrepresented as present, but inasmuch as I apprehend that your aim is to elect legislators who will represent the interests of the capitalistic class of Cook County-and elsewhere-rather than legislators who will really represent Cook county, I decline to contribute anything to your organization.

"I care nothing for good government of the sort you mean to institute. The bad government you seek to prevent suits me just exactly as well. As near as I can make out after considerable study of your organization its sole aim and its idea of good government is to prevent one set of robbers-the booders-from preving upon another setthe capitalist class and their creatures, the corporations. It has been found cheaper to own than to buy and your aim is to elect to the Legislature clean, honest business men-if I may be permitted to use such a paradoxical expression-who, without being bought, will represent the 'system' and the 'in-

terests. "I care nothing for such a petty and useless reform. It is of no interest whatever to the working class. They have no property and consequently no interests to be represented by such men as you would seek to elect by endorsement. I am only interested in my own welfare and that of the working class. The capitalist class can take care of its own troubles without help from me. The Socialist party is the only political organization in any way let alone adequately seeking to care for the interests of the working class and I therefore give to that party all my spare time and cash.

Yours for the Revolution "WM. BROSS LLOYD."

RESCUER OF MINERS.

In one respect the Austrian mining laws are in advance of those of other countries. Colliery proprietors are compelled by law to construct an underground "rescue chamber", in which imprisoned miners can take refuge until succor arrives. The walls of the rescue chamber are made exceedingly thick and strong, and the entrance ca be made airtight by means of indiarubber. The room must hold at least 24 men, and must be provided with tinned food, medicine chest, surgical first-aid material, inhalation apparatus, and compressed oxygen in cylinders. sufficient to last at least three days. The provision of rescue chambers of this description ought to be made compulsory in the mines of all countries.

WE LEAD, AS USUAL.

The death rate from accidents at coal mines in the principal coal-producing countries in 1904 were in Austria .92, Belgium .93, France 1.07, Great Britain 1.24, Germany 1.90, and United states 3.35 per 1,000 persons employed.

PATTERSON'S STRAIGHT TALK.

NEW YORK, JULY 28, 1906.

Wealthy Chicago Social-

He Points Out the Uselessness of His Own Class and Injustice of His Own Income - Will Go to Work

At the recent picnic of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee, Joseph Medill Patterson, the wealthy young Chicagoan who lately esponsed the Socialist cause, made the follow

"Let me talk about myself a little while not about myself the individual but myself the type of the idle, rich young man. In the last five months I have not done a particle of productive work. I have not added one jot to the wealth of the community. Yet in my pleasures and necessities and in those of my family I have consumed a great deal of the wealth of the com munity. I have travelled in the fastest and most luxurious trains; have lodged best things to eat; have gone to the highest priced doctors and dentists; have always been willing to pay theatre speculators a little extra in order to get good theatre seats: I keep sad dle horses to ride and harness horses to drive: I employ domestic servants to

minister to my wants. "And I haven't done a lick of work. There is the point. Some people have been producing the wealth which I have consumed. I was not even one among many of these producers. There fore I must have been depriving some people of the wealth that they have produced in order that I might live in

been depriving themselves of the luxury. And they haven't been doing this because of their affection for me. indiscriminately for every member of my class—the capitalist class.

of the wealth they produce because they can stop doing so whenever they want. They are too stupid to want This is a country of universal ballot Without the firing of a shot or the building of a barricade, the workingmen can say this hocus-pocus busines whereby idlers who produce nothing live in the extreme ease of luxury while the working people who produc everything, even in the beight of pros perity, are awarded mereir with a liv ing wage, shall stop. And when the working classes get enough sense to say this hoens-pocus business shall stop, it will stop. But not till then. For the capitalist class will never say

"I am a member of the capitalist class-the slave-holding class of the twentieth century. You are members of the working class-preletarians, the dispossessed-the slaves of the twentieth century. You ran the train which brought me here. You raised a stee and killed him and dressed him and cooked him and served me with steak this morning for breakfast. You take his hide and make it into shoes for shirts and underwear for me, You build for me a far better house than you can afford to live in yourselves, and you equip it with every modern improvement-porcelain bath tubs electric lights, the newest heating apparatus. It requires a good deal of money to run such a house. So you

"This is part only of what you do for me. There is the work of the mental workers. You have served me all my life and unless you wake up to the situation; you may continue to do so all my life and when I am dead, you will construct a handsome marble headstone over my grave to keep me down. But keeping me down will do you no good. For, when I die, if I die capitalist, my children will at once come to the front and order you to be gin a like service for them. And you will have to obey.

"All these things you have done and are now doing for me. And what have I ever done for you? Nothing, absolutely nothing. It is true that I, the individual have now and then offered you a bit of lip service. But I, as typical of my class, have not even done that. Only a slight hit of lip service have I given you-and what has been

ever shake me out of that conviction from this time forward. You might as well be an abolitionist in the South before the Civil war as be a Socialist in a capitalist community to-day.

A BLOODY HARVEST

Reaped by Capitalist Ownship of Railways.

Quarterly Report of Inter-State Commerce Commission Shows an Ever Growing Death List, While the Railroad Owners Congratulate Each Other on Increasing Dividends.

WASHINGTON, July 23.-The accident bulletin which has just been issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the three months ending March 31, 1906, shows the total number of casualties on railroads to passengers and employees to be 18,296 (1,123 killed and 17,170 injured). This is an increase of 17 in the number killed and 52 in the number injured over those

reported in the preceding three months. The number of passengers and employees killed in train accidents was 274, as against 320 in the preceding three months-a decrease of 46 in the number killed. The total number of collisions and derailments was 3,490 (1,921 collisions and 1,569 derailments), of which 289 collisions and 167 derail ments affected passenger trains.

The number of employees killed in oupling and uncoupling cars and engines was \$4, being 1, less than the number killed in the last quarter.

In closing, the bulletin says: "The most disastrous accident re ported in the present bulletin, a col-lision causing 34 deaths and injuring 24, was due to the striking failure of the train dispatching system. A telegraph operator at a small and lonely station, who had been on duty all day and more than half the night, fell asleep, and on awakening misinformed the train dispatcher as to what had occurred while he was asleen."

Almost every quarterly report for many years past has, like the present one, show an increase in the number of persons killed or maimed on the railways. In spite of the progress of science, in spite of the invention of appliances for the safer operation of trains, in spite of the concentration of ownership of the railways which should make possible a better management and of the growing wealth of the companies which should enable them to take every precaution to safeguard human life, yet the death-roll continnes to grow. The railway worker's occupation has become more dan gerous, year in and year out, than that of the soldier. No advanced country in the world has so terrible a record as that of the United States in this mat ter-and in no other country are the owners of the railways making such

large profits as here. These two facts are closely connect ed. The railways are run for profit, and the lives of employees, passengers and pedestrians are recklessly endangered in order that expenses may be kept down and profits increased. In tolerably long hours of labor for operators and dispatchers and other workmen ,the running of heavier and faster trains with smaller crews, the maintenance of grade crossings, and neglect to instal the latest and best devices fo signaling, switching, coupling, and other operations—all these abuses make for big dividends and big deathlists. That is what capitalist owner ship of the railways

INDUSTRIAL MURDERS.

The returns for 1905 published in

the "Labour Gazette" relating to famil industrial "accidents" vividly demonstrate the murderous consequences of capitalism. There were 4,375 deaths-600 more than in 1904 a total greater by 121 than the mean yearly number taken over the five years 1901-1905. This increase of 600, we are told, was mainly due to an increase of 476 in the number of seamen killed at sea Of the remaining 124, a considerable explosion at a colliery in South Wales accounted for over 100; otherwise the figures of 1905 show very little variation on those of 1904. As if the yearly slaughter of nearly 4,000 workpeople were a matter of no moment whatever! Apart from these "accidents" the "Labor Gazette" gives figures re lating to diseases arising from working in various trades. Of these lead poisoning is the most frequent. In 1905 the number of cases was 592, as compared with 597 in 1904, Out of the 592 cases 23 died. In addition to these cases, which were contracted in factories and workshops, are 163 cases (28 deaths) of lead poisoning affecting house painters and decorators. There were 12 cases of other forms of industrial poisoning (mercurial, phosphoric, arsenical). There were also 50 case of anthrax, of which 18 were fatal. When will the people realize that the most precious asset to the community is and should be human life? Only when that is cealized will really effective measures be put in operation to stop the sacrifice of our class to the capitalist's sordid god, Mammon.-London Justice.

Socialists should call for the union cording to his means, the aggregate label on all goods they buy.

"HAYWOOD FOR GOVERNOR."

By Ben Hanford.

Seems like a far cry back to 1904. [A squad of soldlers came to Denver, with Captain Bulkeley Wells as their commander, and President Moyer their prisoner. They alight at the depot, friends of Moyer crowd around and shake his hand. Then up steps Willam D. Haywood. He, too, then as now secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, would shake the hand of his chief. As Haywood stretches forth his arm to President Moyer, Captain Bulkeley Wells, perfect gentleman that he is, gives Haywood a push or a back-hand slap (reports differ). Then Haywood, man that he is, gives Captain Wells a blow on the jaw. Perfect gentleman that he is, he goes to the ground. Then the squad of soldiers, all of them, start in on Haywood with the butts of their rifles, and beat him up.

But the fact remains that Captain Wells was knocked down by Secretary Haywood. Knocked down in the presence of his own soldiers. Knocked down while he was the highest officer present and in command.

Captain Wells is now Adjutant-General Wells. Secretary Haywood is still Secretary Haywood. Wells wears gold lace and lives high. Haywood eats prison fare, and they want to make him wear prison stripes or a hempen necktie.

But those who love the doer of a heroic deed will never forget how Havwood knocked the captain down in front of his own soldiers. Nor will Wells ever forget it. Perfect gentleman that he is, he is also a savage. He'll never forget that blow. Even when alone his swarthy skin will darken at its memory. No wonder Wells was there with a special train to take Haywood out of the state when McParland "wanted" him.

It is amazing that Haywood lives to be taken prisoner. Probably if Wells could have recovered from the blow and collected his scattered wits soon enough he would have shot him dead on the spot. But after his soldiers had I your commonwealth.

taken him prisoner, then it was too late, it would have looked too much like murder.

And Haywood lives. Lives in jail, to be sure. But he'll live to get out of jail. Lives to have his fellow workingmen nominate him for the highest office in the state of Colorado. Too bad all the gentlemen and thieves in Colorado can't get together and nominate Wells and McParland to run against him. Perhaps the workingmen of Colorado will not elect Haywood Governor. If not, they will do worse. If they elect Haywood Governor, they know that the day of Sherman Bell and Bulkeley Wells will have passed. If Haywood is elected Governor, the day of buil pens will have passed. If Haywood is elected Governor, the deportation of workingmen will be a thing of the past in Colorado. If Haywood is elected Governor, the carrying on of industry with the aid of militia, thieves, thugs, and bad men will be a thing of the past in Colorado. If Haywood is elected Governor, the detective and deputy sheriff will cease to be a part of mining in Colorado. If Haywood is elected Governor, the people of Colorado and the world will have made substantial progress toward the day when those wh labor produces all wealth shall get all the wealth produced.

Workingmen of Colorado, you have an opportunity to elect as Governor a man, a workingman and a hero. Better still, a man whose only purpose is to serve the working class, whose only desire will be in the future as it has been in the past, to five and work and if need be to dle in your service.

On the other side who will be the candidates? At present I do not know the names of them, but I do know the games of them, no matter what their name or their party. Republican or Democrat, they both will be for bull pens, for deportation, for militia and federal army, deputy sheriffs and bad men, Bells, Wells, and Peabodys -that is to say, they will be for capitalism.

Workingmen of Colorado, in the name of the starved, evicted, deported, bull penned, and outraged thousands who for the last ten years have been fighting the battles of labor in your state, and the wide world over, I ask you to work for and elect William D. Haywood to the office of Governor of

FOR THE NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN

the Socialist Party. Comrades:-We are entering upon another campaign, another battle in our uncompromising struggle for the emancipation of the working class from capitalist oppression. In the face of what appeared to be insurmountable obstacles, fighting against difficulties which would have daunted less determined spirits, with its meagre income to cover the exorbitant expenses of a campaign like the one of 1905, the Socialist Party has attained a position which commands and holds the attention of the civilized world.

The Socialist Party already arouses the enmity and awakes the fears of the capitalist class and their political. henchmen, while it daily becomes more and more the rallying center for the intelligent aspirations of all who hope and strive for a better social order The Socialist Party is prepared to mest all difficulties, however great they may appear. It welcomes all obstacles as things to be overcome, and it feels confident that it will emerge from each conflict strong in the lpcreased wisdom gained, and more fully equipped by experience for the great and final con-

You know comrades, that our campaigus are very different from those of the old parties. We are carrying on a campaign of enlightenment and education, so as to arouse the workers to a realization of their interests as a separate class. To conduct such a campaign we must have the sinews of war. We must be able to send our literature and speakers into every part of the state and no corner must left autouched by the printed and spoken word. We have no millionnires to supply our campaign funds. We want none. Our party, the party of the working class, must depend upon the working class alone for support It is you and you alone who must maintain your own movement, financinlly as well as at the ballot box. We do not ask for contributions from any man who is not honestly with us; we do not wish to be under any obligations to the enemies of the workingclass. But to you, to each one of you, we appeal to do whatever you can to strengthen the hands of your party Most of you can do but little individ ually, for you are workingmen and have but little money to spare. But if each one of you will contribute ac-

To the Members and Sympathizers of | a Socialist campaign as you never so before. Remember that your contribution, no matter how small it may he, will be used to the best advantage and will help to bring the light of Socialism into more than one fellow workingman's home. Whether it be a quarter or a dollar or more, none of it will go for any unworthy purpose, it will all be used, not for corruption as old party funds are used, but for the education and organization of our

Not alone do we ask for your personl contribution but we appeal to you to circulate the enclosed list among your friends and shop-mates and endeavor to cellect as much money as you possibly can. The list must be returned to the undersigned, irrespective as to whether you have collected any

There are no secrets about the financial arrangements of the Socialist Party. All contributions are acknowledged in our press, and a full and complete accounting is made of the way in which the money has been expended. We do not need a law to require publicity; we have always practised more publicity than the law demands,

Remember one thing, comrades; Since ours is a campaign of education, not an orgy of hero-worship and thoughtiess enthusiasm stimulated with brass bands and fireworks and beer and boodle, it follows that we must begin our work early, while the people's minds are still open to reason. Money is needed now for the printing of literature and the hiring of halls and all other necessary expenses of such a campaign. Therefore give early' A dollar contributed now will do more good than two dollars a menth before Election Day.

Comrades, we must not grow weary in well-doing. Our past results must only inspire us to yet greater efforts in the future. Now is the time to act! Money was never needed more than now. Let each do his share and do it without delay. Let every comrade do his duty and the party will emerge triumphant from this campaign and its success will be in proportion to your response to this . call. - Fraternally

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN COMMIT-TEE, SOCIALIST PARTY. All contributions will be acknowl-

siged in the party press. Address all communications to and make all checks and money orders pay-

U. SOLOMON. Financial Secretary.

56 E. 4th street, New York.

The date on which your subscription expires ill be found on the wrapper.

No bills or receipts sent to individual sub-}

"Those who defraud and despise the

not vote to continue a system which enriches schemers by pauperizing

SOCIALISTS DEMAND

MILWAUKEE, July 19.-The Social Democratic Aldermen are fighting for a redistricting of the wards according to the population. A special meeting of the Council was held for this purpose last Monday. The Social Demo-crats pointed out the fact that two of the largest working-class wards in the city, containing a population of 48.854. are now represented by four aldermen. while five business or silk-stocking wards with a population of only 43,416 have ten aldermen. The "prominent citizens" of Milwaukee contend that wealth should be represented as well as voters, a view which the Socialists vigorously combat. But as a just re districting of the wards would give

follows:

St. and Second Av. J. G. Kanely, Chas. Vander Porten.

20th A. D. (old 28th)—N. E. corner Seventy-sixth St. and First Av. I. Phillips, Fred Paulitach.

22d A. D. (old 30th)—N. W. corner Righty-seventh St. and Avenue A. S. Gold-

3d A. D. (East Side)—N. W. corner Hous-on St. and Second Av. H. Harris. Chas. Porten.
D. (old 9th)—N. W. corner TwentyBt. and-Eighth Av. Abe Panser,

Mendelson.

10th A. D. (old Zist)—N. W. corner One
Rundred and Seventh St. and Amsterdam
Av. H. R. Kearns, Alb. Abrahams.

FRIDAY, AUG. 3. FRIDAY, AUG. 8.

Sth A. D.—N. E. corner Eidridge and Grand Sts. J. Fox. William Karlin.

10th A. D.—N. E. corner Tenth St. and Second Av. Fred. Paulitsch and Haviden in English, L. Lore in German.

20th A. D.—N. E. corner Screnty-fifth St. and First Av. P. H. Donnhue, J. G. Kanely, N. S. Reichenthal.

22d A. D.—S. W. corner Eighty-fifth St. and First Av. Abe Panzer, I. Phillips.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

18th A. D.—N. W. corner Forty-eighth St.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

16th A. D.—N. W. corner Forty-eighth St.
and First Av. John Mullen, I. Phillips.

31st A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred
and Twenty-fith St. and Seventh Av. Fred.
Paulitsch, H. Havidou.

52d. A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred
and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Sam
Edejstein, W. Atkinson.

25th A. D.—N. E. corner One Hundred
and Sixty-first St. and St. Ann's Av. Tim
Murphy, Alb. Abrahams.

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

Prondway and Greene Av. G. M. Marr,

Fourth Pl. and Court St. W. A. Schmidt, P. L. Lachemacher.

ist's Latest Address.

ing address:

idleness and luxury. "Or, rather, I can put that better.

Some people working people have wealth which they have produced in order that I might live in idleness and They are willing to do the same thing

"I say they are depriving themselves

supply me with the necessary money.

"The result has been that I am s firmly convinced of the fact that this is a class struggle that nothing can

"The influences of his environmen will gradually compel any man in such a position either to recant his Social ism or else withdraw from the capi-

Continued on page 2.

SPARGO NAILS THE BOSTON "HERALD".

iThe following letter, sent by Comrade Sparge, to the Boston "Heraid" explains itself and needs no further comment;

To the Editor of the Boston "Herald":--A friend has forwarded me a copy of your editorial on "Socialism and Morals" in the issue of the 17th inst., and I have read it with great interest. The Socialist movement has suffered so much from the conspiracy of silence which has been generally dopted by the most representative newspapers of the country, that the growing signs of a disposition on the part of our opponents to wage open war will be most gladly welcomed by all earnest Socialists. The Socialist movement has nothing to fear from publicity and attack. On the contrary, it courts it; no honest movement can be injured by open discussion, or even the most unfair attacks made upon it, since these invariably defeat their

If Socialism is the good thing its advocates believe, the fullest possible discussion will help its progress; if it is the vile thing you believe it to be. you can best fight it by giving its adocates the freedom of your columns to defend it, and its opponents to atck it. I presume, therefore, that you will not refuse publication to this let ter, since, if you have the courage of your convictions, you must regard it as a nail in the Socialist coffin.

The position taken in your editorial may be digested in a sentence, as follows: The Socialists are forever boasting of their superior morality, to the disgust of all sane persons, notwithstanding that the system they advocate is indescribably vile and wicked. You will agree, I think, that this sentence contains the gist of your labored argument.

Were one disposed to be exacting. the least bit cynical, it would be easy enough to show that this atitude of I-am-holier-than-thou, attempting to justify your own position by denouncing that of the Socialists, is precisely the same form of cant and humbug of which you accuse the Socialists. It would be quite fair to reverse the well known proverb and say: "To accuse is to plead guilty". I forbear this line of argument, however, and say that if the facts are as stated in the "Herald's" indictment, if the Socialists do claim to be superior moral beings, then the charge of cant and humbug is well founded. But the "Herald" must assume the onus of proof; bare assertion will not do. I have known the Socialist move-

ent of Europe and America more intimately than most Socialists, certainly a good deal more intimately than the "Herald", and I defy the writer of the editorial in question to prove that the claim of moral superiority has ever been made for the Socialists by its accredited and representative men. Such a claim would have to be based upon premises directly opposed to the fundamental principles of scientific Socialism. No representative Socialist would be guilty of the stupidity of the "Herald" writer and make the issue one of "good Socialists" against "wicked capitalists". On the contrary. in most of the standard writings of the Socialist movement care is taken to expressly deny such a distinction. For example, I recently published thru our publishing house in Chicago a little Socialist primer, "The Socialists; Who They Are and What They Stand For", which has been generally received by the Socialists of the country as a fair statement of their position. In that little book I stated "Now, it is not claimed for the Socialists that they are superior beings, bet ter men and women than other people.

No Socialist would make such a claim, and no sensible man or woman would believe him if he did" Again, on another page: "The Socialist does not talk about 'wicked capi talists' nor about 'good workingmen' He simply sees in the war a natural resalt of conditions for which neither the common, almost invariable, position of Socialist writers.

Long experience as a controversialist has taught me never to argue upon garbled quotations. It is very easy to tear a few words or sentences from their confext, and so to misrepresent a writer by his own words. I could quote from your editorial these words, "Capital is immoral, property is immoral, marriage is immoral," ing there, violently tearing the is from their context, misrepreval. It would be covarily, of se, and a wilful perversion of the Post. stopping there, violently tearing the words from their context, misrepresent you. It would be cowardly, of truth, deserving of the condemnation of every fair-minded man. Yet that is precisely what you in common with dinner we assign them to a public in-most of our critics, do. Take Guesde's stitution in which to repent. And it is statement about marriage as an illus- this difference in treatment that actration. I challenge the "Herald" to give the source of the quotation, and | ism,-1.ife. to publish it together with its context. I might just as well take John Stuart Mill's famous saying that "Marriage is now the sole remaining form of serfdon" and argue from it that Mill was opposed to marriage. As a matter of ct, both writers were arguing for the sanctity of marriage and protest ing against its commercialization.

Take, too, Hyndman's words which you anote in like dishonest manner. Will you give the source of the quote tion and its contexts I have known Mr. Hyndman for many years, known home and the marital relation, and I. know very well that the alleged quotation misrepresents his thought and teaching of many years, . Twenty-two years ago, under the presidency of the veteran Professor Beesly, Hyndman debated with Charles Bradlaugh, The fatter, always an unscrapulous opponent, quoted from a little book written by Hyndman and Morris, "A Sum-

mary of the Principles of Socialism, a very similar passage, and temporarily enraged the vast audience against Socialism generally and Mr. Hyndman in particular. But when Hyndman replied by reading the whole of the pass age Bradlaugh's prestige was irretrievably destroyed. I add the passage in question as a fair statement of Hyndman's position and that of the whole Socialist movement. It reads: "Gunpowder helped to sweep away feuda lism with all its beauty and all its chivalry, when new forms arose from the decay of the old; now far stronger explosives are arrayed against capitalism, whilst the ideas of the time are as alive with revolution as they were when feudalism fell. TO AVOID THE CRUSHING ANARCHY OF TO-DAY AND THE FIERCE ANARCHY OF TO-MORROW, WE ARE STRIVING TO HELP FORWARD THE WORK-ERS TO THE CONTROL OF THE STATE AS THE ONLY MEANS WHEREBY SUCH HIDEOUS TROU BLE CAN BE AVOIDED, AND PRO DUCTION AND EXCHANGE CAN HE ORGANIZED FOR THE BENE-FIT OF THE COUNTRY AT LARGE." That, sir, is the context of your audaclously garbled quotation.

I do not say that Socialists have never-in desperation or excitement ad-vocated the use of violent methods. Socialists are human after all, and in excitement may say things which calm reflection would unsay. I have seen in a London paper a picture of Hyndman, John Burns and John Williams swinging from a gallows with the inscription, inciting to murder, ought to be D-d well hung"; I have known Hyndman to be assaulted while addressing a meeting in Trafalgar Square by a ruffian who threw an open knife at him, cutting him severely behind the ear; I have more than once been brutally assaulted, a mob seeking me at one time with ropes, tar and feathers, and an undertaker's coffinshaped laying-out board. Is it any wonder that in the stress of such a campaign bitter words should be spoken which the speaker in cool moments would be the first to deny? One thing is certain, 'to-wit, that whoever charges the Socialist movement with the advocacy of violence lies.

The friend who sent me your editorial says that the "Herald" means to I hope that opinion is well fonded, and that you will give th's letter the same publicity which was given to the libel which provoked it.

JOHN SPARGO. Yonkers, N. Y., July 21.

"WEAL PIE".

Dickens wrote "Pickwick Papers' in 1836. He must have had some pre-monition of the Beef Trust investigation even then when he made Weller say:

"I lodged in the same house with a pie man once, sir. 'What a number of cats you keep, Mr. Brooks,' says I, when I'd got intimate with him.

a good many, says he. 'You must be a good many,' says he. 'Other people is.'

anys I. 'Other people is.' fond o' cat,' says I. 'Other people is,' says he, a-winkin at me: 'they win't in season till the winter, tho,' says he. 'Not in season?' says 'I. 'No,' says he. 'fruits is in, cats is out'. 'Why, what do you mean?' says' I. 'Mean'? says he, 'that I'll never be a party to the combi-nation of the butchers to keep up the price o' ment', says he. 'Mr. Weller', says he. squeezing my hand very hard and vispering car, don't mention this 'ere again, but it's the sensouin' as does it. all made o' them noble animals,' says he ten, and I sensons 'qm for beefstenk, vent, or kidner, 'cording to the demand; and more than that,' says he, 'I can make a veni a beefsteak, or a beefsteak a kidney notice, just as the market changes and appetites vary.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

Anyone who lightly says that our rich side is directly responsible". Now, that is not a position peculiar to myself but member the presidents of the three b'g in and other consumers of mechanical surance companies. The most fortunate of them all is John A. McCall, who died after but a few months of intense mental suf-fering. James W. Alexander is wrecked in mind and body. Richard A. McCurdy no longer dares to mingle with his former associates and friends. He knows that everybody who recognizes him points to him as a violator of trust, a greedy roll of wildows and orphans. And Depen? more public dinners; no more interviews in the press; no more courds of directors listening to his sailles of wit no more ora-

> , liut . when a messenger boy misappropriates \$50 or a pauper steals ; counts for the present boom in Social

EASY ENOUGH.

The net carnings of the rallways in th fulled States and Canada for the year be-ginning July 1, 1965, and ending June 30, 1966, are given as the stupendous sum of \$735,739,950. The Seattle - Filmes', is re-porting the matter says. "The meaning of these figures is not easy to prasp." This mense. 'It is the ensiest thing in the could in the form of exchange value. This does not grow on bushes. It is produced solely by labor. The railway workers were skinned out of just the amount mentioned after all expenses had been met. These expenses included not only the wages these slaves received, but also all the big salaries of the officials, as well as their graft and other per-pulsites. In other words, these slaves paid from their toil and sweat nearly \$890,000,000 for their slavery, be-sides keeping an extremely expensive gang of prerseers to watch over them and see that they kept husy. A ten-year-old school kid could grasp the meaning of it. It's easy enough, Western Clarion.

PATTERSON.

Continued from page 1.

talist community. Of course I believe that if ever I recant Socialism I lose my own soul-for in my soul I know it to be but the plainest justice.

"And yet to withdraw from the capitalist community is difficult. I was brought up as a parasite and have always lived as one. I was educated fairly well in Latin, Greek, French and literature. But I couldn't lay a brick, shoe a horse, drive a straight furrow to save my life. I know nothing about electricity or machinery. The idea of my running a locomotive, for instance, is screamingly absurd. Yet after all perhaps a future generation will hold it no more absurd than the other idea. that I derive a comfortable revenue every year from the fact that other men run locomotives. My whole education has been for the purpose of teaching me not to do any work myself but at the same time to get the money away from those who do the work of the world.

"However, since the choice seems to be put up to me to recant or at least to greatly emasculate my Socialism, or go to work, I guess I'll have to go to work and try to produce hereafter at least a portion of the wealth which I

"I rather dread going to work-I mean real work-. I do not consider capping for a high-class gambling es-I do not consider tablishment to be real work, though. of course, the broker gets the quickest and easiest rewards-nor does a man add to the wealth of the community by showing a great corporation how to disobey the law legally. But real work-the producing of something useful-I have always until lately thought rather vulgar. Besides I am too uneducated to be of much use as a worker for some time to come.

"Of course, if we were living in a Socialistic state I should have been educated as a child and taught to do some kind of work. That would have been a mighty good thing for me and for all my class. Idleness is becoming more and more the bane of my class little as it recognizes the fact. It would be a fine thing for all young capitalists if they had do so some use ful thing in the world. It would tend to keep them out of mischief.

"I presume if anybody had preposed Socialism to old William Thaw he would have become feroclous at the iden. Yet now that he is dead, if he knows, do you think be considers the present arrangement is a good one? The present arrangement is that thousands of men on the Pennsylvania railroad and in various coal mines and steel mills give up every year a large part of their earnings to the Thaw family. This yearly stream of god has pushed Alice Thew, old William's daughter, into the arms of a drunken, fortune-hunting Englishman, and has pushed Harry, old William's son, after a dozen years of profligacy and dabanchery, into murderer's row in the Tombs.

"Wouldn't the Countess of Yarmouth have been better off if she had not had that money to attract the noble earl-and wouldn't Harry Thaw have been better off if he had to go to work as he would under Socialism? Soclalism, though it can only be brought about by the working clas, would be the best thing in the world toward saving the rising members of the capitalist class from slothfulness, worth essness and ruin."

HARNESSING THE SUN.

The latest scientific speculation is concerned with the possibilities of a direct tapping, of the power force working in the sun rays. Says Mr. Henry S. Pritchett, writing in the "Windsor Magazine"; "The sun delivers on Hampstead Heath, free of charge, four times enough energy to warm and light London and supply power. . . . On the broad, sunfit plains of Arizona the san delivers'an equivalent of mechanical energy which, expressed in horse power; would seem almost infinite. A small part of it would suffice for the whole world's work." That may quite easily be true; but the working classes of the civilized world may well pray that the tapping of that almost infinite supply shall be delayed until it can belong to the whole community. We shudden to think of its felling into the hands of a Rockefeller of a Carnegie. Without Socialism even sunshine can be turned into a curse for the workers .-London Labor Leader.

FLAG WORSHIP.

The Canadian club in this city has justi ned its existence. With its eagle eye, on July 4, it espled floating from the top of the city half a piece of bunting covered with sundry stars and stripes in pince of the usual smalgam of crosses known as the Union Jack. Horrided at this insult to the British empire the s'anadian club is making a great noise and insists on finding out who is to binne. Fing worship is one of the methods by which capitalists sustain the patriotism of the deluded workers. It is, they say, the emblem of freedom. And acit is—the freedom of the capitalists to exploit the workers. It is quite safe to say that the Canadian club would sooner soo the stars and stripes floating on every building in the city rather than the red fing of Socialism, the fing that represents freedom of access to the means of produc-tion, freedom in the undisturbed possession by each worker of the product of his tell, besides which all other freedom is but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. The fing that should float on public hulldings, if flags mean anything, is the skull and crossbones, emblem of piracy.—Spurtacus in Winnipeg Voice.

- How long since YOU got a subscrip-tion for The Worker?

WHERE SOCIALISTS RULE.

Bingham Canyon is a large mining camp in Utah, writes Lena Morrow Lewis. The town is seven miles ion and thirty-five feet wide. The Social

ists are in control of the town, and when I arrived there I found that the busiest men in arranging for my meeting were two of the policemen and the Superintendent of Streets and Waterworks. The police touched off the red fire to draw the crowd. I made my headquarters at the police department office, where I found all the So cialist papers and "National Bulletin" on the officers' desks, and had it not been for the sign "Police Headquarters" on the door and the presence of two or three men wearing a star, I should have taken the place for a So

cialist headquarters. I asked the Superintendent of Streets ind Waterworks what they had been able to accomplish, and he said not very much, but enough to show the superiority of a working-class administration over a business men's, even under the capitalist system. taxation money has been collected un-der the present administration than any other. If any favors are shown in the matter of water taxes, it is to poor widows or washer women.

A year ago July 4-there were 80 ar rests and a large expense incurred thru the riotous behavior of citizens. This year only three arrests wer made for slight offenses and every body pronounced it the most orderly and decent celebration ever held in Bingham Canvon! Jingo patriotism was a scarce article in Bingham this last Fourth.

A short time ago when the men were on strike the mine owners asked for special favors from the police and the Chief replied: "If your lives are in danger we will protect you, but when it comes to doing anything against the workers in their efforts to secure bet ter conditions we will not do any thing."

When the working class elect mer to represent their class then policemer everywhere will talk like this instead of arresting and clubbing Socialis

DIXON DOESN'T DARE DEBATE.

'The "Reverend" adventurer, Thomas C. Dixon, whose two specialties are stirring up race hatred between whites and blacks and lying about Socialism has been working on both "lays" down In Missouri. At Monett a number of the Socialist Party publicly offered him \$50 if he would debate with a So cialist, but Dixon's courage evaporated at the prospect of being called on to prove his rensitional statements and the challenge was not accepted.

SHARON SOCIALISTS SUPPORT STREET SPEAKERS

The Socialist Party local of Shanon Pa., has taken up the cudgels for the two I. W. W. organizers who were ar rested and fined for speaking on streets and proposes to make it hot for the boro anthorities. The right of hold ing open-air meetings is too important for us to allow it ever to be infringed without protest.

NEW I. W. W. LOCALS.

Twenty-six new locals are reported chartered by the Industrial Workers of the World during June, making a total of 445 since July, 1905, exclusive of the Western Federation of Miners The nilliation of the W. F. of M. the Mining Department of the I. W.W. was completed at the recent Denver convention of the Federation.

SHRE MIKE

Mr. Upten Sinclair is to run for Con gress on a Socialist ticket. It was as a Socialist that he wrote his "novel" originally. And is it not fair to as sume that he hoped to strike a blow at society as at present organized rather than to expose the abuses of trade, er of any trade in particular?-New York Evening Sun.

110 BUILDING TRADES STRIKE,

The threat of a general building rades strike in New York seems to have had the effect of bringing the Master Plumbers' Association to time. for the demands of Local No. 2, of the Plumbers' League, are being acceded o and it is expected that all the con ractors will have soon signed up the When this is accomplished the striking plumbers will return to work

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE A S. E. The annual report of the Amalgam

ociety of Engineers shows that the membership was increased from 96,106 in 1904 to 98,003 in 1905. The income was £379,375 and the expendi ture £343,897. Of the latter dinount almost £100,000 was paid to unemploy ed members; £4,000 was expended in benevolent grants. Thirty members who were permanently incapacitated thru accident or physical affliction re ceived £100 each. The amount paid as sick benefit was £50,000; in funeral benefit £14,863 was paid. During the year 654 members were superannu ated, making the total number at the end of the year 5,063. In this way £116,337 was spent.

PROTECTING THE NON-UNIONISTS.

Queensland trade unionists have just had to face a High Court decision that a non-unionist dismissed on the demand of a trade union is entitled to recover substantial damages from the trade-union funds.

THE PACKERS' JUSTIFICATION.

Ye shall not eat of anything that dieth itself: thou shalt give it unto the strange that 's within thy gates, that he may eat it; or thou mayest sell it to a foreigner.—Deu-teronomy, XIV, 21.

CIVILIZING THE BASUTOS.

The inevitable outcome of individu alism has received a beautiful illus-tration in the social history of the Basutos in South Africa. Under the tutelage of the British, the Basutos are making great strides in civilization. A quarter of a century ago they lived under their tribal polity; now they have accepted the principle of Individualism, and believe in private property. A quarter of a century ago the Basuto could leave his but with the serenest confidence that no one would steal anything; but now, we are informed, he takes good care to fasten the door of his hut when he goes out for a walk. Another quarter of a century, and the gaol, the workhouse, and the lunatic asylum and other appurtenances of civilization may put in an appearance. And finally, w is a propertied minority at one end of the social scale, and a pauper majority at the other, then the Basutos will be held up as a splendid example of the growth of a native civilization under British rule.-London Labour Leader.

VIENNA BUILDING TRADES WIN IMPORTANT STRIKE.

After a lockout lasting for nearly two months the master builders of Vienna have come to terms with their employees and 60,000 men and women have gone back to work. They successfully resisted the bricklayers' de mand for a minimum daily wage of five kronen (approximately \$1.05), but agreed to concede 4.66 kronen for the rest of the current year and the first four months of next year, and to promise a wage of 5.4 kronen for the re mainder of 1907 and the whole of 1908. The highest previous wage was 4 kronen. The workers appear to have obtained an immediate increase of 16 per cent and a prospective increase of 38 per cent.

ONE FORWARD STEP IN FRANCE.

The French Parliament has passed law providing that workingmen shall have in every week an uninterrupted rest of 24 hours, which, however, need not be on Sunday. That is much more practical than an impossible Sabbatarianism which, being impossible and opposed to all the tendencies of the time, remains without any effect.

RRITISH FEDERATION MEETS.

The annual general council meeting of the General Federation of Trades Unions was held at Southampton, July 5-6, with 85 delegates present repnting over half-a-million members Fifteen trade unions joined the Federation during the past twelve months Pete Curran presided over the meeting and was re-elected president for the ensuing year. Isaac Mitchell was also re-elected secretary. The Council will meet at York next year.

THE COURRIERES DISASTER.

The mining companies of Courrières are prosecuting the "Reveil du Nord" the newspaper that exposed the neglect and cruelty of the company in the recent disaster, to the extent of \$155,000 Viviani, one of the ablest among the Socialist Deputies, has been retained for the defense, and lively times are expected. The governmental investigation into the disaster is almost finished, and the charges of the paper are said to be backed up by ample evi

SOCIALIST PROGRESS IN BERLIN.

The progress made by Social Democ racy in the neighborhood of Berlin is shown by the increasing number of representatives on the local boards 1902 they had in twelve suburban districts 31 representatives; in 1904 in 17 suburban districts there were 56 repre sentatives; in 1906 in 30 districts, 94 representatives. At the elections is 1902 they got in 19 districts 5,358 votes; in 1904 in 23 they got 6,711; and this year in 34 districts, 13,360 votes.

THOSE WICKED SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

On the motion of the Social Democrats the Town Council of Offenbach on-the-Main, resolved to give contracts for bookbinding only to firms that agree to the trade-union rates. This will be sad news to those enemies of Socialism in the United States, who never tire of telling us that Socialism in Germany is quite a different sort of thing, having nothing to do with the "tyrannical" methods of "labor dema-

EDUCATION QUESTION IN PRUSSIA.

In Prussia, as in England, an education law is being discussed. In Prus sia, as in England, the bourgeoisic have given up their old Liberal ideas. Secular education is a bugbear to them. They feel that the only means of maintaining their class rule is by handing the schools over to the priests.

BREWERY TRUSTS ABROAD

Two great brewery combines have been announced-one in England, and one in Australia. In England two large brewery companies—Salt & Company, Ltd., and the Burton Brewery Com-pany, Ltd.—are to be taken over by Allsopp on certain financial conditions, one of which is that the two firms mentioned receive shares in an intermediary Trust Company to the an of \$6,500,000. The other combine is in the state of Victoria, and the capital is over \$5,000,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN WORKERS WAKING

The labor movement in Chile has taken on the political phase. In the recent elections two workingmen's candidates were electe dto Congress-Louis Recabarren, printer, at Antofagasta, and Bonifacio Béar, machinist, at Valparaiso.

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM.

The Socialist philosophy teaches that environment is the most powerful force in the molding of human character. It shows that the character of the nation as well as that of the individual is mainly the result of economic conditions, that the way people make their living reflects on their thoughts and actions, forms their customs, laws and ethics. It teaches that a social system that is based on the law of the jungle, where tooth and nail are necessary to success, will develop the tiger, and that the farther we get away from that system and the nearer we get to a system based on comrade ship the more chance there is to develop the better qualities of human nature.

In pointing out this fact Socialists

sometimes refer to the misdeeds of individuals as a result of the system of competitive strife under which we live at the present time. Not that they are glad that any individual should commit crime, but to illustrate the truth of this philosophy. No one claims that Socialists are immune from the influence of environment any more than any one else, yet whenever a So cialist goes wrong the opponents of Socialism, in chorus, shriek with delight and point to the fact of a Social ist's error as a refutation of the whole Socialist philosophy. It seems impossible for them to understand that every crime of any man, be his political opinions what they may, is but added proof of this philosophy. If instead of exulting over the downfall of a fellow man they would dig to the bottom and find the cause of that downfall they would have more charity for the victims of this vicious social system and be better able to help intelligently in changing it to a more sane and just one.-J. F. Mable in Montana

CONSTITUTIONAL "RIGHTS".

The "patriots" at the time of the

American War of Independence took care to make it impossible for any individual, in office or out, to trample on their "rights". The Declaration of Independence was their sheet anchor. embodying what they considered to be the rights of their class, the then ruling class. This document was acted up to and maintained more or less inviolate while the power remained in the hands of the planters and small manufacturers, for it suited their purpose, but the ruling class now nothing for the constitution. Money rules to-day. Money alone has rights for rights are the possession only of those who are able to take and keep them. If the constitution stands in the way of the money power so much the worse for the constitution. Art. IV. Sec. 4, of the constitution guarantee a republican form of government to every state in the union. This means for one thing, freedom from summar arrest and imprisonment without trial and, indeed, the constitution of every state in the union guarantees a speed trial to prisoners. Mover, Haywood and Pettibone were summarily arrest ed on the 17th of last February and have been in prison ever since without trial, and for one excuse or anothe the trial has constantly been postpon ed. The federal government conniver at this breach of the constitution, for no protest is heard from it nor should one be expected, seeing that the money power rules at Washington as well as at Denver and Bolse. The creature Roosevelt's talk of a square deal is the merest bluff, and deceives no one who thinks. Great is the capitalist justice under the Stars and Stripes! The skul and cross bones would be the more honest, and would be the fitting em blem for the capitalist class in United States, as elsewhere.-Sparta cus, in Winnipeg Voice.

KILLING SKILLED LABOR.

Conspicuous among the statements of labor unionists made to the Massa chusetts Bureau of Statistics and Labor, and published recently in the first installment of the report for 1906 on the apprenticeship system in that state, is the following:

"Sub-division of labor in the shoe trade has to a large extent eliminated skill. In the shoe factory system of to-day the all-around workman is at a decided disadvantage as compared with a man who is trained in one par ficular small branch of the trade.

"The all-around workman, as we up derstood him twenty years ago, does not exist in the shoe trade to-day, and if he did exist and applied for employment and stated that he was an allaround workman, it is a foregone conclusion that the employer would tell him that he had no place for him, but that he could use a puller-over, lasting machine operator, lining cutter, trimming cutter, outside cutter, edge setter. heel trimmer, heel shaver, heel scourer, heel slugger or one of fifty other specialists.

"Then the all-around workman would onclude that he had better go selling industrial insurance or take some other equally uncertain employment."

THE CRIME OF GROWING GREY.

THE CRIME OF CROWING GREY.

Yet another of the poignant tragedies of modern commercialism. After faithfully serving a Manchester firm, as man and boy, for 40 years and 10 months. Robert Hendrisfell a prey to black despair, and drowned himself. For many years he had acted as cushier, and his one interest had been his work. But he grew ciderly, and six years ago his wages were docked by 10s, per week, followed by a similar reduction four months since. His wife told at the inquest last week how this harassed her husband, and how he continually feared that his grey whiskers would prevent him obtaining a fresh situation should he be discharged. Such cases as this are a crying indictiment of our present industrial conditions. Lifeloug loyal service, grey hairs, poverty, suicide. What answer have the advective of capitalism to give?—London Labour Leader.

IN A FEW WORDS.

The chief difference between Taft and Bryan is that of weight.

Bad as the Dreyfus scandal was it never produced a MacParland.

Certainly, Mr. Andrew Carnegie

sighs for universal peace, but for the sake of the steel business he would prefer it not to come thru Socialism. Plenty of arguments against capitalism can be found in the daily press,

but the Socialist press can alone be

relied upon to present the arguments

for Socialism.

The capitalist system is based upon, and is sustained by, wage labor and the existence of wage labor testifies to the existence of a wage slave class.

Sir Joseph Ward, the new premier of New Zealand, has been talking a lot about what is called Socialism in that country, but the sort of Socialism we are after won't have any lords in it.

Two years ago the capitalist papers were telling us that the peasants of Russia would never revolt. It's cruel to mention this, but the same papers are now saying that the American working people will never accept Socialism

Prudential Insurance Senator Dryden says he believes in high salariessalaries, not wages, mark you.

The working people unable to take a vacation this summer can console themselves with the thought that the next grand opera season in New York promises to be a very brilliant one.

Driving out old party bosses doesn't change those parties as instruments of capitalist interests. If we have to change human nature

before we can get Socialism, what are the churches in business for? As the chief qualification for President seems to be ability to talk with-

out saying anything, Bryan ought to

make a suitable successor to Roosevelt. "Harry Thaw's mother will spend millions to save him," say reports. Why not? Aren't the working class willing to keep on providing the millions?

We presume the trusts have also taken a vacation until Roosevelt has rested up and can resume the job of busting them.

Winston Churchill says if elected governor of New Hampshire, he will favor abolishing the giving away of passes within the state. It should be understood, of course, that the state always pays the governor's travelling

Fortunes cannot be limited so long as the working class is robbed of its product. The robbery of the working class is the basis of all fortunes, large and small.

woman died of starvation in a New York park the other day, but as the charity organizations had only had two weeks to attend to her case, it must be admitted she displayed unrea soning haste in the matter.

The daily papers consider the institution of marriage so sacred that threefourths of their jokes are directed at it.

We have at last discovered why Martha Moore Avery and David Goldstein came out in their true colors as anti-Socialists. Their portraits appear in the last issue of the "National Civic

The most useful public service ever Russell Sage performed was in dying just in time to crowd the T scandal off the front page of the New York daily papers.

We are forced to concede that Mr. Hearst is doing all he can to solve the unemployed problem—by buying up the out-of-work politicians to support him for Governor.

If the East Side is not as Maxim Gorky depicts it, it may be because his critics have raked the district clean of all the dirt in order to throw it at him.

WHERE WEALTH ACCUMULATES.

Chancellor Day's eager avowal of his readiness to accept money from any old trust, in any old sum, seems to make it more painfully plain than ever that we have seen the last of the sturdy little college which was room because it chose to have seen the last of the stury little col-lege which was poor because it chose to he poor, because it found poverty a source of power for its work. So accustomed have we become to having money to do with, that we have failen into the belief that nothing can be done without money. Col-leges which, like Syracuse, are not as yet rolling in wealth account themselves by that token weak, and vote it heresy, a wandering after strange gods, to suggest that in order to be great a school should first of all be free, and that it cannot be free as long as it is on its knees at the feet of Mammon.

But can anybody doubt that the effect of the munificent donations which we have seen has been to obligate universities to teach their routh to look upon the privileges of wealth as sacred, as being vitally implicated with the fabric of society? And will anybody, disinterestedly, regard that as proper doctrine now, any more than it was proper doctrine when the privileges of wealth constituted the feudai system:—

"You admit you were at fault in that in-vestigation?" 'Greatly at fault,' answered the frust magnate. 'I see now where I could have taken far better precautions for concealment."—Washington Star.

YES, I GUESS YOU'LL HAVE TO PAY EVERY CENT.

By Horace Traubel.

Yes, I guess you'll have to pay every cent. The bill is big and is getting bigger but it will all have to be paid. I do not see how the penalty can be escaped. You are a boss. You are a proprietor. You work people like slaves. You have been the beneficiary of a time-clock civilization. It begins to look as if the great change was just about to come. As if the last issue of the old and the first issue of the new regime had been created. The world is getting ready to advance its sentinel line. If you are in the road get out the best and the quickest you can. Do not fool with the fates. I do not see how any of the indebtedness of the castes to the race can be hid away or be overlooked. The injustices have been too long calling attention to themselves to escape observation now. I do not know who is guilty or what is guilty. But I do know that some dy is guilty or that something is guilty. Do you think you can get away with the spoils and will never found out? Nothing but the cash will satisfy the collector when his bill is finally presented. He will want every cent and will want it at once. No man will then have time to go see his aunt while the messenger waits. You will not be able to put him off with pretexts or apologies. The bill is sworn to by history. It has been slowly but fearfully accumulating. It has ominously grown from a mere speck in the sky to a big black cloud. I do not see how you can dodge the storm. It will come. It will make a hell of a row. It will pass over. Then the people will possess the people's world. Do you believe that you can do anything you please in the meanwhile and that nothing will be said of it? When I see the half-starved children in the cities I ask myself who they are to be charged up to. I know ey will be charged up to somebody. Who? Can you tell me who? It is a frightful matter to contemplate. Would you like the little children charged up to you? You won't sleep quite so well nights if the little children are charged up on your bill. Yet how can you feel innecent if they are charged up against you? History has a habit of squaring all accounts to the last cent. It does not take a little off here and put a little on there from good nature. History looks us in the face and repeats one word: Pay. Every time you see a man wronged by economic trespass you may recall that word: Pay. Every cent you spend on your-self will have to be accounted for. Not one cent can be explained away. The path may look rosy to-day. To-morrow it will be stony and clouded. I am not a preacher of revenge. But it is not revenge to collect a bill. It is justice. Men go on plying their dubious trades. tions. They pass on glibly to the problems. But when history comes along to sum up the hard knots are the ones that must first be unrav-

eled. Do you think I am making faces at you? That I feel guiltless myself? I am trying to prepare the way for the passage across. If I can the process without endangering or delaying the result I will do so. But I do not see what can be done better than to go straight on. Let the first question be asked first. Let the last question be asked last. Let nobody be excused. Let no question pass without an answer-without the right answer. Yes, without the human answer-the answer of love. I have got to accept my share of the burden. And I may get off easy. Or I may get twenty lashes. God knows. But I see quite well that the process is not a gentle one. In that last day of the historic catechism we have got to pay the en-tire debt of injustice. You your full share. I my full share. Pay for all the youngsters put to work ahead of their age. Pay for all the old men and women worked beyond their time. Pay for the poisons and the greeds. Pay for economic murder. Make good for all the mechanics martyred in their trades. Make good for short pay and long work. Make good for the prostitutes and the pimps. Make good for the millionaire and the pauper. It is an awful array of debts. tremble with the fear that somehow the assets may fall short. That so much has gone wrong we will never get enough capital to make good for it. That the total of horrors is so colossal no possible total of blessings could atone for it. -That history will have to go into bankruptcy. But that is only a mood. I get down under my own feet in such a way now and then and see only the dirt. But I quickly recover. Then I pass on prophetically to happier conclusions. I find my dreams of social justice renewed in more reassuring experiences. Now I see history making its perfect settlement. Justice for injustice. Plenty for starvation. Free labor for slave labor. The ownerships of all for the ownerships of a few. One class including all for all classes always at war. Souls for money. Homes for bagnios. I see history making its perfect settlement. Not a cent waived. Not a cent over collected. History not cruel. History not kind. History only demanding cent for cent. I push aside my little private fortune hoping it may not be no ticed in the count. But my name is called. My fund is poured into the general fund. So you see how the case stands. The case of all together against the case of one alone. The case of general opportunity against the case of special privilege. The roll You will not be able to give half an answer. You must give a whole answer. You will find that you will not be able to keep anything back. You will have to pay on and pay on until no more is to be paid and there is no more to pay with. Yes, I guess you'll have to pay every cent.

TREACHERY, PHILOSOPHY, AND MARTYRDOM

What makes us so intolerant, not only of downright traitors and men on the make, but of the philosophic prigs, male and female, who pretend to survey our great movement from the point of view of superior, cultured intelligence, is the fact that at this nent some of our noblest comrades are fighting and dying, or being tortur ed, in order that these persons should make money, or pose as keen observers of human character. We can, in fact, easily understand how it is that in periods of actual revolution creatures of this sort so commonly their heads in every sense. They are better out of the way than in it. The present time leads, naturally, to such thoughts. Rosa Luxemburg, the flery, self-sacrificing, indefatigable worker in the cause of Social Democracy, lies imprisoned, as we write, in the citadel of Warsaw, which may easily be her tomb. How often have we met her. and argued with her, and striven with her at international congresses and on the International Bureau. How often have we admired the energy and vigor which she defended positions which at times seemed to us untensble. And now we may not see her any more! Sad and bitiful, indeed. Karski, too, whom we knew so well here in London, and who sends us all his parting greetings, is off on a horrible fifty days' march, escorted by Cossacks, to the Ural. These are but two out of thousands of our martyrs in It is for us who do our work under safe conditions to take off our hats to our noble comrades, and keep them ever fresh in our memory.--London Justice.

WHAT ONE MINISTER SAYS. Here is what one minister has to say shout this paper:

To the Editor of The Worker:—I have been reading The Worker for six months, at the suggestion of a class mate of mine both in the college and graduate departments of Yale University, Mr. T. J. Lioyd of Bloomingburg, N. Y. Altho it has not carried me far toward voting the Socialist ticket, I enclose 50 cents for another year. I have got more than a quarter's worth out of it during the last six months. There has been good work among the editorials of it during the last six months. There has been good work among the editorials and many quotations that it was worth my while to read, besides the news items with reference to the progress and present demands of your party. Every minister ought to read The Worker or some similar paper, just to keep track of the new hopes that are struggling in so many hearts, since we are all working for social progress.

C. H. BLISS.

Pastor of the Congregation Hampden, Mass

CANADIAN WHITEWASHING. The Canadian papers have exploited the American meat scandal for all it is worth hoping to turn the trade lo to Americans into Canadian channels. Like the Pharisee, they loudly proclaim that we are not as our neighbors are in the meat industry. As a matter of fact the conditions are bound to be the same on this side of the line as on the other, for like causes produce government appointed one lone in vestigator of Canadian packing houses. A whitewashing committee of one, evidently. Not able to wait for Dominion whitewash the Winnipeg trade prevailed on the provincial government to whitewash them on their own account, which was prompt-ly done. We are now informed under government seal and delivery that everything is lovely in Winnipeg abattoirs except the flooring. Not a word is said of the tuberculous beasts that are killed nor anything of the lumpytawed animals which do not go east of Winnipeg, nothing of the spoiled meat, alive with files and maggots, which is reported to go into the sausage, files, maggots and all! Presumably no cow that is about to calve or has just calved is killed. Of course not, everywhat ex-employees of Canadian abat-toirs say makes one more than dubious. When nearly every article of food manufactured in Canada is adulterated (vide government report) is it reasonable to suppose that the meat is wholly good?—Spartacus in Winnipeg Voice.

A CRADLE SONG.

Boft, soft and deep, My darling, sleep. Thy-father spoke a fearless word, And cruel tyrants overheard— In dangeon far away lies he. Far, far from me—far, far from thee.

Soft, soft and deep, My darling, sleep. ' Thy father's life is worse than death, For shame and want he suffereth. His friends far off his trouble see, And look askance on thee and me.

Boft, soft and deep, May darling, sleep.

Thy father's heart is brave and true;
Good hap to all that such deeds do!
May'et thou one day as bold and free
As thine imprisoned father he!

Soft, soft and deep. My darling, sleep. out the country's darksome night; out the term of tyrants' might; Sleep all our bitter woes away; Sleep on till dawns a brighter day. HOFFMANN VON FALLERSLEBEN. (Translated by J. L. Joynes.)

POLITICS AND THE UNIONS

W. W. Baker, in Typographical Journal.

I do not believe the union, as an or-

ganization, should embark in politics. I believe the members of the unions, as individuals, should go into politics The union is not a political, but an industrial organization, not designed to become a factor in the political

To accomplish results on the political field requires organization along political lines, the adoption of a political program, and the selection of candi-dates for official positions who are capable of enacting, construing, and executing laws in favor of the class they represent in society.

movement.

The union was organized to protect its members against injustice and the tyranny of greedy employers. It was contemplated this protection should extend from day to day, from week to week, year in and year out. The political organization prepares for action on election day, and on that day only can a change be effected thru the use of the ballot. A man's ballot is his voice in the affairs of government. In view of the fact that our opportunity comes so infrequently to approve or disapprove of the manner in which we are to be governed, every man should be intelligently prepared to cast his ballot where it will accomplish the most for justice, equity and the benefit of society.

There are classes in society, assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. Our efforts to establish the eight-hour day prove it. The buyers of labor constitute one class, the sellers of labor another. The interests of these two classes are antagonistic. The buyer of labor is interested in getting the greatest possible expenditure of energy from the worker at the least possible price-wage. The seller of energy is interested in getting the highest possible wage for the lowest possible expenditure of time and energy. This is the cause of the constant conflict be tween the employing class and the This struggle has always been a class struggle. When it became necessary for the working class to group into craft or trade organizations, it was an admission of the antagonism of these class interests. If the interests of the employing class and those of the working class are mutual, there is no excuse for maintaining an organization of the workers to protect themselves against the employers.

The necessity of maintaining trade unions is no greater than the necessity of maintaining a working class political party. The economic interests of a class are always reflected upon the political field as soon as the class becomes aware or conscious of its inter-ests. The workers in the past have forced political parties to enact laws in their favor because of the fear of the result at subsequent elections if their demands were ignored. But these laws of late have not been enforced very often, and a number have been declared unconstitutional—for example, the eight-hour law in Colorado, etc.

Every one who believes in the efficiency of the trade union to protect the class interests of labor, disapproves of any effort to divide the workers on the industrial field. One union is all that is required in any locality to protect the interests of any one craft. Solidity and unity and harmony among the members are essential. Likewise one political party of the working class is all that is required. One international political party, the aim of which is to protect the interests of the working class politically, is all that is rrequired. The class interests of the workers thruout the world are identical. The formation of a dual political organizations of the workers would be as foolish as the formation of dual printers' unions, or dual unions of the members

of other crafts or trades. There is now an international working-class party with a practical program, whose aim is to emancipate the tolling millions from wage slavery. last election in Germany the polled about a third of the votes and elected more than eighty representatives to the Reichstag. In France they recently polled more than a million votes, and are well represented in the French parliament. In Australia they are the power in politics, and have enacted and are enforcing the eight-hour day. In England they have elected a number of representatives to the lower house of parliament. They are ever growing stronger everywhere. are the only political party worthy of respect," according to Mommsen, the German historian. Upton Sinclair,

who exposed the awful conditions among the workers in the Chicago stockyards, is a member of this party. Jack London is also a member. Any workingman may become a member by signing the blank application and subscribing to the principles laid down in the platform. The members pay dues on the same plan and for the same purpose the trade unionist is asked to pay dues. Each member having a paid-up membership card is entitled voice and vote in the councils of

Reader, it will pay you to look into this. Investigate for yourself.

The above reference is to the Social-

the party.

FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

The Coachman—"I shall have to leave your service, sir." Insurance President: "I am sorry to hear that, John. Why?"—"When I'm drivin' of you, sir. I hear folks say, "There goes that thief," and I don't know which of us they mean."—Life.

This paper depends on its readers to

CAPITALISM AND MONOPOLY PRICES.

A reader puts us the following ques-

Karl Marx says that profits are derived from selling commodities at their real val-ues. He proves this by saying that if we e that profits spring from selling it would follow that "what a man would constantly win as a seller he would as constantly lose as a purchaser." (See "Value, Price and Profit", p. 39.) This would hold true if the seller (the capitalist) were also the purchaser; but the workingman is the purchaser, and therefore, if a capitalist sells a commodity above its value he must realize a profit paid by the working class. So it seems to me that a profit paid by the working class can be

realized no matter whether a co is sold at its real value or above that value To illustrate: Suppose I produce a commodity by eight hours of common labor and receive in wages \$2 to buy some other commodity also containing eight hours of common labor; the real value of that con modity is \$2; now, if the capitalist sells it above the real value—say, at \$2.50— he is deriving a profit of 50 cents. Or, he can sell at its value and gain a profit of 50 cents by giving me in wages only \$1.50 for my eight hours of labor.

Will you kindly explain why Marx says

that a profit can be realized only when dity is sold at its real value?

Marx does not say that. He says that, in general, commodities are sold at their value, and that a profit is realized by the capitalists who so sel them; and he proceeds to show whence this profit comes-that it is the differ ence between the value of the labor power bought by the capitalist and the greater value of the commoditie produced by the expenditure of that labor-power in his service. Even if labor-power be paid for at its ful value (which is generally but not always the case) and even if the pro ducts be at just their value (which again, is generally but not always the case)-even so, says Marx, the capitalist realizes a profit. And this sort of profit constitutes the chief part of the income of the capitalist class as whole, exploited from the whole body of wage-workers employed. He does not deny-indeed, he expressly allow -that some capitalists make an extra profit by selling their commodities above their value; they can do this in so far as competition does not affect them, as they have a monopoly in the supplying of these special commodities; and this extra profit comes out of the purchasers as such, be they capitalists or workingmen-in general, directly or indirectly, out of the capital ists. But this is exceptional; in gen eral, commodities cannot long be sold above their value, because the abnor mally high profits realized in any line of production where price continues above value will attract more capita and labor into that industry, thus increasing the supply of that commodity and reducing its price. Monopoly and the special profits realized by monopol ists concern the weaker members of the capitalist class much more than they concern the wage-workers. For the latter, the prime question is the normal exploitation resulting from the sale of their labor-power to the capitalists, even when that labor-power and the resultant commodities are sold

at their full respective values and no

Our correspondent is in error when he says that the workingmen are the purchasers of commodities. Both workingmen and capitalists are purchasers Every capitalist, including even the manufacturers of shoes, buys shoes in the market; so does every workingman; and so with most other commodities. There are some commodities, of course, which are purchased mostly by capitalists—as diamonds, cut glass, terrapin, champagne; and others purchased mostly by workingmen-as chuck steak, shoddy clothing, plug tobacco, adulterated medicines; but for the great mass of commodities both classes are purchasers. Let us suppose-what is not far from the truththat the capitalists buy half of the commodities put on the market and the workingmen buy the other half. Let us then apply Marx' reductio ad absurdum. Suppose, according to the old theory which Marx was combatting, that profit is made only by selling commodities above their valuethat profit is normally made by sellers at the expense of purchasers. Now, all capitalists are realizing profits, for those who do not realize profits go out of business and cease to be capi talists. It follows, then, that all capitalists are selling their goods above value-say, 10 per cent above. But all capitalists are also buying commodi ties; altogether, they are buying half of all the commodities put on the market; and they are all paying 10 per cent more than value for these commodities; it follows that, altogether, they are paying to each other half of all the profits which, altogether, they are getting by the sale of commodities shove value: obviously they cannot accumulate profits in this way; they are simply taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other, but the sum total is not increasing. But we know that, as a matter of fact, the capltalist class is accumulating profits Whence? Is it only on the other half that they realize profit? This half they are selling to workingmen at 1 per cent more than its value. But boy do the workingmen get the wherewith al to buy? Only from wages. wages are fixed by the cost of living. Then if prices of commodities are 10 per cent above their value, it follows that wages must be (approximately) 10 per cent higher than they would be-if commodities were sold at their value.

But who pays the wages? The capi

talists. By selling commodities to the

workingmen at a price 10 per cent

above their value, then, the capital-

ists are simply compelling themselves

modities at their value. In other words, they are supplying the workingmen with the means to pay back to them that extra 10 per cent which, seconding to the old theory, constitutes their whole profit. Again, they are just taking money from one pocket and putting it into the other, but the sum total is not increasing. But, again we know that, as a matter of fact, the sum total is increasing. Therefore it appears that the old theory is absurd. This is the expanded form of the argument which Marx gives more briefly at the point cited in "Value, Price, and Profit".

Since this theory does not accoun for the accumulation of profit (in other words, for the expansion of capital), it is necessary to look elsewhere for the source of profit-not, as Marx points out, merely the profits of this or that capitalist, but the general and constant profits of the capitalist class as a whole. We find this source by going back of the market and into the fatory, by looking then the process of exchange into the process of production, by examining the relation of the employer to the wage-worker instead of relation of the seller to the buyer. Marx's great contribution to economic science-not, we think, his greatest work, but the greatest in the field of pure economics-was in thus tracing profit back from its individual and apparent manifestation in exchange its real origin in production. At the close of our first paragraph

we used the words: "When the labor power and the resultant commodities are sold at their respective values." implying that these two values are not identical. In fact, they are not, and this is the very kernel of the question; it is also the point at which our cor respondent errs in his illustration. Let us put this supposed case rightly: It requires eight hours of average social labor to produce a given commodity but it takes only four hours' labor to produce the commodities which make up a day's living for the worker and his family; the day's wages is \$2which means that \$2 is the value of the commodities produced by four hours' labor; what, then, will be the value of the commodity produced by eigh hours' labor? Obviously, it is \$4. The commodity belongs to the capitalist Selling it at its value he is able to replace the \$2 he has paid for labor power and yet have a surplus of \$2 which remains to him because he is the owner. But, it will be said, we have simply assumed that eight hours labor will produce commodities worth twice as much as the labor-power ex pended, in other words, twice as much as the wages of the eight hours' labor. It is true, we have assumed the exact ratio; it may be somewhat more or less; as a matter of fact, according to the best statistics we have, it is com monly rather more than less. But, whatever be the exact ratio, it is certain that the value produced by labor is more than the wages of the labor (the price of the labor-power, the cost of the worker's subsistence;) for if labor of the workmen does not produce a value greater than that o labor-power consumed, the capitalist will naturally cease to buy labor-power (cease to hire workmen) and go out of business. He cannot arbitrarily raise prices above value, because people will not buy from him if he does so, but will buy from his competitor, who is able to sell the goods at their value; nor can he arbitrarily reduce the price of labor-power (wages) below its value, because men will not work for him if he does so, but will work for his competitor who is able to pay for their labor-power at its value or will even quit work and risk starving in idleness rather than starve at work. Automat ically, the competitive system tends all the time to raise prices that are temporarily below value and lower prices that are temporarily above value; and this applies to the price of labor-power as well as of other commodities; only where a more or less

tical limit even to this; on the other hand, when prices fall below value. production is automatically checked until they rise. We may note here one more point a fact that, in the present late stage of the development of the capitalist system, the originally competitive character of that system tends to be more or less eliminated (so far as concerns competition among capitalists) by the growth of practical monopolies resting, not merely on tariffs, patents, trade secrets, and the like, but on the combination of great enterprises and the superior efficiency of large production over small-a sort of monopoly which grows inevitably out of competitive system which it tends to destroy. - In some industries this sort of monopoly, with or without the aid of legal privileges or illegal abuses, can be carried to such an extent as to tries to keep the prices of their commodities considerably above their val-If, now, the reader will refer to

onopoly can be maintained,

can prices be kept for any considera-

ble length of time, and there is a prac-

the latter part of our second parawill note that we twice used the word "approximately" to qualify our statement-that a rise of prices (of commodities bought by the people) produces a corresponding rise in wages. This is only approximately true. The law of wages, as Marx him self pointed out, is not an "iron law. It is possible, under certain circum stances, for wages to be raised above the prevailing cost of subsistence, en tablishing, in turn, a new and higher standard of living: it is also possible, under certain other circumstances, for would have to pay if they sold comof living for the working class. This

they can marry on \$10 a week. Dep. nis appen how much the girl is earning.—W.sh. wages to be forced somewhat below

may take the form, either of a positive reduction of wages without reduction of prices or of an increase of prices without a raise of wages; and the result may be either a reduction in the amount of commodities consumed by the working-class family or an increase in the amount of labor-power supplied by it-that is, an increase of child and female labor. This, as we believe, is what is taking place in the United States at the preser time. Besides the normal exploitation of the workers under competitive capitalism, there is a certain degree of extra exploitation thru the increase of the cost of living by the establishment of monopoly prices, from which the wageworkers as well as the middle class suffer; the workers are not able to compel an increase of wages proporfionate to the increased cost of living. and are being compelled to meet the situation partly by depriving themselves of some of their accustomed comforts, but especially by sending their wives and children into the factories to help eke out a living. The growth of monopoly and the

rise of prices does, we believe, aggraate the sufferings of the wage-working class. But the practicable method of combatting the evil is not to divert our attack from capitalism itself to that special feature of capitalism called monopoly. Even if we could destroy monopoly (which is more than doubtful) we should then have succeeded only in putting capitalism back to an earlier stage; the working class would still be exploited; the root would still be there from which would again spring up; and the whole process would have to be lived thru again. The practicable method is to strike more vigorously at the root, to redouble the energy of our as sault upon the whole capitalist system, and, in the way of measures of immediate relief, to concentrate our efforts on the restriction of child labor, better provision for education, the reduction of working hours, public provision for the unemployed, and the defense of the workers' right to organize, rather than upon municipal ownership and other measures which promise no direct advantage to the wage-workers as such,

THE ANARCHISTIC SENATOR.

A recent issue of the York (Pa.) Gazette (Democratic) contains a twocolumn account of an address delivered in York by the "distinguished" South ern Senator, Tillman.

The account lays great stress upon the "gentlemanly" bearing, manner, and accent of the "distinguished visi-

The speech was characterized as "of a wandering sort," and so it was, judging by the extracts, for the most part a repetition of the backneved

ideas and phrases of the "reformers The interesting part of the report is as follows:

Senator Tillman branched off and spok of the influx of foreigners to this cou and the bearing it would have on poli He also spoke at length and rather bitterly negro in politics in the South. He few years this mass of imporance coming get enough to eat, and driven by hunger and led by Socialists and Anarchists, will breed a condition that is next kin to hell. I am opposed to them coming into them South. Now just imagine Socialism among the negrees. I hate to think of it. If they come into the South and become troublesome the niegers. We hate to do it, but to preserve our property and protect the ho of our women we must do it."

"Unmistakably a Southern gentle man," says the "Gazette". If that's the sort of "gentlemen" the South pro-duces, send us up a few thugs and murderers. We would like to look at them and compare them.

Maybe we know why the Sensto wants to shoot the Socialists. He has been up against them, and he has found out he can't best them with argument. In 1904, when the packing house employees were on strike, they imported "Tillman into the workers" district in Chicago to hold back the effect of the Socialist agitation, and Tillman was up against it-utterly falled. An interesting account of the incident is found in the "Jungle,

So the Senator, knowing that Democratic argument will not hold down Socialism, proposes to use Democratic lead. Well, let him try it. The Senator should know better. Is he not acquainted with the history of his own dear South? Once before the South tried to use lead in opposition to the will of the American people. Better not try it, Senater. History may repeat itself .- Union Sentinel, Reading.

THE HORRID THINGS. Those Labor members in the British

Parliament are bound to do something to sheek the "best" people every day or two. A London cable anounces that "the finest club in Europe," as the House of Commons used to be called, has developed into a washhouse. On entering one of the dressing rooms recently "Joe" Chamberlain was confronted by the spectacle of one of the Labor members wash tacle of one of the Labor members washing life shirt. Hanging on an improvised clothes line were other shirts, socks and sundry articles of apparel. Nothing chashed, the occupent of the apartment explained he was just "rinsing out a few. things." There is much speculation as to whether a special law will have to be passed to prevent members from washing their linen in a general dressing room. It's . a rich American woman or he might be forced to wish his own socks by this of doing an honest day's work .- Cleveland

WONDERFUL STATESMANSHIP!

By Geo. W. Downing.

Knute Nelson, United States Senator from Minnesota, is unquestionably a "great statesman".

When the bill to prohibit child labor was recently before the Senate, this wise sociologist from the North Star. state gave out the following statement:

One reason why I do not favor the billnew before the Senate is because families now before the Senate is because families are often partially dependent upon the ef-forts of young children for support. A wild-owed mother with a large family requires that her boys should sell papers on the street or in some other manner to earn money. With a child labor law, the widow and fatherless children might be starving. while strong and hearty boys of thirteen and fourteen would be compelled to stand by and render no aid.

Think of a statement like that coming from one of the nation's "great law-makers".

How comes it, Senator, that in "the richest and most prosperous nation on earth," and under the beneficent and Illwise rule of the "Grand Old Republican Party", how comes it, I ask, that "families are often partially dependent upon the efforts of young children for support"?

How does it happen. Senator, that in a country that has in forty years made one man a billionaire, a widowed mother must send her young boys not to school but to work?

Is it possible that a country that has become "the banker of the world". cannot afford to keep its young children in school? And pray, Senator, what have you

and all the other wise statesmen of the country been doing all these years to correct conditions that require young children to leave school and toll in stores and factories? You assume great interest in the

welfare of the widows and fatherless children. What then have you and your party done for them? You have passed laws to protect the

millionaire manufacturer, and you have voted hundreds of millions of dollars for war ships to conquer markets for this same manufacturer. Under the administration of your party. the trusts have flourished and monopolies have prospered. But what have you done for the widows and orphans?

Under the wise administration that ve have enjoyed for the past few years, gentlemen high in the councils of your party, some of whom sit beside you in the Senate Chamber, have, thru the manipulation of the great insurance companies, deprived the widows and orphans of hundreds of millions of dollars. Some of this money looted from the fatherless children, in whom you profess so much interest, found its way into the campaign fund of your party. Do you think, Senator, that these steals may partly account for the fact that widows are obliged

to send their children to the factory? You vote against the child labor law to protect the widows and orphans from starvation. What have you done to protect them from the McCurdys and McCalls, the Ryans and Rocke

fellers? Your party has given away to private corporations millions of acres of land that was the heritage of the widows and orphans together with the rest of the people. Do you think that this may have any connection with the fact that families are now so poor that their children cannot attend school even during their tender years?

We are enjoying noteworthy prosperity?

Even if the children do have to go to the stores and factories to work, we must not forget that Rockefeller has a thousand millions of money. Even if the widows and orphans

must live in miserable shacks and tenements, we must bear in mind that one of your brother senators is building a fifteen million dollar home in Even if the orohans must sit down

to a meal of poisoned rat-sausage, we must not overlook the fact that Armour and Swift have enjoyed "unparalleled prosperity".

Does it not occur to you, Senator,

that there is something incongruous in a social order under which parasites keep valets for their poodles, while you are voting against the child labor law upon the ground that it is NECES-SARY for young children to toil?

Do you think that a system that in forty years has produced ten thousand millionaires, and put two millions of young children in factories, mills, and mines, is the right kind of a system for a great statesman to support?

Do you consider it an eloquent panegyrle upon the record of your party that you first rob the orphans, and then very considerately permit them to leave school and go to work?

Don't you know that every child that is put to work displaces a man? Don't you know that there is an army of unemployed men in this coun-

try who have been compelled to walk out one door of the factory as their children came in the other? Is it consistent with your ideas of

statesmanship to make slaves of the children and tramps of the fathers? The fact that Senator Nelson can give out such goose-gabble as that quoted above, and not be tarred and

feathered, is in no measure complimentary to his constituents. In this age of marvelous wealthproducing machinery, it is a burning shame that a single child is compelled

to answer not the school hell but the. factory whistle. Enclosed is postal order for cards

for The Worker. Congratulations for the pire paper you now furnish your readers", says George Manke, of Sionx City, Ia

The Worker. AN ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PUBLISHED WEEKLY

IS SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. By the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association. P. O. BOX 1512. Telephone Call: 4414 Beekman

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in Advance. Bundle Rates: than 100 copies, per copy..... r more, per hundred..... Weekly Bundles:

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

All communications should be written of the had on one side of the paper; ords should hear the writer's name and adverse and matter should be put in as few ords as possible, consistently with clear ess. Communications which do not comy with these requirements are likely to disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will the returned unless stamps are enclosed. Receipts are never sont to individual sub-Recipts are never sent to individual sub-cribers. Acknowledgment is made by hanging the number on the wrapper, the reek following receipt of money.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednes
17. correspondents sending news should
all their communications in time to reach
is office by Monday, whenever possible. One of the editors may be seen at the fice between 6 and 0 p. m. every day, ex-ept Thursday and Sunday.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Board of Directors, Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association, 181 William street, New York.

Entered as accond-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1801.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1000 (Presidential) 96,961 1902 (State and Congressional) 229,762 1904 (Fresidential) 408,230



New York State Ticket

John C. Chase, of New York. For Lieutenant-Governor Gustav A. Strebel,

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

State Treasurer William W. Passage

For Attorney-General-Henry L. Slobodin,

John O'Rourke,

of Rochester.

For State Engineer and Surveyor-

Russell R. Hunt, of Schenectady.

With this week's issue Courtenay Lemon terminates his editorial connection with The Worker, wishing to devote his energies to other work. The Editor would take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the services that Comrade Lemon has rendered can fully estimate—and to acknowledge the loyalty and consideration which his co-worker has shown him during their close and pleasant association these last five years. It is necessary to add only-and perhaps even this is not necessary-that Comrade Lemon's withdrawal from this office does not at all mean any slackening of his interest in our great

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

The latest developments in Russia do more than prove-for the hundredth time, all that we Socialists have said of the utter insincerity of the Tsar's promises of reform. That Nicholas is altogether perfidious, that any despot must be perfidious, hardly needed to be proved again. ___ , _ _

More important is if to observe how these events have confirmed our estimate of the relative value of the Socialist forces and the Constitutional Democrats or bourgeois radicals in this revolutionary epoch. The Socialists in the Duma were few, an insignificant minority. They were sneered at as dreamers and denounced as fanatics. The Constitutional Democrats were many, They represented respectability and culture. They were praised as practical progressive statesmen. Yet here we see these Constitutional Democrats and we see them compelled at last, after all their struggles to hold back, to come around to the Socialists' posi-

tion and join in the revolutionary mani-

There is another instructive feature of the situation. We see the Moderates in the fugitive Duma, now that they have made their inevitable volte face, trying to claim that they initiated theiden of the appeal to the people. We see Premier Campbell-Bannerman in England, who but a fortnight ago had to be forced by the Labor members to abandon his scheme for bolstering up the Tsar's government, now theatrically crying: "La Duma est morte. Vive la Duma!" We see Mr. Bryan, who never had a word to say for the Russian revolution so long as it was only bearing the burden, now stepping into the lime-light as a volunteer spokesman for the Russian people.

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

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

Beit, the "British diamond king". was always known as a bachelor and woman-hater, but since his death it transpires he was mixed up in some secret affair concerning a woman. As Beit was a millionaire and not a Socialist, this revelation is courteously called a "romance" and not a scan-

Hundreds of thousands of working women are suffering and dying under more horrible condition than did Lady Curzon, and yet nothing is said of it in the daily press, and the world goes on unheeding. But because she was possessed of millions and a parasite, whose whole ambition was to shine as the wife of a ruler over millions of people, her picture is flaunted and her virtues extolled in every paper. Disgusting as this is, it is even more so to realize that many working people who perform useful service to society, are reading these eulogies and mourning over the dead woman and with her brainless, useless husband. To us, the suffering and death of one working woman are of greater concern than the passing of a thousand Lady Curzons, whose lives are void of healthy inspiration and whose heritage to the world is as Dead Sea fruit.

Two hundred women responded to a small ad in a daily paper last week for a lion trainer at a Coney Island show. Nearly all the women were well educated and were auxious to take the risk the job involved to get the \$100 a week salary offered. That such should be the case is a fine commentary upon modern social conditions. Want tears away the vell of respect which conventional society is supposed to throw around women. However, an untamed lion would frequently be much more preferable for working women to face than some employers.

"'Watson's Magazine' is not a So cialist publication", says an advertisement of the magazine edited by Tom Watson. No need to specify. Everybody knows that Socialist publications are not financiered by firms like "Town Topics," of which the maladrous Colonel Mann is the chief spirit Then Socialist publications are also not printed in open shops. It's strange that this same ad of Watson's Magazine should be published in many labor papers, too,

THAT NEW "LABOR PARTY."

Several-weeks ago, when, after making their respectful representations to President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon and getting scolded like a lot of naughty schoolboys in return, the officers of the American Federation of Labor made their first vaguely worded threat of launching some kind of a new "labor party," we spoke of their manifesto in somewhat slighting terms, intimating that it was a thing of empty words and nothing more. Now that it has been followed up with another proclamation from the same source, we see not the least reason for changing our opinion. The capitalists and their political managers in , the two old parties, we are convinced, are not seriously alarmed at the prospect: nor is there any evidence that any considerable body of actual workingmen are particularly enthusiastic. In-'deed, why should they be, on the one side or the other? Everybody who is familiar with the past history and the | are doing it. What are they doing? present situation of the labor movement in this country knows that this is a "stuffed club" which the statesmen flouted and insuited by the government of the A. F. of L. are now so flercely

> talist politicians. For almost a generation the A. F. of

L. leaders have talked large about the political influence of the workingmen enrolled in its affiliated unions. They have played, year after year, the same old farce-an amusing one for the Hannas and Clevelands, the Roosevelts and Belmonts, no doubt, but a very dismal one for the wearily walting workers-the same old farce of sending agents ("safe and sane," conservative, business-like agents) to beg legislative bodies to pass some picavune measures of relief for the working class and to beg executive officials to enforce such feweand insignificant labor laws as had found their way into the statute books and not yet been wiped out by the courts. They have plead most eloquently; they have piled up facts and figures to demonstrate the reasonableness of their requests; they have filled unnumbered volumes of the public documents with the reports of hearings before committees and commissions; they have promised and threatened, counting up for the edification of the politicians the millions of votes that might be cast for men who favored labor legislation or against men who opposed it. The politicians have listened-politely, in general; perhaps they have yawned or perhaps smiled in their sleeves; they have selemnly assured the labor lobbyists of their most distinguished esteem for such able and upright upholders of the dignity of toll and promised them thoro consideration for their petitions. The consideration must have been very thoro, for it seldom gets beyond the point of consideration to that of action. Congress after Congress has met and sat and adjourned, and the result has been always the same-this labor bill smothered in committee, that one passed by the House and forgotten in the Senate, the other one amended out of all semblance of its original meaning so that the lobbyists have had to beg for its defeat instead of its adop-

Why have the politicians treated the requests and promises and threat's of the labor lobbyists with such contempt? They know that there are something like two million voters in the unions. Why have they not thought it worth while to conciliate them? Why have they not been influenced by the assurance that these votes would be mobilized in favor of the Republican or Democratic members who had supported labor bills and against those who had antagonized them? These politicians are practical men. Why have they disregarded the Federation leaders' pleas and warnings?

They have disregarded them just because they are practical men, because they know that such promises are use less and such threats harmless. They know that partizanship is necessary to successful political action. They know that, even if the Federation leaders were the ablest and most earnest men in the world (which they are not) and even if those leaders had the full confidence of the most intelligent elements of the rank and file (which they have not), yet it would be impracticable for them to mobilize those two million voters, or even a quarter of them, on such lines as they have proposed to follow-that they cannot be mobilized without an independent party organization, with definitely formulated principles and a clearly proclaimed policy of its own. And all the experience of the last twenty-five years has justified the politicians in this belief.

The Federation leaders have declaimed against politics in the unionwhenever it was a matter of giving a hearing to the only clearly avowed labor party, whenever it was a matter even of allowing the discussion of all sides of political questions affecting the interests of the working class. "No politics in the union," has been their cry. But at the same time they have been dragging the unions into politics of the worst sort-into personal politics, into universally and inevitably corrupt polities.

The Socialist Party has gone on growing in spite of their opposition. Year by year it has come to command a respectful hearing from the rank and file of the union members. It has now attained such strength that Republican and Democratic politicians have raised the alarm that, unless something were done to check its progress, Socialist workingmen pledged to every demand of the working class would soon be seated in Congress and in many Legislatures.

So now, something is being done And it is the Federation leaders who Organizing or trying to organize a labor party, a real labor party, a labor party that would have some chance of doing something, even a little, for the benefit of the working class? Not a bit of it

the new move of the Federation leaders as if it were a great innovation, as if it were really something on the lines of the British Labor Representation Committee, as if it really meant the launching of a labor party. They have their purpose in thus "booming" the scheme at this moment. They know that most people read carelessly and that by a clever use of head lines and editorial paragraphs they can produce the false impression that a new labor party, with good chances of immediate success, is coming into the field-and they hope thus to divert from the Socialist Party some of the elements which are being driven to it by capitalist oppression. They may succeed-in part-for a lit-

tle while. It will not be for long. But meanwhile, it is important that the misrepresentation should be corrected as far as possible.

Those who will read carefully Presi dent Gompers' pronunciamento of last week will see that the Federation leaders propose simply to follow the same old futile policy, with but the slightest modification, the chief difference be ing the grand flourish with which they announce it as if it were an important new departure. They still propose that workingmen should vote for Re publican or Democratic candidates if those candidates will make a few promises—and what practical politician will be slow in making promise before election or in forgetting them afterwards? Only where both the oldparty candidates refuse to promise anything are the workingmen advised to make nominations of their own. Of course there is not the slightest sugrestion that where the Socialist Party has already nominated men, working men, union workingmen, tried and true workingmen-as it has in almost every state and in the large majority of the Congressional districts-the workingmen should support them That is the farthest from the Federa tion leaders' intention. It is against the avowed party of the working class, far more than against Roosevelt o

Cannon, that this move is aimed. We have to meet this insidious at tack. It is important that we meet it soberly and wisely-not allowing our selves to be provoked into rash action or bitter recrimination, but strengthening our positive campaign for Socialism, adhering to the straightfor ward policy which has brought us so much success these last seven years and striving to deserve the confidence of the rank and file of the working class, assured that in the long run all tricks and subterfuges will fail and the soundness of our position be vindicated by the logic of events.

Instead of giving the trust busters a chance to make capital out of his voldance of arrest, John D. Rockefeller has shown his contempt for theu and the courts by giving bond for his appearance for trial in Ohio in September. He understands well that he is perfectly safe in doing so. The courts are careful not to embarrass such as he too much and it is not necessary to do so in carrying out the farce which the trust busters are now enacting.

Men employed to copy lists for the International Policyholders' Commit tee, which is "reforming" the life insurance companies, were compelled to elke in Albeny lest week for a rat which would enable them to get a dollar a day wages. As the committee is composed of business men this was not surprising. They are simply following their usual course of buying labor as cheap as possible. Whatever other reforms may be accomplished. the committee will be careful not to include one that would mean better conditions for the working class, or any section of it.

Deaths of workmen thru touching the third rail on the New York ele vated railroad frequently occur and are said to be unavoidable, when the fact is that the use of porcelain insulators and wooden sheating would make it almost impossible for anyone to get killed that way. It is the old case of workmen being cheaper than materials and the profits of stockholders being considered superior to human flesh and

American papers are exceedingly bot about a few jokes that London "Punch" published about Alice Roose velt. These jokes are called "an attack upon a woman" and not "good breeding" which are very, very dreadful things of which to be guilty, bah jove! Not to take "Our Princess Alice" seriously is the worst offense that any foreigner could perpetrate just at this time. This dear idol of our self-sufficient, upstart aristocracy must be kept sacred from the quips and jests which can be applied to or-The old party papers are heralding dinary folks. "Punch" and the other

"comic" weeklies can ridicule and insuit the Marys, Bridgets, and Maggies of the working class without limit, but our dear Alice-there the line must be drawn. She is so much better than working class girls, the girls whose fathers work with their muscle and brains for a living and not with their mouths-ever so much better. The canting hypocrisy of the American capitalist press is only equalled by its disgusting snobbery.

New York republican and democratic bosses are "getting together" and fixing up things for their respective sides in the coming campaign, which emphasizes the fact that the Socialist Party is the only party in which the members, and not a few bosses, direct and control the party and select its candidates. It is demonstrating that political bosses can be dispensed with now just as industrial bosses would be dispensed with under Socialism.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

THOMAS WHITE.-If you address Amana Community, Amana, Ia., we suppose you will get the desired infor-So far as we are informed Amana is very successful as a communistic institution. It has, of course, nothing to do with Socialism.

A FRIEND.-We don't know the address you ask for. You might ask Secretary I. D. Chamberlain, 48 B street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Socialist Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in London, July 17, 18, and 19. It should not be con with the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Union, which has been in ses sion this week. We shall have to wait for the arrival of English Socialist papers for reliable reports of the confer ence of Socialist parliamentarians.

We have felt bound by the generally accepted rules of editorial conduct in such matters to give space to Comrade Untermann's reply to Comrade Boudin, but we hasten to assure our readcerned, this change of civilities is now at an end. We do not think that most of our readers are greatly interested in Boudin's opinion that Untermann is not a scientist and Untermann's opinion that he is a better scientist than Boudin. We have often requested, but henceforth we shall take more pains to require, our correspondents to cultivate brevity and to avoid the "you're another" style of discussion. Doubtless our efforts, if successful, will be appreclated.

The national organization is appealing to all party members in all parts of the country to contribute, during the present month, the amount of one day's wages each, to provide the means for a campaign adequate to the opportunities which now present them selves. The fund is to be collected thru the local organizations on special lists provided for the purpose: where state organizations exist the proceeds are to be divided equally among national, state, and local organizations; in unorganized states half is to go to the national organization and half to be kept by the local.

If every comrade would respond to this appeal fully and in good faith, it would mean a campaign fund of some \$15,000 or \$20,000 for the national or ganization and almost twice that sum for the state committees and locals. It would enable our party to put more speakers and literature, and do it more systematically and effectively, than ever before, bringing the evils capitalism and the promise of Socialism to the people's mind as has never yet been done in this country. fortunately, we cannot hope that all will respond. Some cannot, and others will not; on the other band, some can and will do more than their share; all we can say is that each ought to do al he can, ought to do more than the appeal calls for, if possible. The opportunities for teaching Socialism, the readiness of the working-class public to listen to our ideas, is growing faster than is our party's ability to utilize those opportunities, faster than its ability to tour speakers and circulate literature. We have to strain every nerve, lest we lose the opportunity and the cause of our class suffer by our faffure. The New York State Committee

rightly or wrongly, wisely or unwisely, has decided that it is impracticable to circulate the day's-pay lists along with the regular state campaign fund lists and has advised that, in lieu of circulating the former, each local make s liberal donation to the national organization. Whether or not the State Committee did well in this, we express no opinion. We do, however, urge that the locals should not allow the national organization to suffer by it. Let them make their donations promptly, and let them be liberal. This state ought to send in at least \$1,000 or \$1,500 to the National Office, aside from regular dues, within the next two or three weeks. Let us set an example for other states. Let us not allow Illinois or California-to say nothing of Massachusetts or Ohio or Wisconsinto outdo us in immediate financial support to the national organization, whose importance this state has always been foremost in upholding. And remember that a dollar in th

hands of the party officers by the first of August will do more good than two dollars at the end of October.

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

Current Literature

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

THE BATTLES OF LABOR. By Carroll D. Wright. George W. Jacobs & (1006. Cloth, pp. 22c. Price, \$1, net.

This volume consists of four lectures delivered by the former United States Commissioner of Labor, under the Wil-liam Levi Bull endowment of Christian Sociology at the Philadelphia Divinity School. The work is about of the sort one would expect in such a case; it other words, it is not a work that reflects much credit upon the author as a sociologist. Perhaps it is the best he dared to offer to-divinity students whose powers of intellectual digestion are traditionally supposed to be inade quate to anything but the tenderest of

The first lecture is entitled "The Background," and deals with the labor question in the ancient world. It is a hasty and most misleading summary of parts of C. Osborne Ward's "The Ancient Lowly"-a book which, while certainly valuable, is hardly to be considered a safe guide. In the way of comment on this and also on a part of the second lecture, "In Medieval and Modern Industry," we can hardly do better than quote from the preface to E. Belfort Bax' "German Society a" the Close of the Middle Ages," as follows: The average student of any historica

period invariably reads into his interpreta-tion the intellectual, moral, and social at nosphere that lies nearest to him cannot strip away the intervening time ontent between himself and the period I question. It is the most difficult of all men, indeed, impossible, to realize tha the same words, names, customs, and in ities in different stages of historic evolu tion. People fail to conjure up the altered perspective, and the unfamiliar background on which men lived, thought and felt in another age. Agamemnon, "King of Men, is to them Kniser Wilhelm differently mad Lykurgos is a cross between Pitt and sell who happened to live in the first con tury B. C. The formal continuity of names. notions, or things hides from them th "true inwardness" of the rupture between the old and the new which has gradually accomplished itself. Change in human af fairs is of course ceaseless; but it is only when it has reached a certain stage that it is borne in upon the consciousn men in general, and, even, then, it is only the sharp summits above the changing horizon that they recognize. The ground out of which these spring is not seen, and hence the true bearing of the summits themselves is not understood.

That passage is worthy of being read and re-read, memorized, pondered on and always borne in mind by everyone who would intelligently study the social history of any period more than a generation or so removed from his own time. Doubtless we owe a great debt to Freeman and the others who impressed upon us the idea of the con tinuity of history, as against the older conception of history as a mere succession of separate events. But once we have got what Freeman had to give us, we must again reject his view, not to take up that which has overthrown but to grasp the dialectic conception elaborated by Marx, Engels and their

The first third of the present work is a striking illustration of the common error which Bax describes, and is historically worthless or worse. The sys sitia and collegia of the Greeks and Romans were not trade unions, Moses and Spartacus were not walking dele gates, and Numa Pompilius (if he ever existed, which is fairly doubtful) was not a first edition of Mark Hanna; neither were the peasants' revolts and cqueries of the Middle Ages essenena as the Homestead and Pullman strikes; and it only confuses the student to have them presented to him under such a guise.

When Dr. Wright comes to modern times, he is at least on familiar ground. In the latter part of the second lecture and the third, on "Great Modern Bat tles," he reviews in a brief and some what sketchy manner a number of the more important conflicts between employers and wage-workers in this coun try from 1741 down to 1902. This is best part of the work-the it must be added that to say this is not to give

it very high praise. The last lecture, "How Battles of Labor Are Treated," is made up mostly

of the most insipid platitudes about the rights of "the public" (which, of course, is conceived of as a body of people who are neither capitalists nor workingmen) the duty of mutual forbenrance, and the benefits to be derived-especially by the employersfrom a good understanding with the workers. Of any solution of the labor question Dr. Wright has no idea whatever-or, if he has, he carefully conceals the fact. Altho he has told us in so many words that strikes are the outcome of certain unjust social conclusions, and sees as the evil to be removed, not the unjust conditions which cause such conflicts, but the strikes themselves, which are so very costly and disturbing to business interests Employers should be willing to receive committees from their men and even let the latter inspect their books; if

unions, so long as this does not imply the running of strict union shops nor "dictation" by the workmen in the management of the employers' ness. Profit-sharing, prizes and bonuses, and especially the pension system (with a provision by which a workman who goes on strike forfeits all the pension rights he may have earned by long years of service) are excellent methods of-removing the grievances of the working class? Oh, no; that is not the thing that concerns the lecturer; they are excellent methods of keeping the workmen from attempting to compel the removal of those grievances by the use of the strike and the boycott. Finally, the general application of what has ome to be known as Taff Vale lawmaking unions and their members financially responsible for all damages suffered by employers as a result of strikes and boycotts-may be counted on to have a very beneficial effect.

And all this is dignified with the title of Christian Sociology"!We wonds what Jesus would have to say, if he were to come as a plain-spoken carpenter and listen to these lecturers. We can imagine that we should hear some thing about "hypocrites" and "whited sepulchers."

In closing, we may add that the language of these lectures is shockingly careless, coming from a Doctor of Philosophy and of the Laws. To cite two instances among many: What sense is there in speaking of the Eleusinian processions as "crusades"? And does a doctorate give a man a license to say that something is "peculiarly unique"! We have been led to believe that anything which is unique is just unique and cannot be more or less so. Per haps we shall next hear of comparative and superlative degrees of infinity, if our ready-made doctors of philoso phy keep at work.

RETTER WORLD PHILOSOPHY: A SO-CIOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS. Howard Moore. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1906. Cloth, pp. 275. Price, \$1.

This is one-by no means the worst. nor, perhaps, the best-of the numerous books "on things in general", as, Herr Teufelsdröckh would designate them, which more or less thoughtful men with too facile pens are turning out these days. The question we are always inclined to ask when we pick up a new volume is not, "What objection is there to this book?" but, "Is there any particular reason, aside from the author's desire to express himself, why this should have been written?" Generally we find that the second question, if not the first, can be answered in the negative. In the present case the sub-title is misleading. The book has something to do with sociology, doubtless, but it is anything but a synthesis. It is a running comment on various phases of Professor Moore's mind, put down in a smart but, to our taste, often exasperating sort of English, and got out in a form which, we are glad to note, does real credit to a publishing house that we have often had to censure for

We included the author among "thoughtful men" quite sincerely. He is in earnest and is in the habit of using his own brain, and that is saying a good deal. There are many good things in his book, together with some that seem to us not so good. The only question is whether they have not all been said before, and said in a more orderly and effective manner. The casual reader, who is not already well grounded in biology and the rudiments of social science and who is repelled by more soberly thoro and systematic works, may find much between the covers of "Better-World Philosophy" to instruct him and yet more to stim ulate his mind to action-if, indeed, the book succeeds in reaching such casual readers. The student will find

it, on the whole, superfluous.

its slackness in such matters.

In the matter of English, we are not ashamed of being called purists, much as that term is used in reproach. Accuracy in the use of words is not only an evidence of accuracy in thinking. it is also a means to accuracy in thinking. So we do not regard it as trivial when we object to the repeated misuse of "liable" for "likely" and to such expressions as "masters . exact blood from the dorsals [m the backs) of their fellows" or "it is impossible for a physician to prescribe rationally to a pathology [meaning prescribe for a disease] whose causation he does not know" and to the dressing up of the stars in such inept rhetoric as "the noiseless sapphires that cavalcade the midnight ment". Adopting and adapting, for the ourpose, the author's own words, (p. 172), we would say that, whether or not he is "a human of considerable individuality", at any rate "the styles of his sentences are to a notorious, extent sul generis". And if our readers don't know what we mean by that aggregations of words, let them blame the writer who heaps them all on poor

WITH THE LABOR MASK OFF.

That Schmitz and his administration of an Francisco should prove to be the pliant strange to the Socialist. Incre and been nothing in the programme of Schmirs, and the trade union element that stood sponsor for his administration, that could point to any other outcome or lead to any other conclusion. Predicated entirely upon the present system of property and with no more radical pretension than that of at one and the same time conserving the interests of both employers and employee, it was a for-gone conclusion that sooner or later it must mation devoutly to be wished," it would seem. They should be willing to arbitrate, for they may be sure they will generally get the best of it. They

[The question of the relation of the So-lalist Party to the trade unions having gain attracted, attention within our taks, The Worker has inaugurated a symposium to which representative com-rades are being invited to contribute, set-

ting forth various points of view.

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

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

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

zation obviate these evils?

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

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

Under the same heading we have printed ur articles not written for the sium, but pertinent to the subject. may present others in the same way.—Ed.]

By Eugene V. Debs.

ward makes it impossible for me to write an article on industrial unionism that will satisfactorily serve the purpose of the symposium of The Worken and under the circumstance. can but hope to meet the general reguirements of the discussion, and even this may be but imperfectly accom-

industrial unionism, as I understand ft, is an outgrowth of modern indus-trial development; it means, primarily. trial development; it means, primarily, ters within one comprehensive or-teation, divided and subdivided into departments the various industries, each supreme within its own jurisdiction, yet limited by, and subject to, the constitution and other enactments of the general organization, the purpose being prompt organization, the purpose being prompt organization and mobility of consideration and mobility of consideration. by, and subject to, the general and other enactments of the general organization, the purpose being prompt and afficient action and mobility of movement, offensive ower in every movement, offensive ad defensive, of the organized workand defensive, of the organisms. ters pertaining to their industrial in-

Under this form of organization all the workers of a given employer, or in a given industry, however varied their trades or occupations, are compactly organized in the same body, while at same time distributed among the various departments representing their several trades and occupations.

The superiority of this form of or ganization over the antiquated and imssible autonomic plan in this day of concentration is so apparent that argument would weaken rather than virengthen the proposition.
. Next, industrial unionism is class

ry in aim, its mission being not only to mitigate the ills of the workers, but to abolish the wage-system and achieve complete emancipation. With-out this character and ultimate end in view the mere solldarity of the trade ints to nothing more than "pure and simpledom", and cannot properly be called industrial unionism. Thi not mean that each member must conscious and revolutionary t that the organization must be so as a whole and so declare, as the In-dustrial Workers has done, in its or-

dustrial Workers has done, in its orstanic laws.

With this general understanding of
what industrial unionism is—to which,
a do not doubt, exception will be taken
—the industrial Workers of the World
is the only American labor union of a
general character organized upon the
principle of industrial unionism.

The Industrial Workers has no

The Industrial Workers has no patent" on this "scheme," as some of its critics have facetiously charged, ut it is so far the only nized upon the industrial basis, with its militant character stamped upon it and its revolutionary aim boldly

Up to this point I apprehend that there is but little difference of opinion among Socialists, in or out of the In-dustrial Workers or the Socialist Party.

The trouble begins with the revolt of the progressive element of its member-ship against the American Federation of Labor and, curiously enough, the most violent critics of this industrial on from the American Federation of Labor in 1897 (beginning with the withdrawal of the Western Federation of Miners) themselves, two years later, in 1899, organized the political secession from the Socialist Labor

They persist in asking us why we did not remain in the American Federation of Labor and "bore from with-in," and we ask them why they did not remain in the Socialist Labor Party and do likewise, instead of bolting and setting up a rival party.

They criticize and condemn us un-sparingly for "dividing" the workers industrially and organizing "dual" un-ions. Then why did they divide the workers politically and organize dual

Is revolt against a labor party a virtue and revolt against a labor union

a crime? Upon what principle of reasoning and by what rule of logic is the one conmended and the other condemned?

The revolt against our secession from the American Federation was not only timely and wisely ordered, but simply inevitable, and in due time will be vindicated as a historic necessity.

Upon this point I feel strongly tempted to digress sufficiently to make clear my reason for justifying the break with the A. F. of L. and the

able, but neither time nor space will

allow at his writing.

The Industrial Workers is on the bed-rock and occupies the correct in-dustrial attitude of the labor movement, while the American Federation of Labor and its allied bodies are on the shifting sands and will be compelled to seek quarter in industrial unionism or go the way of the Knights of Labor and its defunct predecessors.

Compare these two organizations for but a moment. The I. W. W. is revo-The I. W. W is committed to the over throw of the wage-system; the A F. of L. is its main support. The I. W. W. recognizes the class struggle; the A F. of L. denies it and has its Civic Federation to gloss it over and reconcile the wage-slave to his exploiting mas-

How is it possible for a Socialist to choose the A. F. of L., which violently opposes everything he stands for, and attack the I. W. W., which loyally supports his principles and program?

Such a Socialist embraces the enemy who has repeatedly treated him with contempt and, figuratively, spat in his face, while hurling his anathema at the friend who would dissolve such an unclean relation that a true union of industrial and political force might be consummated.

It-has been claimed that the I. W. W. does not favor political action. To silence controversy upon this point all that is required is the reading of its What a few individual members may think of the ballot is beside the point, the fact being, not only that the organization declares in favor of political action, but that a vast majority of its members are Socialists, if not party members.

For obvious reasons the organization had to declare against affiliation with any particular party. To-have done otherwise would have entirely defeated the movement in its inception. When once there is but one working class party the I. W. W. will, without a doubt, assume the proper attitude toward it, but in the meantime it is not only vain and silly, but untrue that the Socialist Labor Party is "dead." and the writer who makes that assertion does himself no credit by it. Quite sufficient proof that it is not dead is the attention given it by those who call it so, but if they really believe what they say it is hard to understand what satisfaction they find in kicking a corpse.

And now in the matter of reco ing and declaring in favor of the I. W. W., let me say that from the Socialist Party, as a party, the I. W. W. neither asks nor expects anything of the kind, and personally I am opposed to any such party action. It can result in no good to either and may, and probably

This does not mean that I approve our party attitude toward the union movement: There is a mischlevous interpolation in our declaration aimed at the A. L. U. and negatively endorsing the A. F. of L., and sooner or later the sooner the better, that clause, which never should have been inserthave to be stricken out;

What right has the party to meddle with the union and decide for the union whether or not its members may revolt against the capitalist misrule of its affairs? The same right that the union would have to dictate to the party in a similar matter.

Suppose the I. W. W. were to resolve that the members of the Socialist party have no right to break away from their party under any circumstances. would not our party members, the very ones who now support the same mea sure with reference to trade unions dling, and uncalled for impertinence?

The members of the I. W. W. are, as a rule, seasoned old unionists; they did not drop from the skies, nor come up avowed and clearly stated in its fun- out of the seas; they are not interloners nor new beginners but they are of the very heart and marrow of the labor movement, and I think their records as fighters and builders in point of time and character of service will compare favorably with those of their reactionary critics; and when credit is claimed for what has been done in the past let it be remembered that the members of the I. W. W. figured in it all and are entitled to their full share of it.

> In leaving the A. F. of L., after be-ing long identified with it, we had good reason, and if time and space were not limited nothing would give me more pleasure than to go into detail upon this important point. A thousand evi-dences of the decadent state of pure and simple unionism appear on every hand, not the least of which is its abnormal growth under capitalistic patronage.

The United Mine Workers is dominated by the capitalist mine owners. The latter constitutes the financial agent of the former, collecting its dues and assessments, and if a member protests against this pure and simple arion and discharged by the mine owner.

rangement he is expelled from the un-A beautiful relation this is for a Socialist to sanction and the Socialist

Party to endorse.

The grip of the mine owners upon the organized mine workers under the old regime will never be broken; only revolt will accomplish that end and revolt it will be in spite of the interposition of reactionists.

The railway unions specifically de-clare that their interests and those of the corporations are identical and only a few weeks ago their grand officers necessary argument in support there of, which I am presumptuous enough to-believe is conclusive and unanswer- rate legislation on the ground that "an tion.

injury to the corporation is an injury

The railway unions are the auxiliar ies of the corporations and implicitly do their bidding, and this relation is fixed and will never be altered or broken except by revolt. The same is true to a greater or less extent of all the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and they who support that body in its present attitude, honest the they be, are opposing and not advancing the true interests of the working class.

The Civic Federation is another excrescence in evidence of the rank growth of the A. F. of L. in capitalist favor, and of its alignment with capitalist interests, and this state of affairs is possible only at the price of treason to the working class. The scores of separate national and

international unions, the thousands of locals, the great army of big and little "labor lieutenants"", ward heelers, and petty grafters, the conflicting jurisdictions and interminable wranglings, the monotonous round of defeated strikes and depleted treasuries, all bear testi-mony to the moribund state of the A. F. of L. and all of this vast array of officeholders, walking delegates and local "leaders" who are fastened upon the union and feeding upon its body are opposed to any change, and the mere mention of the I. W. W. is sufficient to fan their hostility into a mad frenzy.

The workers, at least, are getting wise and "onto" the game, and if there are not some serious breaks and radical departures in the coming twelvemonth I shall certainly miss my pre-

Our opponents have no right to charge us with "dividing" the working class. We are guilty of no such offense against unionism. To divide the workers implies preceding unity, and this never existed. Instead of dividing them, we are arousing them from their slavish submission to capitalist domination under the form and in the name of unionism.

Better a thousand times that labor is divided fighting for freedom than united in the bonds of slavery.

I have been following with interest the interchange between Comrade Boudin and Comrade Untermanu. Comrade Boudin is insistent upon proof, which is quite proper in a controversy, but some things are axiomatic, and self-evident, and time spent in furnishing proof is simply wasted.

seems to me that the essential points in Untermann's contention for industrial unionism are self-evident. It is true, as Boudin says, that Untermann's statements are mere assertion. but they are assertions of fact that cannot be successfully controverted.

I think it was Emerson who said that assertion is the highest form of agreement. If I say the sun shines, that is mere assertion and at the same palpable fact. A man may be blind or shut his eyes and say: "Prove your assertion that the sun shines, but that would have no appreciable effect upon the obvious fact.

Ben Hanford comes in for his turn at the I. W. W., but makes no attempt at argument and his effort hardly rises to the level of ridicule. Ben is usually clever and original and always interesting, but his last column and a half of nonparell must have been a keen disappointment to his friends. Of course Ben had to remind us that De Leon is a "liar" and a "blackguard", but this added little, if anything, to the tone or force of his weak and illtempered diatribe.

is not infrequent that we hear complaint from our members of De Leon's so-called blackguardism, but I observe that these same members are ceaselessly fulminating against. De Leon, and the language some of them use hardly qualifies them to take exceptions to billingsgate.

The fact that most of the violent opposition of Socialist Party members to the I. W. W. is centered upon the head of De Leon and has a purely personal animus and this attitude is so clearly wrong and so flagrantly at war with justice and common sense as to be not only weak, but pusillanimous and ut-I. W. W., altho I must give him credit for being, since its inception, one of its most vigorous and active support-

It may be that De Leon has designs upon the Socialist Party and expects to use the I. W. W. as a means of disrupting it in the interest of the Socialist Labor Party, and if he succeeds it will be because his enemies in the Socialist Party, in their bitter personal hostility to him are led to oppose and denounce the revolutionary I. W. W. and support the reactionary A. F. of L., thereby playing directly into his hands, and if the Socialist Party is disrupted in this clash of trade unions, it will be the result of their own deliberate acts and they will have to bear the responsibility for it.

I know there are members of the Socialist Labor Party who are using the I. W. W. as a weapon to strike the Socialist Party, but they will make little progress along that line unless our atti-tude is vulnerable and imparts to their blows the destructive force that of themselves are lacking.

I know, too, that there are members of the Socialist Party who would scruple at nothing to destroy the Socialist Labor Party, but we must be carried away by neither of these extremes.

Let us pursue the straight course and stick without wavering to the clear-cut revolutionary movement, and hew to the line of industrial and political unity for the overthrow of wage slavery. for myself, I expect to remain,

as I have always been, a loyal member of the Socialist Party, but I shall continue to do what little I am able to unite all workers within one industrial union and one political party for the achievement of their emancipa-

UNTERMANN vs. BOUDIN.

To the Editor of The Worker :-- Comrade udin is singularly unfortunate in his exhibition as a mind reader. his guesses is wrong. In the first note l informed the readers of The Worker that wrote my symposium article in the spirit of an infallible ex cathedra dogmatist. This was a bare assertion of his own making. In his second note he informed your readers that I was "extremely angry", when I wrote my reply to him. This is another bare assertion of his own invention. And these are not the only ones, but they will man who howis about the "aggressive assertions" of other comrades, and at the same time casts reflections upon their scientific character after a hasty persual of publisher's announcement of their books. The fact is, I was extremely merry when

penned my rejoinder to him, and his second note is certainly calculated to con-

tribute still more to my merriment. I'll

tell you why.

When I wrote my symposium article. I feared I was taking too great an advantage of the hospitality of The Worker by occupy ing so much space. The subject was so great, and there was so much to say in re-buttal of prejudices and misstatements that it was impossible to squeeze all wanted to say into one single article. I should have liked very much to state mer at length why I hold that craft unlonism cialist Party are utopian, and the indus cialism. But space forbade and I had to b consoling myself with the thought that his tory is after all the best test and proof.

Now comes Boudin and lusists shall have more space to set forth my Why, that is just what I like. He thinks no doubt that his terrible attack makes Nevertbeless, the question is serious.

is far too serious to discuss it as a personal controversy. It should, and must, be taken out of this field of personal controversy if it is to be discussed scientifically. But Comrade Boudin has from the outset dragged in personalities. It is precisely his per desire for objective discussion, that has prompted me to reply to him in the vein which I chose in my rejoinder, Personal attacks can either be ignored, or they must be met by personal replies. But my per-sonal reply to Comrade Boudin has nothing to do with my scientific defense of my position. Roudin persists in linking them together. I am just as persistent in keeping them apart. He congratulates himself to a clear definition of the questions at issue". On the contrary, tactics are pre-cisely calculated to muddle the issue. So long as personallities are introduced into definition and controversy.

He says he didn't attempt to make out a case for or against the I. W. W. by the it. If he had cared about Marxian scholar ship when writing his first note, he would have left his personal attacks on me out against me by personal imputation of my Marxian scholarship and thus by innuendo discredit the cause with the person.

In the same way he appeals to the pre-judices of the New York comrades by link-ing my name to that of Comrade DeLeon. ing my name to that of Comrade DeLeon.
Always personal, never objective. He says
I "followed the lead" of my "Comrade"
DeLeon in brandlashing scientific statements etc. Another bare assertion. I
acter followed DeLeon in anything. I am
opposed to his methods and belleve that
the general distrust with which be is regarded is well founded. I am especially opposed to that deleonistic style of controversy, of which Roudin's two commencations are such fine examples. They are trylcal illustrations of "following DeLeon's
lead". And if nevertheless convention and
common-ments induce me to call knodin
commade. I guess I can extend the same
courtesy to De Leon.

The question whether my introductory

comride. I guess I can extend the same courtesy to De Leon.

The question whether my introductory statement to my symposium article will attain the test of Martian analysis must be settled by scientific controvers. But how is scientific controvers, But how is scientific controvers, But takes all one's space to reply to his personal unfastatements and imputations. Therefore I say to all whom it may concern. THIS IS A PERSONAL BEPLY TO BOUDIN. It is not an attempt to give an objective defense of my position. I am not to blame for occupying the columns of The Worker with this personal controversy. The blame rests with Comrade Boudin, who started it. If there is a general feeling that I should have space in The Worker for an objective substantiation of my position. I am ready to undertake it. But it will not be done with reference to any of Boudin's tirades.

He tries to make out that I shirk a sci-

He tries to make out that I shirk a sel He tries to make out that I shirk a sci-cettific defense of my position, because I said that for the purposes of this sympo-sium I was content to let history prove who was right. Another deleonistic appeal to personal prejudice. The fact that I may be content in one concrete case to leave the proof to history rather than to try it on paper does not at all indicat, that I wish to shirk the responsibilities imposed upon me by my championship of a certain principle.

Not satisfied with insinuating that I make assertions in a deleonistic style and then shirk the proof, Comrade Boadin fur-

make assertions in a deleonistic style and then shirk the proof, Comrade Boudin fur-ther sileges that I shirk this particular proof because it is hard. Another assertion on his part which belittles my person and leads away from a "clear definition of the issue".

proof because it is hard. Another assertion on his part which belitties my person and leads away from a "clear definition of the issue".

It is no hard job at all to prove that industrial unlouding as conceived by the majority of the I. W. W. is scientific as compared to craft unionism. That is no more difficult than it is to prove that certain interests of capitalists and labores are opposed to one another. Only, an exhaustive analysis for the purpose of that proof requires more space than The Worker can spare. Long articles are always tabooci in a propaganda paper, and justly 40. I should like to see the editor's face when he gets this rejoinder. But to furnish the proof for which Comrade Boudin raises such a frenzied call would require a monograph of the size of "Capital". It involves quite as much sifting of material as that work did. At present we have not even an exhaustive history of the American labor movement, much less a systematic arrangement of the historical material for the scientific appreciation of the bresent position of the various labor organizations. I am willing enough to write such a mone graph, if Boudin will furnish the money to supply me with the necessary material and living expenses while I am writing the mongraph. You know it took forty years to compiete "Capital".

Of course, I can also write a newspaper arricle enlarsing an my symposium article and setting forth more precisely why I hold this position and why I think it is scientific. Just that would not be a scientific annivish. It would be an application of the results of my own personal experience to "Capital" and the first two volumes. And it would in my opinion have very little influence on the actual development of minds. It would be more scientific to history.

It is no true as it ever was that people are not convinced by argument, natio con-

that after all, it would be more scientific to write the monograph or leave the proof to listory.

It is no true as it ever was that people are not convinced by argument, until conditions make their predisposed and receptive for such arguments. It is useless, in my opinion, to discuss the abstract aspects of industrial unionism and eraft unionism. For the problem which now confronts us is due to the sectional development of the Lidited States. As a matter of fact, we are all, regardless of labor union affiliation, practically agreed that the principle of in

PUBLICATIONS.

A Great Little Book on a Great Big Issue",

An analysis of Government Ownership by B. Osborne, former State Organizer of 10c, a copy, prepaid; 4 for 25c.; 1) for 50c.; \$3.50 per 100. Send stamps or money order to

SOCIALIST VOICE OAKLAND, CAL.

"The Party Paper of the Pacific Coast" SOCIALIST VOICE Published FOR the Party and BY the Party. .

50c. a year; 10c. for 10 weeks. Address, SOCIALIST VOICE, OAKLAND, CAL.

LATEST **Socialist Books**

The Positive School of Criminology, by Enrico Ferri, Cloth, 50c. The World's Revolutions, by Ernest Unter-The World's Revolutions, by Ernet Untermann. Cloth, Soc.
The Socialists, Who they Are and What they Stand for, by John Spare. Cloth, Soc.
Some of the Philosophical Essays of Socialisms, Cloth, Soc.
Joseph Dietzgen, Cloth, H. C.
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History, by Anomio Labelia, Second Edition. Cloth, H. C.
Lettion. Cloth, H. C.
Lettion. Cloth, H. C.
Lettion. Cloth, H. C.
Any of these books malled promptly on receive of price. What to Rend on Socialisms, a 64-page book which is a good deal more than a catalog, will be malled free to any one who requests it.

Charles H. Kerr & Co., 264 E. Kinzie St. Chicago

MOYER'S NEW "Songs of Socialism" With Music-Enlarged Edition

112 Pages of Rousing Socialist Songs

"You have produced just what the Socialists have been waiting for—a pleading for our cause in worthy words of song—with bitterness, without hate, only sweetness and hope,"—Walter Thomas Mills. Send for a Copy, and SEND TO-DAY.

Brotherhood Publishing Co., Ltd., 5035 Forestville Ave., Chicago, I

The Brotherhood Publishing Co., Ltd. The Brotherhood Publishing Co., Ltd., publishers of our popular Socialist some book. Moyer's new "Sones of Socialism", has changed its location from Battle Creek, Mich. to Chicago, Ili., 5028 Forestrille avenue. The additional sixteen pages of enthusiastic new soungs in this new edition are alone sufficient to make this deservedly popular book worth many times its cost. "A lot of joy for a quarter" and "Just what the Socialists have been waiting for". 1140

Svenska Socialisten, a newly started Swed ish Socialist paper. The subscription price is 50 cents a year. Address, A. A. terson, 507 7th street, Rockford, Ill.

dustrial unionism is the coming issue in dustrial monism is the coming issue in labor circles. What we are divided on is the tretical question whether this principle should be adopted by independent organiza-tion in the I. W. W. or by being from within the A. F. of L. A discussion of the scientific aspects of the principles itself is, for this reason not a pressing historical necessity, but at best a heeded contribu-tion to the literature of scientific Socialism. Practically the principle has already been country is decisive. And no general proof that the tactics of the Western movement are the more scientific at the present time and must gradually prevail also in the A. F. of L. will greatly niter the trend of events in either organization. It would be just as fruitless to try to make champions of the I. W. W. of Sorge, Schülter, or Jonns, as it would be to make champions of the A. F. of L. of Jebs, Haywood, or Moyer. And yet, both sides would be able to prove by the same materialist conception of history that their tactics can be scientifically justified. And they can do this simply because the sectional development of the United States has given to each side a different personality and a different concrete problem to soive. This sectional development will gradually become nationally uniform to the extent that capitalist evolution and class consciousness among Ishorers will advance. A mere theoretical discussion, or proof, of either principle or tactics would not affect the factical position of any of these men. Both sides are right.

But Boudin waves all this aside and exclaims:

"A true Markist will scorn, when called The Markist will scorn, when called upon to prove his claims to selence, to hide himself behind the excuse that such a proof turns in the last analysis on a few line points of historical materialism, which contemporary Socialists will settle differently according to different environments. This statement, if it is not absolutely meaningless, simply means that the assertions in question are in their very nature unprovable (except in history, of course, But a statement that cannot be proven cannot be scientific."

Lectifully disagree with Courade Bou-

not be scientific."

I certainly disagree with Comrade Boudin on all three sentences. A Marxian who recognizes that concrete environments require a different application of general principles to particular cases will not attempt to lay down a general tactical rule for these different environments of call for proof that such a general rule can apply regardless of environment. Such a proof would precisely be a step away from ly regardless of environment, such a proof would precisely be a step away from a "ciear definition of the issue". And if the scientific claims of two organizations in different environments cannot be proved by an analysis of these different environments, then a proof of the scientific claims of the one proves nothing for or against those of the other. In the second piner, waiving the question of the "absolute meaningless" of my statement, it does not simply means that the assertions in question are in their nature unprovable, etc. it simply means that no general proof can be given, because there is more than one concrete proposition to prove, and the general rule uniting them is yet to be evolved by thistory. And finally, it is simply a flat denial of all scientific experience to claim that a statement which cannot be proved cannot be scientific. As a matter of fact, the most exact sciences are built up on axioms and concepts which, secording to the admission of the scientists, cannot be proved. Bondin, is just splitting hairs in order to say smart things and cloud the issue.

the admission of the screnists, cannot be proved. Boudin, is, just splitting hairs in order to say smart things and cloud the issne.

He has followed these deleonistic tactics from the moment he has opened his mooth in this matter. And yet he has the gall to pretend that he is absolutely importing and impersonal, that he has been a gentleman and a scholar who polittly asked me wouldn't I please prove my statement, because it would be a great thing if it were true, etc. That is just what he did NoT do. There was no hint at politeness in his opening letter. It started in with a bluff and a personal attack. Had he asked for information like a comrade, he would have gotten it in full without any trouble. Now that I pay in his own coup, he whimpers like an innocent lamb and says he would not for the world follow me on this personal ground. At the same time he continues his personal instantions. He plays the objective scientier, and at the same time casts shirs at my character as a signific character, and rath the same than that he cannot have the least inking of my scientific character, and that he can still less venture a public opinion on it, he alone disparage it offinad. A fine fellow, he, to criticize the methods and character of others:

Lut let us be done with the attempt to get any beerfit out of a discussion of Com-

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.. rade Boudin's studied efforts to say smart things about my personality while shirking "a clear definition of the issue". The issue is clear enough. Sectional development in the United States has forced some of u-into a certain tactical position in the class struggle. A labor movement has grown up-in the West and Middle West, which has repudiated the utopian policy of the A. F. of L. and placed fixed for the same tacti-cal ground as the Socialist Party. Buttathe "LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS" By Bertha von Suttne : Second Edition. Cloth Bound, 75c.

Continued on page 6.

PUBLICATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Carpenter.
Extra cloth, library style, \$1 a volume,

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

15 Spruce St., . . New York

ing German Socialist weekly. It is the

weekly edition of the well-known German

Socialist daily, the "New Yorker Volkszel

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION: Six weeks

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

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

VORWAERTS. 15 Spruce Street, N. Y.

"DIE ZUKUNFT"

(THE FUTURE)

A Monthly Magazine

in the Jewish language, published by the

Zukunft Press Federation

Per Year, \$1.0). Six Months, 60c. Single Copy, 10c. Sample Copy, Free!

ZUKUNFT. 26 Canal St., New York

Do you wish to convert your French

neighbor? Send him a copy of

L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS

United States.

Published weekly. Eight pages.

LOUIS GOAZIOU, Editor.

Price, \$1.50 per year; 10 copies or

more, 1 cent per copy; 75 cents per

730 Washington St., Charlerol, Pa.

By Morris Hillquit

Bound in Cloth, \$1.50. Postpaid. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

15 Spruce St., . New York.

JACK LONDON'S

WAR OF THE CLASSES

A series of correlated essays, direct and trenchant in style, fresh and vigorous in thought, and exceedingly entertaining in manner.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

15 Spruce St., . . New York.

ANCIENT SOCIETY

Progress

To Civilization.

Lewis H. Morgan, L. L. D.

Price \$4 Postpaid.

15 Spruce St., . New York

"MASS AND CLASS",

BY W. J. GHENT.

The deserredly favorable reception of this book has resulted in the issuance of a paper bound edition at such a price as to enable comrades to sell it at public meetings. Undoubtedly it is one of the most valuable books of our popular Uterature.

Prices: Paper, 25 cents a copf; 10 or more to one address, 20 cents a copy.

Cloth. \$1.25 a copy. Express charges at

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO..

15 Spruce St., . . New York

"POVERTY"

This book is the result of several years

of original investigation of social conditions

in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Lon-

ion. It is a storebouse of trustworthy in

formation, invaluable to the Socialist stu-

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

dent. For sale by the

BY ROBERT HUNTER. Price; Cloth, \$1.50; paper, 25 cents; ostpaid.

our expense

, By

Researches In the Lines

IN THE UNITED STATES.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM

100. Address:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

of Popular Science

Literature and Socialism

and addresses to "Vorwirts", 184

tung":

for 10 cents.

Address:

A new series of handsomely printed vol-mes which will include some of the most caluable works in the literature of Social-em. The following volumes are ready or ABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, S.p. m., at Volkshalle, S.E. Fourth street, Reard of Directors meets the first Thursday of the mouth, S.p. m., at the office, 220 Broadway, R. 702. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, \$20-Broadway. Telephone; 5075 or 5077 Franklin. LABOR nearly ready

1. The Chinging Order: A Study of
Democracy, By Oscar Lovell Triggs.

2. Better-World Philosophy: A Sociological Synthesis. By J. Howard Moore.

3. The Universal Kinship. By J. Howard Moore. 3. The Universal Kinship. By J. Howard Moore.
4. Selections from the Philosophical Essays of Joseph Dietzgen.
5. Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History. By Antonio Labriola.
6. Principles of Scientific Socialism. By Charles H. Vall.
7. Love's Coming of Age. By Edward-Carponics.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 96-Office and Employment Burenn, 241 E 84th 8t. The following Districts meet every saturday: District Gohemian;—331 E 71st 8t. 8 p.m. Dist. II (German)—85 E 4th 8t. 8 p.m. Dist. III (German)—85 E 4th 8t. 8 p.m. Dist. IV-342 W, 429 St. 8 p.m. Dist. VE-342 W, 429 St. 8 p.m. Dist. VE-2011 Third Ave. 8 p. m. Dist. VI-2011 Third Ave. 8 p. m. Dist. VI-1429 Second Ave. 8 p. m. Dist. VI-1429 Second Ave. 8 p. m. Dist. VI-1429 Dist. IV.—342 W. 420 St. Sp. m. 1782. Rato Third Ave., Sp. m. Dist. VI—2011 Third Ave., Sp. m. Dist. VII—1423 Second Ave., Sp. m. The Board of Super-vision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall. 1531 Second Ave., Sp. m.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

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

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-ION), meets first Tuesday of the month, 10 n. m., at Clubbouse 243 247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Oscar Funk, 402 E. 80th street.

IF THERE ARE ANY GERMANS in your neighborhood, send their names SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S street, New York, "Vorwarts" is the lead-

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 atreet, New York City.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS-& JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAI, UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in Bohemian National Hall, 221 E. 73d street. L. E. Krieger, 310 E. 84th street, Recording Secretary; H. M. Bioders; 221 E. 101st street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNITED ION meets every second and fourth Monday in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-232
East Thirty-eighth street.

Arbeiter - Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse

fuer die Vor. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

The only French Socialist paper in the Adress all communications to Mayer, Financial Secretary, 1 avenue, Room 2, New York City,

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

No one can thoroly understand the So-cialist movement in the United States as it exists to-day without knowing how it arcse and developed. Every member of the Socialist Party, therefore, ought to give Hiliquit's book a careful realism. It should be in the reading room of every local or cluid that maintains beadquarters, and the comrades should see that it is in every public library as well. The address of the Financial Se tary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

WORKMEN'S

Farniture 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, Onelda, Tunawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passic, Trenton, and Rahway, N. J.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Missa.

thought, and exceedingly entertaining in manner.

Jack London has imagination and insight, and his book is interesting because it sets one's own imagination to working. It will inertie anyone who reads it to study the subject and thus learn more about the greatest problem that this country has to face.

Paper bound 25 cents postnaid, cioth-Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield,
Mass.
New Haven, Waterbury, Meridan, Harrford, Bridgeport and Rockville, Conn.
Philladelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Laterne, Altoona, Scranten, Erie, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
San Francisco, Cal.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Leuis, Mo.
Providence, R. L. Paper bound, 25 cents; pestpaid, cloth-

For addresses of the branch bookkeepers,

Local Troy. N. Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall. Secretary, W. Wellnik, I Hutton St.

From Savagery Through Barbarism SOCIALIST BADGES Arm and Torch stick pin, gold plate, very neat and durable—10 cents each;

85 cents a dozen. Arm and Torch buttons, 5 cents each; 25 cents a dozen; \$1.75 a hun-

Globe and Clasped Hands' button, with name "Socialist Party" and motto "Workers of the World, Unite!"-5 cents each; 25 cents a dozen; \$1.75 a

SOCIALIST LITERATURE Co. 15 Spruce St., . New York.

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class.

320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 59769 FRANKLIN

DR. MATILDA SINAI.

- DENTIST, 243 East 86th St., - - New York

. Phone, 2006, 70th St. DR. S. BERLIN.

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

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST,

121 Schermerborn street, Brooklyn. . Telephone No.: 3113 Main.

DR. A. CARR, 132 E. 85th St.,

-DENTIST-All work guaranteed. Special liberal

15 Spruce St., . . . New York. | prices for comrades of the S. P.

J. B. Cameron, 508 Carondelet ave nue, New Orleans, La., has been re-

elected State Secretary.

Mother Jones is ill and will ramain for several weeks in Huntington, Ark. Letters will reach her in care of Dan-iel Hogan, State Secretary. Her immediate dates in Texas will either be abandoned or filled by some comrade under the direction of State Sec retary Bell.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION. National Committeeman Reilly of

That the National Secretary be directed to place as many of the National Organizers and Lecturers as can be spared at the disposal of the Socialist Party of Colorado, the National Office, if need be, to guarantee payment of expense involved in sending them thru the state, during the 100d campeign.

peign.
The object of this motion is to demon strate to the capitalist class intent upon the murier of our contrades, that the fight of the Colorado Socialists is ours, and that the satist Socialist forces of the country join their Colorado comrades in their chillenge to the capitalists. To leave undone anything that can be done to insure a victorius campaign of Comrade Havwood and his associates on the state ticket, would be a grave blunder.

PDIOCOSEN.

PROPOSED REFERENDUM. Local New Orleans has proposed the following for national referendum:

Wherens, All political parties are but the bring of seconomic classes; and.

Whereas, Political solidarity of the working class is impossible unless based upon the industrial solidarity of said class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Party emigraces he Industrial Workers of the World, and piedges it its aid and support as long as it remains true to the principles of Socialism.

ONE DAY'S WAGE FUND.

Local secretaries in organized states should return subscription lists with two-thirds of the amount collected to their respective state secretaries on or before the 5th day of August. Local secretales in unorganized states should nd one-half of the collection to the National Office.

FOR CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Addresses of Socialists, sympathis ers, or readers of party papers in the following districts are wanted by the National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.:

Pelaware.
Georgia. Third District—Counties of Wicox. Pulaski. Twiggs. Houston. Dooley, Lee. Sumter. Macon. Crawford. Taylor, Schley, Webster. Sieward. Sixth District—Counties of Baldwin. Jones. Bibb. Monroe, Butts. Henry. Spaulding. Pike. and Upson. Bighth District—Counties of Jasper, Putnam. Green. Morgan. Ocomec, Clarke, Ogiethorp. Wilkes. Madison. Elbart. Hart, and Franklin.
Maryland. First District—Counties of Worcester. Somerset, Wicomico. Dorchester. Tailoot, Queen Anne. Caroline. and Kent.

ter. Taibot, Queen Anne, Caroline, and Kent.

Mississippi, First District—Counties of Alcorn, Hawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Oktilsheh, Prentias, Noxubee, and Tishomingo. Second District—Benton, De Soto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panois, Tailshatchie, Eate, Tippah, Union, Fourth District—Counties of Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Chectaw, Clay, Gronada, Montgomery, Ponsolio, Webster, and Attaia.

New Mexico.

North Carolina, Second District—Counties of Bertie, Edgecombe, Green, Hallfax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, and Wilson, Bixth District—Counties of Lake, Brunswick, Columbus, Comberland, Harnett, New Hanover, and Robeson.

South Carolina, Seventh District—Counties of Richiend Colleton, Orangeburg, Williamsburg, Charleston.

Virginia, Fourth District—Counties of Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddle, Greenswille, Lunenburg, Merklenburg, Nottoway, Towhatau, Prince Edward, Prince George, Sussez, and the City of Petersburg, Fifth District—Curroll, Flord, Franklin, Grayson, Henry, Patrick, Pittsylvania, and the City of Danville.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS

Dates for National Organizers and Lecturers for the coming week are

direction of State Committee.

Arthur Morrow Lewis: July 29, Emporia, Kans.; July 20, 31, Aug. 1, 5, To for E. Miller: July 28, 30, Haledon, J.; July 31, Leonia: Aug. 1-4, New York, der direction of State Committee.
August Pelm (Swedish): July 28, 30, ambridge Minn; July 31, Aug. 1. Two arbors; Aug. 2. Duluth; Aug. 3, Cass

Cambridge Minn: July 31, Aug. 1, Two-Harbors, Aug. 2, Duluth: Aug. 3, Cass Lake.
Samuel Robbins: July 28-31, Michigan City, Ind.
William A Teorle.
July 33, Salisbury.
M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under direction-of State Committee.

Massachusetts.

August Palm, a Swedish speaker, will accept a few dates in Massachu-netts. Clubs desiring his services should notify the State Secretary. District Attorney Moran, who is now

the Prohibition candidate for Governor, and seeker for the Lawson-Will-iams-Bryan-Hearst Democratic nomi-nation, has announced that he is willing to accept most any pariy's nomination provided they will allow him to write the platform. His platform contains many radical utterances, which when analyzed, are found to be mere political sophistries, at the same time avoiding the real issues. This type of reformer always avoids the only real issue, i. e., the overthrow of the capitalist system. The Democratic State Committee, under the leadership of ex-Mayor Quincy, does not appear to bethat Moran is a very dangerous quantity. Moran has announced that he would not accept the Socialist Party. nomination. Perhaps he has read of the fox and those high-hanging grapes.

Ward 7-9-12 Club, Boston, at its last meeting had a lively discussion over "industrialism". The delegates elected to the State Conference were Dr. George W. Galvin, Daniel Lynch, Patrick Mahoney, Joseph Spero, George Roewer, Jr. Comrade Galvin was elected Organizer; Comrades Steinman and Bay, Auditing Committee, and Comrade McEttrick, Secretary, Com-

put on the subscription list of some ocialist paper: The club at present

State Secretary Cutting is sending out thousands of letters to Socialists who are not party members, urging them to either organize a club, if none exists, or join a club near where they reside.

The Essex County Central Committee met at Peabody, July 13, with two delegates present from Haverhill, four from Salem, and two from Peabody. Communications read showed that the Peabody Finnish comrades ordered 1,000 Patterson leaflets and Haverbill 4,000; The Worker and "Wilshire's" offered commission on subscriptions obtained by the county organizer; Secretary Dolson of Saugus was prepar-ing for active work, having subscribed for 40 copies a week of various papers. The Finnish picnic on June 23, it was reported, was spoiled by rain, but an other was arranged for July 15. A new Finnish club had been formed in Landsville. The Salem delegates reported a conference with the S. L. P. adopting resolutions to endorse the I. W. W., to favor a party-owned press, and to refuse party membership to editors of privately owned Socialis papers. Plans for organization work in the county were discussed at length MacLean of Haverhill as County Organizer, to begin work Aug. 15. will strive to build up the organization and at the same time sell literature and get subscriptions for papers Every local organization is urged to contribute as liberally as possible to help keep him in the field. The next meeting will be held July 29, at 2 p. m., in Salem. Communications should be addressed to Charles H. Morrill. Secretary, 76 Merrimack street, Haverhill.

Saugus Socialist Club has unanimously adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Essex County Federation of Clubs "in seeking unity with the moribund remnant of the Socialist Labor Party as being in direct conflict with the constitution of the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, which forbide unity or fusion with any other party" and declaring "that the unsavory record of the Socialist Labor Party; its bitter and unjust attacks upon the members of the Socialist Party; its opposition to a free press; to state autonomy; to immediate mands for measures to alleviate the miseries of the working-class renders it impossible for any self-respecting Socialist to consider for a moment any basis for unity other than that of its individual members taking out mem bership cards in the Socialist Party.

The Dorchester Socialist Club held regular weekly meeting July 19 at its headquarters, Gibson Hall, corner of Gibson and Adams streets In addition to the regular business some discussion took place on the proposed new state constitution. Dele gates were chosen to represent the club at the convention to be held in Paine Memorial Hall, Boston, Aug. 12. Comrades were again exhorted to send in votes for G. G. Hall in the Boston

'Globe" automobile contest.

Acting State Secretary East reports great activity in all parts of the state. E. J. Lewis is speaking in Schuyikili County, where he will continue till Aug. 2. Sol Fieldman is doing good work; he speaks on July 28 at Transfer; July 30, Atlantic; July 31, Meadville; Aug. 1 and 2, Erie; Aug. 3, Franklin; Aug. 4, Oil City; Aug. 5 and 6, Titusville. Alexander Rosen of New York will speak in the state during August. Seventy-three dates have been arranged for Comrade Maurer, our candidate for Governor, who takes the field on Aug. 25. Comrades Moore and Gilden, his colleagues on the state ticket, will also go thru the state.

Montgomery and Cambria Counties have put Socialist candidates in the field. Hugh Ayres of Royersford is nominated for Congress in Montgom

PHILADELPHIA.

Thirteen new members were mitted at the meeting of the City Central Committee July 18.

Regarding the incident reported last week about two of our speakers being ordered to speak across the street from the usual meeting place at Twenty third and Columbia avenue, our speak ers went there Wednesday, July 18, and were not interfered with. Doubtless the letter which was sent to the lieutenant of the district had a whole some effect.

The Secretary of the Campaign Comnittee received a letter from the lieutenant of the district in which our meetings at Main and Cotton streets are held, advising that we would have to change our place of meeting, as the tered a complaint that they were annoyed by our speakers, and that the highway becomes blocked. A commit-tee visited the Director of Public Safety and called his attention to it. Bourgeois Highness said he would up-hold the lieutenant; we said we would majntain our rights. We went to the place to hold meetings as usual, expecting that our speakers would be ar-

rested, but nothing occurred. · Eugene V. Debs will speak for Local Philadelphia at an early date. We expect to engage the biggest hall in the city for this meeting.

Ella Reeve Bloor closed her engage ment here July 17, and her meetings Committee havengaged her for the last two weeks in September.

Alexander Rosen has been engaged for the week of Aug. 13.

Any capable speaker of experience Comrade McEttrick, Secretary. Comrade Galvin has brought in forty applications during the yast two weeks
The club has purchased 100 copies of
"Vall's "Socialism" to be sent to new
members. Each new member is to be
"Simon Libros, Room 10, 1305 Arch
"Dittsburg—Homewood and Kelly Sts.
Holmes and Wilst: Thry-fift and Butler Sts. Cooney and Wilson. Second and
Plowers Avs. Schwartz and Dubro.
Thrusday, Aug. 2. Alleghery Federal and
Montgomery Sts. Wanhope and Marsink.
Briddock—Sixth and Braddock. Adams
and Meng.

street. Philadelphia. Pa. References

home will not suffice. The Campaign Committee has sent letters to all the trade unions outlining our principles, asking for funds and stating that we would send them speakers if they express a desire to hear them. Several replies have been received, some of them financial con tributions and others asking for sp ers. Typographical Union No. 2, which is engaged in a strike of over six months standing, requested a speaker. Ella Reeve Bloor spoke there first. She was enthusiastically received and requested to come back. She spoke there again July 17.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia will be held as follows:

Sunday, July 29—North Plans, City Hall, J. G. Dobsevare, Thomas J. Lewis, -Monday, July 30—Broad and South R. W. Kauffman, Jos. Cohen, Broad and Columbia, D. Dollsheck, Thomas J. Lewis, Fourth and Washington, Jewish speak-

Fourth and Washington. Jewish speakers.

Thesday, July 31.-Kensington and Cumberland. J. McKelvey, Thomas J. Lewis.
Broad and Fairmount. E. J. Higgins, Simon Kaslel.

Wednesday, Aug. 1.-Girard and Warnock.
E. J. McKelvey, Charles Schit.
Twenty-tillird and! Columbia. R. W. Kauffman, Thomas J. Lewis.
Third and Fikawatee. Jewish spenkers.
Noon meeting—Seventreenth and Hamilton. Thomas J. Lewis.
Thursday, Aug. 2.-Germantown and Chelten. D. Dollsheck, Thomas J. Lewis.
Tuenty-third and South. Robert Nicholson. H. Russel.
Friday, Aug. 3.-Front and Dauphin. R. W. Kaufman, Jos. Cohen.
Kensington and Clearfield. J. J. McKelvey, Thomas J. Lewis.
Noon Meeting—Headquarters of striking printers. Thomas J. Lewis.
Saturday, Aug. 4.-Germantown and Lehigh. J. J. McKelvey, Thomas J. Lewis.
Kensington and Lehigh. J. Jelinek, Is.
Levitsky.
Germantown and Bristol. Rubin Satin-

Germantown and Bristol. Rubin Satin-sky. Heaumont Sykes.
Forty-second and Lancaster. E. J. Hig-gins, Martin McCue.
Main and Cotton. R. W. Kauffman, Jos. Cohen. Girard and Hanover. E. C. Leighton, Geo. Broad and Federal. Wm. Pierson, Chas. Fourth and Snyder. Sam Sadler, Frank Sutcitif. Surcisf.
Frankford Av. and Unity St.—Wm
Fletcher, J. Whitehead, H. Russel.
Fifth and Queen. Jewish speakers.
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The monthly report blanks MUST be returned to the County Organizer NOT LATER THAN AUG. 8.

The next regular meeting of the County Committee will be headquarters, 526 Federal street, Allegheny, Sunday, July 29, 2:30 p. m.

In one month the English branch Allegheny, has sold \$16.85 worth of literature. Boost the excursion to New Castle

on Labor Day. The Socialist Party ex-cursion will be run over the P. & L. E. Railroad. Jas. H. Maurer, Socialist Party candidate for Governor, will speak in this

county for six days the lafter part of August. Dates later. Beginning Sunday, July 29, at 7:30 p. m., and every Sunday evening thereafter, the Marx Class will hold its edu-cational meetings at 26 Federal street, Allegheny. These meetings are for the purpose of developing speakers and teaching scientific Socialism.

The following open letter explains itself:

Comrades of Allegheny County-At a June 3, 1906, a sub-committee of five was the discussion, Cascade Park, New Castl and other places were favorably mentioned as places to hold an excursion. While the committee which was elected had several places under nilvisement, Comrade John W Slayton of New Castle called at this office and urged us to come to New Castle on Monday, Sept. 8, Labor Day, claiming that there would be inter-state protest meeting held there on that date and the comrader there wanted the Socialist Party to run at excursion there in order to swell the crowd meeting of the sub-committee was called on the same date we received a letter from Comrade C. H. McCarty of New Castle, secretary of the I. W. W. local there, whom we also knew to be secretary of the Sotalist Local at that place McCarty urged us to take this matter up telling us that the meeting was to be at "Inter-state protest meeting.". Comrad McCarty's letter was read at the Commit tre meeting and the County Organizer was we had decided on New Castle to run an exreion and as a matter of course we assist in making the "luter-state protest meet ing" a snecess.

On June 20, we received another letter from Comrade Steve Flannagan, Financia Secretary of Local New Castle, Socialist We wrote Comrade Flannagan that we had already decided to do so and had already signed a contract with the P. & L. E. R. R. On July 1. McConnell, of the S. L. P. and claiming to represent I. W. W. Council, called at the County Committee and was given the floor and read a letter from Comrade McCarty, dated June 19 (two days later than the one we received), in which he stated that it was to be an I. W. W. meeting. McConnell commenced to abuse the Socialist Party and accused us of "underhand work." To make a long story short, he, McConnell, and others of the S. L. P. under the disguise of the I. W. W. the B. & O. at 75 cents round trip, while ours is being ron over the P. & L. E. R. R. at 85 cents. Who is doing the underhand work? Members of the S. L. P. have threatened to spend the last cent they have to disrupt the excursion of the Socialist Party. Is this really an I. W. W. excursion or an S. L.-P. excursion, under the name of the I. W. W.? Comrades, in con-clusion, let us get to work and make the protest meeting a success. Let that be our sim. Tickets can be had from this onr sim. Tickets can onr sim. Tickets can office. Fraternally yours. FRED L. SCHWARTZ. County Organia

County Organizer. Socialist Headquarters, 526 Federal

street, Allegheny, July 20.
Schedule of open-air meetings

Monday, July 30, Allegheny—Rebecca and Manhattam Sts. Dubro and Meng. Pittsburg—Tweifth and Carson Sts. Adams and Connors. Tuesday, July 31, McKees Rocks—Char-tters and Island Avs. Dubro and Kennedy. Wednesday, Aug. 1, Allegheny—Reaver and Washington Avs. Marshall and Du-bro.

Pittsburg—Main and Carson Sts.
Schwartz and Dubro.
Frilay, Aug. 3, Milvale—Grant and
Stanton. Cooney and Wilson.
Allegheny—Freble and Hanoyer. Dubro
and Schwartz.
Saturday, Aug. 4, Carnegle—Fourth and
Jefferson. Holmes and Wright.
Dubressne—Grant Av. Keußedy and Marshall. rpsburg-Ninth and Main. Dubro and

Sharpsburg—Ninth and Main. Dubre and Wanhops.

McKeesport—Fifth and Wainut. Schwartz and Adams.

Pittsburg—Liberty and Pearl Sts. Meng and Country; Court House steps. Wilson and Itees.

Noon hour meetings:

Monday, July 80, Allegheny—Beaver and Stanton. Dubro. Tuesday, July 31, Allegheny—Grant and South. Schwartz; Cass Av. (car works). Dubro. Wednesday, Aug. 1, Pittsburg. Twenty-evanth and Carson Siz. Dubro. Thurslay, Aug. 2, Allegheny—Ft. Wayne hops. Dubro. Schwartz. Friday, Aug. 8, Allegheny—Grant and fouth. Schwartz and Dubro.

The following have been nominated or Congress: First District, A. S. Matter of Norwood; Second District, Nicholas Klein of Cincinnati: Nine teenth District, Everett St. John of Warren.

A local has been reorganized at Wellston.

A Finnish branch has been organ ized at Ashtabula by A. L. Strickland and J. H. Sinclair.

James Oneal is touring the state.

Those desiring his services should write at once to Acting State Secre tary Klein, 70 Perin Bldg., Cincinnati eal's dates are as follows: July 29 Toledo: July 30, Sandusky; July 31 Lorain; Aug. 1, Elyria; Aug. 2, 3, Ak ron; Aug. 4, Wadsworth; Aug. 5, Barberton: Aug. 6, Cuyahoga Falls; Aug. 7, Kent; Aug. 8, Ravenna.

Wisconsin.

The following nominations for Conress have been made by the members of the respective districts: Fourth District, E. T. Melms; Fifth District, A. J. Welch; Ninth District, J. E. Hay ris: Eleventh District, C. H. Swanson Eighth District, J. J. Pitz. In every congressional district in the state Social Democrat will be nominated.

in Donglas, Brown, Columbia, Oneida, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Oznukee, Ke wannee, and Milwaukee Counties.

The Wankesha comrades will hold a picuic and bail on Aug. 5. The Milaukee comrades have arranged trolley excursion for that day, in order to take in this picnic. A large excur sion is expected. The picnic will be held in Griffen's Grove, Waukesha.

Mianesota.

The Public Ownership (Socialist) Party of the Eighth Congressional District met in Duluth July 5. George F Peterson and P. G. Phillips acted as chairman and secretary respectively The following candidates were chosen For Congress, George F. Peterso bing. For the Legislature, Fiftieth District, Dr. M. S. Hirshfield; Fortyninth, John Maatalla, Virginia; P. Phillips, Duluth. On account of the expense involved in getting candidates names on the ballot, thru the obnox ious election laws, it was deemed ad visable not to nominate any more can-didates. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the kidnapping of loyer, Haywood, and Pettibone.

The Duluth comrades are holding successful street meetings every Sun day evening. -

George A. Hoehn has been nominated for Congress in the Tenth District Congressional and legislative candidates are being put up in all parts of

The treasurer of the St. Louis Central Labor Union having, it is charged absconded with funds of the organization, the "Globe-Democrat" took occasion in its report of the affair to de-scribe him as "a prominent Socialist, slated for a place on that party's ticket at the approaching election." The Soeditor that the man in question was not and never had been a member of the party, "prominent" or otherwise and could not have been "slated" for a place on its ticket because the party ber for a year before he can be nomi-nated. The paper, however, gave no such publicity to the denial as it had given to the original slander.

Oklahoma.

A statehood constitutional conven-tion of the Socialist Party of the new state of Oklahoma will be held at Oklahoma City, Aug. 15-19. A program setting forth the demands of the party with reference to the constitution fo the new state is contemplated. A So cialist encampment will be held during the convention.

Special efforts are being made to se cure the election of Socialist Party delegates to the constitutional conve-

there are 220 locals in Oklahoms and organizations are being formed in many counties.

Here and There.

The California state convention is called for Oakland, Monday, Sept 8. Five speakers are now in active service in the state of Montana beservice sides a solicitor to get subscriptions for the Montana "News".

A charter has been granted to the

reorganized local at Carlos, Md., with 17 members.

The 20th Ward Club of Baltimore

Md., meets every Wednesday at Schell-berg's Hall, Pratt and Payson streets. Police of Sait Lake City arrested W. S. Dalton for selling literature at one of Lena Morrow Lewis' meetings but the arrest had caused so much agitation that when the case came up in court there was no trial. Literature selling at meetings will continue.

Any reader of The Worker who may

know anything of the whereabouts of E. F. Wilson, a printer, formerly a resident of Patchogue, L. L., and a member of Typographical Union No. 6. urged to be present.

is requested to communicate with Mrs. Lottle M. Wilson, Logan, Ia.

Now York State

At a convention of the 28d Congres-onal District, held in Schenectady on July 21, Henry B. Jackson of Schenecinated for m

The attention of locals is called t the fact that the State Committee can supply them with portable speakers stands and banners. This will save the hiring of trucks or using soap boxes. The banner is useful at open-all meetings, as it enables the passers-by to know the nature of the meeting and is a good advertisement for the party. The entire outfit costs \$6 from Acting State Secretary U. Solomon. Nominations for Congress are to be

made in the following Congressiona

First, consisting of the Counties of Suffolk, Nassau and the Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards of the Boro of Queens, County of Queens.

Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh in King's County. Eighth, Richmond County and part of New York County.

Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Tweifth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth, in New York County. Nineteenth, in Westchester County.

Twentieth: The Counties of Sullivan, Orange and Rockland.

Twenty-first: The Counties of Greene, Columbia, Putnam and Dutch-Twenty-second. The Countles

Rensselaer and Washington. Twenty-third: The Counties of Al-

bany and Schenectady. Twenty-fourth: The Countles of Delaware, Otsego, Ulster and Schoharie.

Twenty-fifth: The Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren and Saratoga. Twenty-sixth: The Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin and St. Lawrence.

Twenty-seventh: The Counties of Herkimer and Oneida. Twenty-eighth: The Countles of Jef-

ferson, Lewis and Oswego. Twenty-ninth: The Counties Onondaga and Madison.

Thirtieth: The Counties of Broome Chenango, Tioga, Tompkins and Cort-

Thirty-first: The Counties of Cayuga. Ontario, Wayne and Yates. Thirty-second: The County of Mon-

Thirty-third: The Counties of Chem ang, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben. Thirty-fourth: The Counties of Gen

esee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming. Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth: The

County of Eria. Thirty-seventh: The Counties of Alegany, Cattarangus and Chautauqua. In addition to the above, no tions should also be made for the As-sembly, State Senate and Supreme

The secretaries of the various conrentions are requested to notify Act-ing Secretary Solomon of the nomina-tions made so that certificates of nom-ination and instructions regarding filing of the certificates with the proper

authorities can be sent them. The following are the dates of speakers for July and August:

George R. Kirkpatrick: July 26, Schenectady; July 7, Johnstown; July 28, Gloversville: July 30, Utica; July 81. Syracuse; Aug. 1, Arburn; Aug. 2, Bochester; Aug. 8. Puffalo. John C. Chase: July 26, Rome; July 27. Watertown: July 28, Utica: July 80,

Johnstown: July 81, Gloversville; Aug. 1, Schenectady; Aug. 2, South Glens Falls: Aug. 3, Fort Edward; Aug. 4. Troy; Aug. 6. Albany; Aug. 7. Watervliet; Aug. 8, Catskill; Aug. 9. Kingston; Aug. 10, Newburg; Aug. 11, Middletown; Aug. 13, Port Jervie; Aug. 14, Haverstraw; Aug. 15, Yonkers; Aug. 16, Mt. Vernon; Aug. 17, New Rochelle.

Guy E. Miller will begin Aug. J and

will be thru the state until Sept. 15.

His dates are as follows: Aug. 1, Buffalo; Aug. 2, Dunkirk; Aug. 8, West-21, and 22, Binghamton; Aug. 28, Os-wego; Aug. 24, Ithaca; Aug. 25, Geneva; Aug. 27, Seneca Falls; Aug. 28, Auburn; Aug. 29, Syracuse; Aug. 30, Fulton, and Aug. 31, Oswego.

Ches. 8. Vander Porten will begin his up-state tour on Aug. 1 and will end Oct. 5. His dates for August are as follows: Aug. 1, Yonkers; Aug. 2, Haverstraw; Aug. 8, Peekskill; Aug. Newburgh; Aug. 6. Poughkeepsie; Aug. 7, Catskill; Aug. 8, Hudson; Aug. 9. Albany; Aug. 10, Watervilet; Aug. 11. Troy; Aug. 18, South Glens Falls; Aug. 14, Ft. Edward; Aug. 15, Schenectady; Aug. 16, Amsterdam; Aug. 17. Johnstown: Aug. 18, Gloversville; Aug. 20, Little Falls; Aug. 21, Herkimer; Aug. 22, Illon; Aug. 23, Frank-fort; Aug. 24, Utica; Aug. 25, Rome; Aug. 27, Watertown; Aug. 28, Oswego; Aug. 29, Fulton; Aug. 80, Syracuse; and Aug. 81, Lyons.

Tour are now in preparation for Sol Fieldman, M. W. Wilkins, D. A. White. Jas. F. Carey, and several other well known speakers. Row York City.

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, July 28, at 5 p. m. sharp at 248 E. Eighty-fourth street. A special meeting of the new Sixth A. D. will take place at 255 E. Fourth

street, on Friday, July 27, at 8 p. m. A general party meeting of the West Side Agitation District will be held Thursday evening, Aug. 2, at 585 Eighth avenue, at which very import-

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

Price, single copy, \$1.25, postpaid. Agents wanted in every city. Literature Agents of Locals are requested to correspond with the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce St., New York.

Other books by the same author-

'The Bitter Cry of the Children." Price, \$1.50; by mail, \$1.60. 'The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand Fer." Postpaid, 50 cents.

A meeting of the Printers' Socialist eague will be held on Sunday, July 29, 2:30 p. m., at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street. All party members in the Allied Printing Trades are urged to attend. A good beginning has been made and it is desired that before this campaign is over our principles should be fairly placed before every man in the printing trades in this city.

BROOKLYN.

Branch 1 of the new 19th A. D. meets on the second and fourth Mon-day evenings of the month at 1072 Thirty-ninth street. Every Socialist in the district should attend and join Those wishing to contribute money for the campaign or books for the reading room should address . H. L. Rosenthal Secretary, 333 Seventy-seventh street.

The new 4th and 11th A. D. will be gin a series of Saturday night open air meetings on July 28 at the corner of Bedford and Myrtle avenues. Jose fus Chant Lipes will speak, and the Socialist Glee Club will sing. At the business meeting of the 20th

A. D. last Thursday at headquarters, 257 Hamburg avenue, it was found that, thru reapportionment, the district 77, 50 in good standing, entitling us to delegates to the County Committee Comrades Weil, Glefer, Hummel, and Jantley were elected delegates. The district has 437 enrolled Socialist voters. It was found necessary to elect an assistant organizer to control the German end, and also to assist Comrade O'Neal, re-elected organizer at the last semi-annual meeting. Comrade Jantley was elected correspond ing secretary. It was decided to hold the next business meeting on Thursday evening, Aug. 2. The Young Men' Socialist Club and the Young People's Socialist Club are to be invited to hear Comrades Giefer and Weil deliver ecture on Socialists Inside and Outside of the Party. The m last Saturday evening at Broadway and Greene avenue was the fifth suc cessful outdoor meeting of this dis-trict. It was opened by Chairman Fel-genbaum, who made a good introductory speech. Comrade Glefer, the first speaker, had an audience of 300 Glefer, the people. His subject was Criminal Suc-cess. He was followed by Comrades Peiser and Weil. One hundred copies of The Worker, five "Packingtown", and four "Merrie England" were sold. Another meeting will be held this Saturday, July 28, at the same place.

UNTERMANN.

Continued from page 5.

A. P. of L. and the Western labor move-ment outside of it are now flowing over their primitive boundaries, and it is see that they will not mix. Others, who are in a different environment, don't see it that that they will not mix. Others, in a different environment, don't see it that way. And there is the issue.

But does Boudin think that his ranting will get the Western boys lock into the A. F. of L.? Does he think that the L. W. W. will lose its evolutionary impetus simply because he makes personal attacks on me? Does he think that it makes any difference to us at all, whether the element of which he is a type discuss us or not? He had better take a tumble to himself and realize that pulling at our con't talls will one whit of difference in our

progress.

A Debs with 30 years of experience in inbor unionism, a Mother Jones with a lifetime of, devotion to the economic organization of the working class, a Haywood and a Moyer scarred by countless battles with capitalism, did not take this step lightly. They looked before they leaped. The dialectics of capitalist development had proved to them become cavil the utowith capitalism, did not take this step lightly. They looked before they leaped. The dialectics of capitalist development had proved to them beyond cavil the utopianism of craft unionism and the acientific soundness of the influstrial form of organization, which capitalism had forced upon them generally against their preconceived ideas. In fact, their own mental development in this process was a rise from utopia to science. And even such comparatively young men as Simons and myself had this understanding knocked into us in the prenantory school of a worker's life. Simons by his development from a frontier boy to a charity worker and I by 15 years of vage already of the Western common of the science of our different nations. We had no difficulty in understanding the point of view of the Western common, when we ame in touch with them. Under these circumstances we feel that we can well afford to make "aggressive assertions" when we meet with the argressive superficinity of which Comrade Boudin is a type. A man who estimates the scientific character of a comrade from one hastily read and half understood newspaper article and a few publisher's announcements very likely gathered his information about the character of a comrade from one hastily read and half understood newspaper article and a few publisher's announcements very likely gathered his information about the character and position of a labor organization in the same way, before he proceeded to show off his wisdom by attacking some of its members personally. I should think that "aggressive assertions" are a very mild way of treating such a "comrade". We carry the proofs for the correctness of our position impressed on our own mental experience. As Marxian Socialists we are in as good a position as a new with the principles of scientific Socialism. And in making assertions to this effect, we are simply doing what Marx and Engels did the "Communist Manifesto" and some of their smaller writings. The theoreten all in one sandwich, or that we invoke history as a i

we know beforehand that our proof will prove nothing to some people. The opponents of Socialism are still clamoring for proofs of the correctness of the Socialist position, altho history has furnished proofs gaigre. And many scientists, who have as much claim to that title as Comrade Bondin, cannot see any proof in Marx's "Capital", altho it has become THE textbook on economics for an international working class movement.

economics for an international working class movement.

Very likely Boudin will fail to recognize my proof as proof when it comes. In the meantime, if he wants to vindicate his character as a Marxian scholar, let him look for information as a willing investigator, not a controversial blusterer, and he will easily find more proof than he needs.

ERNEST, UNTERMANN.

Orlando, Fis., July 10.

Socialists should call for the union label on all goods they buy.

HEENRY ERAHIE ar. 8th St., New York. Recommends an excellent

TRUSSES, BRACES, 1 BDOMINAL SUPPORTERS ELASTIC STOCKINGS Examination free. Work guaranteed. Mail order

specialty. LADIES' DEPARTMENT Telephone, 3833-79th

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of New Jersey.—Semi-Monthly 25 cents per year. The only paper published in New Jersey in the interest of the working-class — and owned by that class. It is interesting and brings all the Socialist Party happenings in the state. — Send for Sample Copies. Published by the Socialist Party Branches of West Hoboken, N. J. Address: Lock Box B, West Hoboken, N. J.

THE SOCIALIST REVIEW.

WANTED. Men who would like to add a little to

their earnings by working a few hours in the evening. Address: BUSINESS MANAGER.

15 SPRUCE ST. NEW YORK. 624 E. 135th St. Comrades looking

for comfortable home, board, conven ient location, moderate, please call.

PRIMARIES IN

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Primaries of the Socialist Party of the unty of New York, City and State of w York, for the purpose of slecting cgates to the Assembly, Senate, and Con-essional District conventions and transact the other Pushess as may come properly tressional District Conventions and transactuch other business as may come properly sefore them, will take place on Thursday, Aug. 2. 1906, from 7 to 10 p. m., at the oliowing places:

1st A. D., 240 W. Broadway, drug store.
24 A. D., 237 E. Broadway, clubnooms.
3d A. D., 66 E. 4th St., Organizer's

4th A. D., 92 Sheriff St., residence of L 5th A. D., 204 W. 115th St., electrica

7th A. D., 255 E. 4th St., clubrooms 7th A. D., 255 W. 27th St., plumbing shop. 8th A. D., 142 Delancey St., clubrooms 3th A. D., 250 W. 35th St., clgar store. 10th A. D., 170 E. 4th St., residence of

A. D., 22 West End Av., residence of Holnst. 14th A. D., 315 F. 34th St., cigar store. 15th A. D., 311 Amsterdam Av., express

16th A. D., 241 E. 42d St., clubrooms, 17th A. D., 852 Columbus Av., printing 18th A. D., 201 E. 68th St., residence of ppennelmer. 1 A. D., 224 W. 114th St., residence of MacGrath.

24th A. D., 149 E. 89th St., residence of T. L. Lichtschein. L. Lichtsenein. th A. D., 112 E. 19th St., office of Rand

A. D., 26) W. 41st St., residence of 27th A. D., 269 W. 18st Av., ball.
28th A. D., 2011 Third Av., ball.
28th A. D., 126 E. Elghty-sixth St., residence of A. Jublinowsky.
30th A. D., 624 E. 135th St., residence of M. Laing.
31st A. D., 226 W. 125th St., clubrooms.
321 A. D., 2869 Third Av., ball.
33t A. D., 3869 Third Av., clubrooms.
44th A. D., 1216 Thitou Av., residence of Frances M. Gill.

Frances M. Gill.

3.th A. D. 708 E. 179th St., residence of
Miss E. Hansen.

The busis of representation to the various
conventions to which delegates are to be
elected at the primaries is as follows:
Congressional Conventions: Five delegates from each district wholly located in
one congressional district; for districts
partly located in several congressional districts, three delegates to each congressional
district of which they are a part.
Senate District Conventions: Five delegates from each district.

Assembly District Conventions: As many
delegates as the primary may choose to
elect.

elect.

Delegates to conventions must be members of the party in good standing and must live in the district they are to represent.

By authority of the New York County Committee of the Socialist Party.

U. SOLOMON, Organizer.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

The Eighth Congressional District includes the entire last A. D. and parts of the 2d. 3d. 3th. 10th. and 25th.

Ninth—the entire 8th A. D. and parts of the 2d and 4th.

Tenth—the entire 6th A. D. and parts of the 3d, 4th. 10th. and 12th.
Eleventh—parts of the 3d, 5th. 7th. 9th, 11th. 13th. 25th. and 27th.

Twelfth—parts of the 12th. 14th, 16th, 18th. 27th. and 20th.

Tairteeuth—parts of the 5th, 12th. 14th, 15th. 17th. 20th. Thirteenth—parts of the 5th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 25th, 27th, and 29th 16th, 23th, 27th, and 29th.
Fourteenth—the entire 20th A. D. and parts of the 18th, 22d, and 29th.
Fifteenth—the entire 15th A. D. and parts of the 18th, 17th, 27th, and 29th.
Sixteenth—the entire 24th, 26th, and 28th, and parts of the 21d and 30th.
Seventeenth—the entire 19th, 21st, 23d, and 31st and part of the 17th. 21st, 23d, and 31st and part of the 17th.
Eighteenth—22d, 33d, 34th, and entire 35th and part of the 30th.

SENATE DISTRICTS

IN NEW YORK COUNTY-

The Eleventh Senate District is composed of the lat, 2d, and 4th A. D.
Twelfth—the 6th, 8th, and 10th A. D.
Thirteenth—the 3d, 5th, and 7th A. D.
Fourteenth—the 12th, 14th, and 18th A. D.
Fifteenth—the 9th, 11th, and 18th A. D.
Strienth—the 18th, 20th, and 22d A. D.
Seventeenth—the 25th, 27th, and 28th
D. Eighteenth—the 15th, 17th, and 19th

A. D. Nineteenth—the 21st. 23d, and 31st A. D. Twentieth—the 24th. 28th, and 28th A. D. Twenty-first—the 30th and 32d A. D. Twenty-second—the 33d, 34th, and 35th A. D.

John MacGrath.

20th A; D., 1528 Second Av., hall.

21st A. D., 2456 Eighth Av., residence of
lich. Wiensche.

23d A. D., 231 Edgecombe Av., upholster-A. D., 22 F. 108th St., residence of