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NEW YORK, AUGUST 4, 1906.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

MAXIM GORKY TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

The Great Russian Author and Revolutionist Issues a Stirring Manifesto and Appeal.

"Hangmen and Thieves Surrounding the Russian Throne and Supporting It with Blood-Stained Hands"-"The World Is My House"-"The Earth For All, and Everybody Has a Right to Its Joys"-"Are there in This Country Living Men, and Will They Hear Me?"

The Tsar has dispersed the Duma.

throne for his life and power like an aspen leaf, has with one stroke of the pen, with a convulsive movement of his hand, destroyed all semblance of law in Russia, and called into life a new series of murders, robberies, and outrages.

The Russian government will now inaugurate a policy of brutal and be-

The hangmen and thieves surrounding the throne and supporting it with blood stained hands have of late heard many bitter and insulting truths from the lips of courageous and honest

They will avenge themselves for if, and their vengeance will be severe. Embittered, accustomed to shed blood, and encouraged by the reign of sness they will once more appail

the world by their deeds. They will commence to annihilate and destroy the leaders of the people, and having destroyed the leaders they will again declare war on the people, the unarmed and defenseless people who are dreaming of peace and civilization, and who had been so impatient-

ly hoping for the triumph of justice. The black, blood soaked wings of death will futter over the country for months. The exhausted earth will swallow thousands of corpses of men whose only crime was the desire to

live a human life. Many women and children will perish from bullets, swords and clubs. Many crying outrages will be perpe

The world will be seized with horror

Here and there public meetings will be held at which the speakers will elo-quently denounce the Tear and his band of savages.

The speakers will be rewarded by applause and the public will leave the meetings in the proud conviction that

JAILS IN FIVE CITIES.

Their Merits Tested by Social-

ist Speakers.

Fool Officials, Democratic and Repub-

lloans, Strive to Prevent Secialists

from Speaking on the Street-Among

the Victims on the Roll of Honor

Are Arthur Morrow Lowis, Harry

McKee, Geo. H. Lockwood, and Geo.

Regardless of the more or less gen-

eral understanding of Socialism there are still civil officials in different parts

of the country who, either thru pro-

found ignorance, or an exalted sense

of their own importance, downright maliciousness, or all three, make it a

practise to interfere with Socialist meetings and without just cause arrest

Socialist speakers and subject them to

humiliation and inconvenience. These

officials have yet to learn that Social-

ists are not suppressed but rather made more determined by such stupid

During last week, four Socialist

Party speakers went up against med-dling officialdom. At Kansas City,

Mo., National Organizer Arthur Mor-row Lewis of California was address-

ing a large street meeting when he was

interrupted by the police and ordered

to stop speaking. This Lewis refused

to do, and he was thereupon arrested, along with a local Socialist, Guy

Etherton, who was selling literature. Next morning Police Judge Kyle dis-

inissed the case, after hearing lengthy

arguments on both sides. At an interview afterwards with the police board

commissioners, an understanding was

reached that Socialist meetings would

not be disturbed in future. That night

Lewis held another large meeting of 1,000 people. As the streets of Kansas City have been closed for some time to

is taken as a great victory for them.

From Kansas City he proceeded to Parsons, Kans., where he was arrest-

Socialists the result of this contest

But Lewis' troubles were not over.

H. Goebel.

they have responded to the call of the , be the latter Anglo Saxon, Jew or Rus-This small man, trembling on his unfortunate people of a foreign land stan. humanity.

At the same time the blood of the Russians will flow in wide streams. Are we civilized people or are we

I think we are not. We only pretend to love life and mankind, to respect the law and to abhor criminals. If my neighbors assault and torture human beings in their house, and I hear the groans of the victims, and tho I pity them, I do not run to their sid-

am I a civilized person? If I live in a town where countless murders, robberies and outrages occur every day, and I am familiar with those occurrences but do nothing to prevent the robberies and to stamp out the crimes—am I a civilized person?

If on the earth on which I live and rear my children such deeds of horror and lawlessness are enacted, as in Russia and Turkey, and I, while condemning these acts, console myself with the thought that in my country life is easier, safer and better, and thus consoled live satisfied in my hole-am I truly a civilized person?

People whose hearts are devoid of the consciousness of the brotherhood of nations are not civilized, they are still savages.

People who live quietly when everything around them is soaked in blood strangled in violence—are not civilized they are simply satisted animals.

People who have children and allow them to grow up amidst wild anarchy and lawlessness and to poison their hearts with the sight of all the corruption which deforms the world. No,

such people are not civilized.

The world is for all, and everybody

has a right to its joys.

Whoever realizes that will not suffer himself to remain a passive witness to the torture of his fellowmen.

Men are brothers. Whoever feels that will not remain an indifferent that will not remain an indifferent of the parties.

spectator at the murder of his brother;

More love and consideration for mankind!

Fig is what makes a person truly civilized:

The endeavor to increase in life the number of conscious, wise and honest people, people believing in the good of their kind, this is the most important feature of true civilization.

All truly civilized persons must belp the suffering, martyred people of Rus-

This is their duty, this should be their pleasure.

For to help a human being to live human life, in this help men must find for themselves the consciousness of their own significance in the world, the proud justification of their own lives.

The life of the animal is senseless, the life of the beast is abhorrent-and ignoble and disgusting is the life of the beaver, and other animals who live in the warm darkness of their underground holes

Men should take life in a wider and deeper sense.

The world is my house, and nothing that happens in it should pass by me without touching my heart. And if such crying horrors occur as those which we now witness in Russia, true men and women cannot remain quiet

To help the people of Russia to conquer their freedom is humane and is

To help the people of Russia is necessary for everybody who considers himself a civilized person and truly desires

Help the people of Russia to free its body from the parasites which suck its

The duty of mankind is to help man-Are there in this country living men,

and will they hear me?

MAXIM GORKY. Hurricane, N. Y., July 28.

Do You Prefer to Be Killed or Suppressed.

Demogratic Senator Tillman Says "Shoot Socialists Like Riggers"-Republican Congressman Campbell Says "Bayonets" May Be Required to "Suppress" Them-They've Both Got Another Guess.

Recently Senator Tillman of South Carolina, in a public speech in Penn sylvania, declared that if the "Socialists come into the South and become troublesome, we'll just have to shoot them like piggers." Tillman is known as a Democrat; but this declaration showed that he was as much an "anarchist of the 'deed" as ever Czolgosz was. The great difference is that Tillman hides behind the closk of Senator to attack and threaten an "unpopular

out righteous cause." But Tillman is not the only mem ber of the United States Congress that harbors bloody reprisal upon the Socialists, who dare to question and threaten the rule of capitalist plunder and seek to restore to the working class what has been wrung from them by the capitalist class. Congressman P. P. Campbell of the Third Kansas too and revealing what hides in the hearts of all those capitalist retainers who note the rise of Socialism with dread slarm. Campbell is a Republi can and he is reported as saying "the Socialists should be suppresed before they become so strong that it will re quire bayonets to suppress them." So Campbell, Republican, and Tillman, Democrat, are no further apart on questions affecting working class inerests than the parties they repre

sent usually are. The Socialists of Campbell's district

LONG STRIKE WON

After a struggle lasting nine months and five days the strike of the main-

"AMERICANISM"

That Is What the Hearst League Is For.

Its Executive Committee Declares It is "Opposed to Socialism," and That It Is "Mot Opposed to Capitalism, Large or Small"-Reply to Comrade Stokes' Letter of Resigna.

The Independence League has accepted the resignation of J. G. Phelps Stokes, and makes a reply to his letter of withdrawal which is of great value at this time. It has long been next to impossible to get an explicit declaration of an authoritative nature regarding the principles of the Independence League.

For the first time we have a docu-ment of that kind. It is issued by the Executive Committee of the League, and is signed by W. R. Hearst, Samuel Seabury, J. Clarence Shearn, M. F. Ihmsen, John Ford, and others, and has the great and unexpected merit of being clear and explicit in a negative

It declares of Mr. Stokes that the League recognizes the earnest work he has done, his sincerity of purpose, and his honest desire to be of service to his fellow men.

"The American System".

The paper then goes on to state in glittering generalities the purposes for which the League claims to stand. It declares that "the American system is not a failure", whatever that may mean; that it ("the American system") only needs "to be restored and respect ed", that what the country requires is "return to fundamental American methods", and declares that the prosperity and happiness of the people will be secured by something or other which it is pleased to call "American-

So much for the positive statements in the letter regarding the League's position. They may be best described as bosh, buncombe or meaningless phrases. After reading it carefully no one will be any the wiser as to what the League stands for than they were

Regarding certain things that the League does NOT stand for, however, the paper is a meritorious one. Com rade Stokes deserves the thanks of every Socialist for having been the cause of forcing the League to make the three following statements:

The League Is Conservative.

"The Independence League is conervative."

League is Opposed to Socialism. "The Independence League is opposed to Socialism."

League is Not Opposed to Capitalism. "The Independence League is NOT

opposed to capitalism, large or small. Those three statements are worth while. It is to be remembered that they are signed by William Randolph Hearst. No doubt there are still those who will rise up and say that "Hearst is a Socialist, too," but the statement will be useful to clear the minds of some who think themselves "almost

All Things to All Mon.

Of course, Mr. Hearst, like Mr. Bryan and every other office seeker, would like Socialists to think him a Socialist; he would like anarchists to think him an anarchist, and so on, all the way down the line. But it sometimes occurs that a man doing his best to ride two horses is compelled to relinquish one or ride for a fall. Mr. Hearst no doubt wants everybody's support as a candidate for office, and doubt he wants everybody to believe that he is "with them", but from time to time he will find it necessary to "declare himself", and this be will do, in the future as in the past, in accordance with what he considers to be his political and business interests. So doing, it will be well for Socialist propagandists to remember that Mr. Hearst has declared in express terms that he is "opposed to Socialism", and that he "is NOT opposed to capitalism, large or small". Comrade Stokes is to be congratu-

lated for having been the instrument which compelled the Independence League at least to tell us what it is NOT for.

The reply to Comrade Stokes was issued last Saturday. On Tuesday the State Committee of the Independence League met and issued an address to the voters of New York. We shall give the address consideration in these columns later.

A SUBSTANTIAL GAIN. At a conference between the dele-

gates of the International Paper Makers' Union and the International Pa-per Co., held in New York, July 25-27, an agreement was made by which a reduction of hours from twelve to eight per day was secured by the union, without a reduction in wages. Ten thousand workers are affected under the change, which will take place

HAYWOOD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

A Message Alive with Inspiration to the Workers, and Bristling with Defiance to Capitalists and Their Retainers.

His Body Is in Prison, but His Voice Is Heard, His Spirit Is Abroad in the Land, and His Great Cause Goes Marching On-Sons of Toll, Awake!-Haywood Breathes the Working Class Spirit of Our Age, and from the Cell of a Capitalist Jail Shows the Way to Proletarian Victory.

Ada County Jail,

Boise, Idaho, July 14, 1906. State Committee, Bocialist Party of Colorado:

Comrades and Fellow Workers-While sitting with my lately widowed, gray-haired mother, in the shadow of this jail, surrounded by guards, I received your message notifying me that I had by acclamation been nominated the Socialist Party candidate for Governor of Colorado. After brief reflection on the duties of a member of the party, I said to mother, "I will accept the nomination." The maternal love in her eyes was partly veiled with a mist gathered from a lake of tears. while, like a benediction, she spoke these words: "It is well, my son." Thus your notification was received and the nomination accepted.

Nothing to Arbitrate.

The Socialist platform is the corner stone of industrial liberty. The program is clean, clear-cut, uncompromising. Principles cannot be arbitrated. Let the campaign slogan be, "There is nothing to arbitrate." The class struggle must go on as long as one man eats bread in the sweat of another man's

Capitalism is the common enemy of the working class. Whether in the realms of tsars, kings, emperors or captains of industry, if there be a difference it is against the last named breed of despots, monarchs of wage slaves instead of serfs or subjects; they attempt to shirk every vestige of responsibility in a mad, wanton lust for the power of gold. Under a system that nortgages the inventive genius of man, capitalism assumes, in fact, claims, a vested right of private ownership in the collective production of society. It is the aspiration, the object, the sole purpose of the Socialist Party to dispel the illusion, to quash the presumption, to take and control the means of production and distribution, to vest in every producer the honest right to the full equivalent for the product of his toil.

Corporation-Cursed Colorado. No other state in the Union presents

the same ghastly, emaciated, holloweyed skeleton of political government as poor, fagged, corporation-cursed Colorado. Thru every artery capitalism has dragged its slimy, poisonous length, defiling, contaminating everything it touched, until a modern Diogenes, with the proverbial lantern, would search the several departments of administration in vain for an honest man. Proud, beautiful, noble Colorado, the tentacles of capitalism are sapping her life blood; her vestal garments are besmirched, debauched, ravished and dishonored by her own sons in Legislature.

Four times has her Supreme Court plunged the murderous, poisoned stiletto of the assassin into the very vitals of her Constitution, while the Gover-nors whom the "King's Bench" crowned with the blood-soaked royal prerogatives, danced and clapped their hands with the glee of a mad Dervish.

A Gabbertized Supreme Court.

For a capitalistic chief justice, a fitting name is Gabbert, an invective that cozes like slime on the first syllable and accents with the sting of an asp, a name with which to conjure the maledictions of all the imps of Dante's inferno. There is in Australia a nondescript creature with fur-covered body, four legs, wings and beak. lays its eggs and suckles its young. It is defined as a bad case of fusion, a pervert, a spyphus, a gabbert,

So low has the Supreme Court of Colorado sunk below the level of common decency, a windless will be required to hoist them into the presence of his satanic majesty. Under the black robes of iniquity Beelzebub will recognize the prototypes of Iscariot and Arnold; the five "King's Bench" advocates are distinguished by the treitor's symbol So coarse, so flagrant is the last fel

decision of the Supreme Court the dilitante politicians are aroused; sitting on their haunches they are howling like a pack of mangy coyotes; their dwarfed mentalities are unable to discern the CAUSE of the corruption in the Supreme Court, which is a boil on the body politic; it needs lancing and a strong poultice of Socialism; the suppuration is the natural result of a diseased system. Eliminate the virus of profit, interest and rent from the industrial arteries of the state, and the commonwealth will no longer suffer the soul-racking tortures, the EF-FECT of capitalism.

The Socialist Party. The Socialist Party is the medium

thru which these results can be ac-

ocratic parties are the consistent allies of the corporations, and a workingman who enters either leaves hope behind unless he has greased well his knee joints and intends to sell himself and follow workers for party exploitation.

Municipal ownership, as exemplified

in Denver, is even more plutocratic

than either of the old parties. Having endorsed, indeed, the dads of the municipal party are solely respensible for clause or section XX, (twenty, note the sign XX) of the Denver churter; it is the "double cross" that disfranchised thousands of the producing class and hoisted municipal ownership with its own petard, to which the Socialists of the Queen City of the plains can say Amen, as we realize that only by reverses will the irrational municipal reformers learn that a structure must be builded from the foundation. The first essential to the development of a free society is to control the means of producing the necessaries of life. Kipling says, and fruthfully, "The cheapest commodity know about it-human life." So long as the litterateur's statement contains the element of man's inhumanity to man, so long as wage slavery reduces labor to a market commodity, just so long will it be immaterial how the ntilities are operated, whether by a municipal corporation or by a franchise company. If the difference in the cost of transportation is added to the cost of living, the purchasing power of wages remains the same under municipal ownership, which is nothing but a coupon clipping system, remov ing none of the elements of capitalism) merely converting semi-responsible ownership into interest-bearing bonds, thus creating a bondcolding aristocracy utterly incompetent of assuming any more serious re-sponsibilities than monkey dinners, neddling in politics, chasing titles and drawing dividends. Municipal owner ship would be a snap for a capitalist who desired to retire from active participation in the game of making money; his worry, but not his incom would be lessened. In the culmination of the Civil war chattel property, animate values wrapped up in black sking, were confiscated, private ownership was abolished and society assumed practical control.

In the final adjustment of the war which Socialism has declared against capitalism, wage slavery will be abolished, labor that produces all wealth will continue in industrial activity with unwonted zeal, working under a self-ordained proclamation, confining the division of the collective product to the actual producers thereof, and a general industrial fervor will be ushered in, every able bodied man wifi contribute by brain or muscle to the general welfare, prosperity and progress of society.

Abolition of Wage-Slavery. While to me every effort that tends

toward a Socialistic triumph is a labor

of love, it is but human to admit that

in aspiring to election to an office that could be used to materially assist in the overthrow of capitalism, one would be somewhat imbued with the spirit of pleasure that controlled the Irishman when he wrote to his brother Denny, saving, "Come over on the nixt boat. this is a foine counthry. I hove a noice job pullin' down a Protestint church. and Of'm gettin' paid for it." Celt's sense of fun was akin to the Socialist's enjoyment to see the squirming of the exploiters when Upton Sinclair threw his "Jungla" poon clear up to the hilt into the Beef Trust and dragged out entrails, dith and corruption for public inspection. compelling the band to stop playing long enough to permit President Roosevelt to relieve himself of two speeches. eulogies on the man with the rake, and the genus homo (hobo) with patches on his panties, while Gen. Miles, before his mirror, with curling tongs and powder puff, relates the weird tale of Armeur's colossal crime, three thousand dead soldiers all in a row, from Welcome Arch to the Supreme Court chambers, a ghastly sight, a corduroy road of corpses; at the head of each dead body a broken hearted, disconsolate, weeping mother, sobbing o'er her darling boy. There were no shattered limbs, no empty sleeves, the bloated faces did not have the resigned, almost cheerful look of a soldler killed in battle. Every countenance was distorted, twisted, writhed in pain; the stemachs swollen, bursted. Poisoned. they had all died like dogs. A mile of dead soldlers, three thousand anguished mothers, capitalism's magnanimous reward for love of country and the patriotism of American youth. Armour and his ilk had Krag and Jorgensen beaten a Mormon block; every

complished. The Republican and Dem- , round counted one. Weyler as a butcher was a puling infant in com-

The Private Grave-

yards of Colorado

Such disclosures remove obstacled in therway of Socialist education. Colorado's corporations are no less cruel and victous than the Beef Trust, only they are dealing in different products. As dispensers of heartaches the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and American Smelting and Refining Company take the palm. Like the packing companies, they have their private graveyards of men killed in their em-

But the worst wrong they inflict upon the state is, in company with rallroad and utility corporations, the manipulation of legislation inimical to the welfare of the people. Laws they cannot control they ignore. With reck less abandon the corporations of Colorado have trampled under foot the mandates of the people. They brook no interference in their nefarious schemes. Individuals who have the temerity to discountenance crime in high places are subjected to every imaginable indignity. At the instance of these law and order brigands hundrede of Colorado's best citizens have been villified, maligned, persecuted, robbed, flogged, imprisoned, disfranchised and deported. Murder has been resorted to and is not the least of corporation crimes. Thru bribery, blackmail, brow-beating and coercion to effect their ends, they have fastened their bloody, talons into the' people's throats and strangled free government.

Law and equity, the foundation, the life and liberty of state and nation, in spurned, insulted and ignored. "To hell with the constitution"! "To hell with the law"! is the cry and the daily practice of Colorado's disciples of capitalism. Every statute supposed to restrict and prevent opposition has been

The eight-hour law is a page of history that won't stay turned down. The bi-monthly pay day law, the audit and ventilation law, the check weighman law, the anti-script law, the contract labor law, are all being daily violated by the corporations, and when that part of thew orking class directly atfected inaugurated an industrial strike TO ENFORCE THOSE LAWS, their determined and just action was re-ferred to as "superlative folly," by those who are now baying at the Supreme Court. It was not folly to strike against oppression, but it would be a crime against society, against family against self to vote for the continue ance of the political parties responsible for the cesspool of iniquity Colorado presents at this time.

Unite at the Polls

No amount of cleansing, repairing whitewashing and fumigating can make the pest points of Democracy or Republicanism a safe refuge for a self-respecting working class. The time has come when men and who work with brain or muscle must

unite at the polls. The aggressive forces of Colorado must concentrate every effort at the coming election. Let the Socialist Party be the reflex, the political expression of the material interest of every wage worker. The economic power of organized labor is determined by united political action. To win demands made on the industrial field it is absolutely necessary to control the branches of government, as past experience shows every strike to have been lost thru the interference of courts and militia.

A Working Class Government.

The same functions of government controlled by a class-conscious working class will be used to inspire confidence and compel the wheels of industry to move in spite of the devices and stumbling blocks of capitalism. Strikes will be averted by enforcing the demands of labor, ultimately to control industrial pursuits, when this principle is firmly fixed in the mind of the producer. Then will the spellbinder, that capitalistic microbe, sing in vain the siren song, "pointing with pride and viewing with alarm", to lure the unwary to political shores of destruction. You will recognize the political jade of capitalism the she change her wrapper and assume a different alias every time you meet her, preening herself, and, in dulcet notes, whispers of the brotherhood of capital and labor, the identity of interests so faithfully portrayed by dogs with gold filled teeth and diamond collars, and hungry, barefooted children.

The champions of the system, with swaggering blasphemy between squirts

Continued on page 6,

ed at a street meeting for selling books without a license. The case has not been tried yet, but in the meantime Parsons is having the largest street meetings ever seen there.

At Council Bluffs, Ia., which has tried for years to keep Socialist agita-tors from using the streets, Harry McKee, working under direction of the Socialist Party State Committee, was arrested for addressing a street meet-ing and charged with making "an in-flammatory speech against the govern-

At Detroit and Kalamasoo, Mich.,

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel was interfered with by the police but won his fight for free speech in the former city, while at Kalamazoo, Geo. H. Lockwood submitted to arrest in

r to make a test case. In Buffalo, N. Y., the Socialists have won their fight to peaceably assemble, as guaranteeed by the constitution, and so will it be everywhere, until the ignorant and hateful enemies of Socialism are made to see that neither repression nor persecution can stay the onward march of the movement for working-class emancipation.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION.

Milwaukes Aldermen Score Against Old Party Officials.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 28.-Alderman Seidel (Socialist) delivered a and chief of police in the last City Council meeting. Seidel had previous-ly called the attention of the chief of police to certain disreputable saloons and resorts where girls of the working class are frequently trapped and ruined. The chief of police paid no attention to this complaint, but recommended that these saloons be granted icenses. Seidel then gave an appalling account of the work of ruin done in these dives, unchecked by the mayor and the police. The result was that the licenses were not granted, and the city authorities were placed in a very bad light. While all Socialists of course realize that only the abolition of the profit system can end the social evil, it is none the less their duty to lessen as far as possible the number of these places where the vic-tims are inevitably the workingmen's daughters.

At the same meeting the Socialists introduced resolutions demanding that bills be introduced in the next state legislature authorizing cities to own and operate street railways, telephones and gas plants, and that existing systems be acquired thru condemnation proceedings.

ONIO MINING CASUALTIES. The annual report of Chief Inspects

of Mines Harrison of Ohio for 1905, just issued, shows the fatal accidents numbered 114, a decrease of four as compared with 1904, serious accidents amounted to 372, and minor, 171. Total number of casualties, 5,857. The number of persons employed for each life lost was 285; one serious accident to every 119 employed; 226,628 tons of coal were mined to each life lost.

is read a Socialist paper. The Worker is

HOW'LL YOU HAVE IT?

are out after him and in their district convention they adopted resolutions declaring that Campbell's utterances do the Socialist Party a great injus tice and demanding his reasons for making such statements. It is safe to say that Mr. Campbell will have to do some tall explaining before the campaign is over.

tenance-of-way employees of the Denver & Rio Grande Rallway in Colorado and New Mexico is just ended, the offi cials of the road having conceded the tull rate of pay for foremen that had been demanded by the committee representing the strikers.

any political discernment-even Sam-

uel Gompers-knows this will be for

campaign purposes only. There will

be a return to stagnation after elec-

tion. Then the President will take up

again the more fascinating subjects of

race suicide the simple life and others

requiring the acumen of real states-

The "step-at-a-time" policy is cer-

tainly most successful. If Mr. Gom-

pers and his friends and admirers per-

sist in their good work they might

achieve something for labor thru cap-

Italist administrations-if Socialism

doesn't catch up with them before

The financiers are worrying about

the prospect of losing out on the

loans made to Russia, and only to this

extent are they interested in the ques-

tion of Russian freedom. With their

customary contempt for the ability of

any oppressed people to free them-

selves, the money-brokers responded

each time to the Tsar's cry for help,

never believing that anything would

come of the people's struggies. Since.

however, the Duma members, thru the

influence of the Bocialists and radicals

among them, have enfolned the people

not to pay taxes, and declared that all

future loans contracted by the auto-

cracy will be invalid, there is much

misgiving among the gentry, whose

only inspiration is the dollar mark.

All that is needed now is for the rev-

olutionists to keep warming things up

and the financiers will conclude to in-

vest their "savings" where the people

are willing to be skinned indefinitely-

"IT'S AN ILL WIND, ETC."

"Labor Mayor" Schmitz of San

Francisco continues to belle his desig-

nation. His latest move is to detail a

large number of extra police officers

for duty on the water front to assist

the Employers' Association in break-

ing the seamen's strike which has

been waging since June 5. This has

served further to disgust the union

men who supported Schmitz, against

the advice of the Socialist Party, They

indignantly charge, and rightly, that

he was elected to prevent the very

have become the scandal of the city.

Meanwhile, the capitalist press outside

of San Francisco are lauding Schmitz

for the "great ability" and "impartial-

ity" he displayed in the period follow-

Long ago the Socialists pointed out

the true character of Schmits and were

denounced roundly for it by his sup-

porters and admirers at home and

abroad. Even the American Federa-

tion of Labor convention in Pitteburg

last November, with President Com-

pers' approval, sent a telegram of con-

gratulation to behinits upon his re-

election, when the same convention

ruled out a discussion of Socialism be-

cause the "A. F. of L. constitution did

"It's an 'Ill wind that blows nobody

any good," and even an earthquake

has its uses-as a vindicator of Social-

NOTE. COMMENT. AND ANSWER.

We are requested to publish a unity

manifesto addressed "to Socialista

Generally" and signed by ten individu-

als including three or four members of

our party, some of the S. L. P., and

at least one who, after being expelled

for Hearst last year. We do not con

sider it a part of the function of this

"corporation organ" to publish private

manifestos and boost private organiza-

tions, especially when the latter in-

their activity in opposing and malign-ing our party before the public. We

working from such copy under the

have long ago discovered the penchant

for red ink to be one of the regular

symptoms of certain mild forms of in-

anity. Therefore, comrades, if you

wish to maintain your reputation for

sanity and also to show the considera-

tion that Socialists ought to show for

clude persons notorious chiefly

Party-Owned Press.

ist judgment and Socialist tactics.

not admit of politics."

ing the earthquake.

has continually declaimed against.

the United States, for instance

manship.

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All communications should be written with ink and on one side of the paper; words should not be abbreviated; every letter should bear the writer's name and address; and matter should be put in as few words as possible, consistently with clearness. Communications which do not comply with these requirements are likely to be disregarded. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless stamps are enclosed. Recipits are never sent to individual sub-

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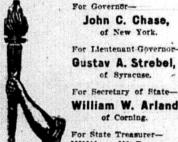
Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post Office on April 6, 1891.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1900 (PresiCential) 96,961 1902 (State and Congressional) ... 229,762 1904 (Presidential)408.230



New York State Ticket



John C. Chase, For Lieutenant Governor-

For Secretary of State-William W. Arland,

State Treasurer-William W. Passage

For Attorney-General-

Henry L. Slobodin, of New York. For State Comptroller-

John O'Rourke,

For State Engineer and Surveyor-Russell R. Hunt, of Schenectedy.

WELCOME THE MUTINY.

Our comrades of the organized So cialist movement in Russia have been doing all in their power to postpone the actual armed outbreak, in order that time might be gained for spreading the propaganda to every quarter and that the rising, when it did come, might have the largest possible chance of success. But Socialists well know that revolutions do not go according to prearranged programs. As they are not the results merely of conspiracy and agitation but of great forces at work in the bosom of society, so they cannot be exactly timed and controlled by men or bodies of men, but must follow a natural course in which men must play their parts, adapting their action to circumstances.

It might have been better had the mutiny at Sveaborg not begun for another month, when the workingmen, the peasants, and the soldiers in all parts of the empire would have been better prepared to support it. But it has begun. It has begun, as such movements generally do, at the infitiative of the masses, not of the leaders. And since it has begun, since it seems that the general conflict has been precipitated, it is the impulse and the duty of every Socialist, the world democratic administration of the over, to bid it welcome and to gid it

as he can.

It is a new and inspiring fact in history, never witnessed until within the last two years, this of soldiers and | cease to be any occasion for it. sailers, trained in blind obedience to their commanders, fearing to think for | C. P. U., and leave the means of prothemselves, breaking the shackles of duction the private property of the Nabit and tradition, and rising in mutiny, not merely on account of discontent with their own lot, but on behalf of universal freedom. Nothing could be more alarming to rulers and robbers, who have counted on the and the capitalist class is the issue of army and navy as their sure bulwark against popular revolt. Nothing could may try to evade that issue. But that these opinious being singularly similar

oppressed workingmen, who have believed that the military would always be against them.

It is not for us to attempt to predict the course which the movement in Russia will fellow. Our Russion comrades themselves wisely abstain from much prediction. Still less is it for us to criticize or offer advice. The brave men and women who are on the field. bearing the burdens and facing the dangers, are alone competent to judge from day to day what they ought to do. They have shown themselves worthy of our confidence. It is for us to belp.

It is for us to help, for they are fighting our battle as well as their own. All the kings of the world are hoping for the failure of the Russian revolt. All the bankers of the world are hoping for the victory of the government at St. Petersburg. All the great capitalists of the world are hoping that the Russian Socialists may be crushed, that a salutory lesson, written in blood and illuminated with the flesh of gatling guns, may be given to the workingmen of the world who are everywhere growing restive under cap Italist rule.

It is for us to help in dashing the hopes of the rulers and robbers, help in emancipating the hundred million Russians, whose emancipation will weaken all our enemies and strengthen all our allies.

We can help indirectly by pressing more energetically the Socialist propaganda here and, in the press and on the platform, proclaiming the idea of the international solidarity of labor. We, can help directly by contributing to the revolutionary funds. The struggle in Russia will not be a short one. For months, at least, the Socialist organizations there will need all the money we can supply. And now is the time to give, not waiting till success has been won without our present aid or temporary defeat suffered thru our tardiness.

Moneys for the Russian revolution may be sent to National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, in which case they will be divided among all the revolutionary organizations; or to Dr. Maxim Romm, treasurer of the Russian Social Democratic Society, in which case they will go directly to the Social Democratic Labor Party in Russia. Comrades will use their judgment which way to contribute. But one way or the other, they ought to greet the mutiny at Sveaborg with a liberal contribution this week.

The Atchison, Kan., Globe says: Socialism is the greatest folly now before the public, and is growing more rapidly than any other doctrine. Socialism is popular because it teaches idleness; because it teaches that the industrious man divide his savings with the shiftless man." This confuses us. If Socialism is what the "Globe" claims it to be, and it is popular for that reason, does it not follow that the people must be foolish and idle and shiftless? We were led to believe that the people of this country are the wisest, greatest and most industrious in the world. And yet this vile Socialism is becoming popular. This is a queer state of affairs. Or is ft the "Globe" that is "queer"?

C. F. U. POLITICS.

The Central Federated Union of New York City has made numerous demands of a political nature with which every Socialist and every intelligent workingman will agree. But the demand which to the workingman is the most important of all, more important than all others severally and collectively-that demand the C. F. U. has not made.

The Central Federated Union has not made a demand that the men who do the world's work shall own the means and instruments with which the work is done. The C. F. U. has not made a demand that the worker own his job. Until it does that, neither the C. F. U. nor any other body will receive the support of an already large and rapidly growing body of intelligent workingmen.

Granted the collective ownership and means of production by all the people, and every demand of the C. F. II. would either become a living part of the system of industry or there would

Granted every demand of the capitalist class, and still the working class would have to make the fight to become the possessor of those means of production.

Socialism vs. Capitalism. The C. F. U. | can and Democratic attorney-generals, be more encouraging to the masses of issue will not be, should not be, and in their intent to obstruct the law's en-

cannot be evaded. It is not here as the result of schemes or resolutions on the part of smert politicians. It is here as the result of conditions. It will remain here as long as those conditions remain. Those conditions will remain so long as the means of production remain private property. Those conditions will cease to be when the means of production are made the collective

property of the working class. When the workers own the factories in which they work, they will work only eight hours, or less. When the workers own the factory in which they work, they will have efficient sanitary factory inspection, they will have efficient safeguards to all dangerous machinery, they will have every other thing that will be conducive to their welfare and their happiness.

When the workers own the shops in which they work, they will not be worried about injunctions in labor disputes. There will be no labor disputes. So there will be no occasion for antilabor injunctions. Nor would there be any occasion for the use of the police or militia in strikes. When the workers own the shop in which they work there will be no occasion for them to go on strike in their own shop, and if they were so foolish (from force of habit acquired thru 100 years of capitalism) as to go on strike in their own shop, it would certainly be impossible for them to be such fools as to call themselves out and shoot themselves down for being on strike in their own

Avoid it as long as you can, cloud it as much as you can, deny it as loudly as you can, the issue that ever closer and closer crowds the workingman is the issue as to who is to own his job. The Socialist is the only man who meets that issue in the only way that it can be met. The Socialist declares that the workingman himself shall become the owner of his job. The Sucialist Party is organized to accomplish that purpose. It will accomplish that purpose. It will have opposition. of course-from capitalists all of the time, and from some of the workingmen some of the time. But in the past its gains have been constant and (conditions and the magnitude of its task considered) its gains have been rapid. It will continue to grow in the future as it has in the past because it will continue to be true to the interests of the labor movement and the working

The C. F. U. has declared that in certain particular respects it is opposed to the ill treatment of wage slaves, but it has not declared that it is opposed to wage slavery. So long as slavery continues, just so long the slaves will be ill treated in varying degrees. When the slaves achieve their freedom, the evils incident to slavery of which the C. F. U. complains will of themselves disappear.

It is reported that Mr. Bryan intends making tariff revision the issue in 1908, thus demonstrating his fitness to he the candidate of a party whose issues are usually no younger than a generation back. The tariff has been a question in American politics within the longest memory of the oldest inhabitant, but it has long lost its potency as a campaign slogan, for the reason that the people generally have come to regard it as of little consequence in the settling or adjustment of with social problems. Least of all are the working people to be deceived by such an issue, and that Mr. Bryan, should consider it worthy of resurrection for his purposes denotes his emineut qualifications to speak for a spineless and perveless remnant of an aucient political organizatin.

MAKING HASTE SLOWLY.

President Roosevelt has given orders to enforce the eight-hour law. Last March he rebuked the American Federation of Labor delegation for presenting a protest to him that the law was not being enforced. He said it was being enforced and made a fine show of indignation about it. Now be says the law must be enforced. This. too, after five years' service in the White House. But large bodies move slowly, it is said, the it has also been said that Roosevelt was a "swift" President. Still, he has been swift in this matter-comparatively.

In 1868, thirty-eight years ago, congress passed the first law providing that "eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed. by or on behalf of the government of the United States." Fourteen years ofterwards a bill was passed to make effective the law of 1868. Since 1892 the unions have been agitating the The issue between the working class law's enforcement, but have encountered various opinions from Republi-

forcement in favor of the centractors. Roosevelt's action may result in Current 🥒 🚜 ome temporary enforcement of the law to the inconvenience of small, very Literature small, contractors. But every one of

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PROGRESS OR BEVOLUTION & Letter to a Labour Friend. By Goldwin Smith Published for the author, Toronto, 1906. Pamphlet, pp. 30.

This is, we suspect, the outcome of certain correspondence between Professor Smith and a comrade of ours in one of the Toronto papers, which was reported in the Toledo "Socialist" a few months ago-a correspondence, by the way, which Professor Smith showed no inclination to continue where there was a fair chance for both sides to be heard. In the pamphlet before us there is no direct reference to this controversy, but the connection is fairly apparent. For his own credit as an economist and as a publicist, it would have been as well had he been content to let the matter lie where it

Professor Smith begins with an assurance of his friendly feeling for the labor movement.

I do not think my opinions or feeling have been greatly changed since in England defended with my pen the unions, under the fire drawn on them by the Sheffleld outrages, and stood on the platform of the National Agricultural Union by the side of Joseph Arch. If a good Labor emiddate has presented himself at an election, I have voted for him, mindful of Pym's saving the best form of government is that whi doth actuate and inspire every part and member of a state to the common good."

To declare that in forty years (the Sheffield outrages occurred in 1866) one has not materially changed one opinions upon such a question as that of the relations of labor and capital, in spite of changes in economic conditions that have taken place during that time, is not just the way to impress the reader in advance with respect for the views to be set forth; but Profes Smith seems to be quite oblivious of this fact. Recognizing evolution in other matters, his conception of the fundamental facts in the realm of economies seems to be expressed by the plous phrase, "as it was in the begin ning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end amen." Nor does he see that Pym's saying only raises a ques tion, does not answer it. True, that form of government, or that order of society, is best which most actuates and inspires each member of society to act along with every other for the common good. But how, if there be no common good? How if, so far as concerns live social questions, the good of one part of society be the bane of another part? Is not the very fact

thing he is now doing and which he o bitterly deplored by Professor Smith, that class hatred actually ex Since April 18, the date of the earthists, in itself prime facle evidence that make, however, Schmitz's outward atthe existing order of society is far from being the best? Nay, did not itude toward union labor has underbrave old Pym himself, in his day, get gone almost a complete change, his aphimself denounced and persecuted as pointment of a safety committee combreeder of sedition, a traitor, an enposed entirely of capitalists being his emy of society, by the vigor with first manifestation of his true characwhich he roused one class of the Eng fish people against another? ter of labor usurper and deceiver. For the rest, Professor Smith has Since then, besides, the evidences of corruption under his administration

absolutely nothing to say. He goes over the ancient "arguments" against Socialism and aggressive trade unionsm, blissfully unconscious of the fact that nowndays our opponents them selves pretty generally recognize their He gravely assures us, not only that the interests of capitalist and laborers are identical, but even that all isborers are capitalists; the first savage who saved a bit of food to be easen on the morrow was th first capitalist-we wonder why he does not go farther back and tell us the squirrels are capitalists be cause they bide nuts, that the came is a capitalist because it lays up a supply of water in its extra stomach. The eapitalist's whole income, to Professor the laborer is entitled only to such wages as the capitalist can afford to pay-the capitalist, of course, being th judge. Unions are all right if they do not try to get more wages than it is profitable for the employers to give. If they exceed this limit, let them beware, for there is China with her 400,000,000 poor and doclle laborers and "Capital has wings"-the capitalists will take up their mines and railways and factories and fly away with them across the Pacific, leaving the greedy American workingmen barehanded to starve and repent. This from a man of whom Canada boasts as her foremost scholar and philosopher! Even President Hadley, the advocate from the latter body, was campaigning of social ostracism as a means of curbing trusts, or President Ellot, who thinks it is impossible for the working day to be too long, would be a little ashamed in this day and generation

Three new books have just reached our desk from Charles H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago: "The Making of the refer the manifestants to the Only World", by Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer, and "Life and Death", by Dr. E. Teich-For the 'steen hundred and 'steenth mann, both translated by Ernest Untime, we ask comrades not to use pentermann; and "Looking Forward", by our veteran comrade. Philip Rappacil or red or green ink in writing things that they desire published in port. The two former are included i The Worker. Printers very reasonthe "Library of Science" series, and sell at 50 cents each. The price of ably object to ruining their eyes by "Looking Forward" is \$1. Further glare of the electric on the Mergennotice will follow thaler. We may add that alienists

to perpetrate such nonsense as this.

THE PIRST STEP.

The idea of equal opportunity to all is a recognition of the equality of human needs. The revolution of "business" relations, of industrial and economic systems which alone would secure equal opportunity to all would be the first step toward the unifellow workers' eyes, stick to black versal brotherhood of man.-Lucinda B.

DeLEON'S "MARXISM".

Sanier's Samming up of the Two Main Contentions of the S. L. P. Professor of Sophistry.

To sum up, DeLeon contends:

1. That according to Mark the law of value, which, as formulated by Marx himself, applies to all commodities, including labor power, is, as regards labor power, a mere assumption, false in practice but "necessary to es tablish the principle of surplus value in its theoretic purity."

The absurdity of this first contention is manifest. Marx was not a professor of sophistry. He was a scientist and, as such, knew that a scientific aw cannot be metaphysically deduced from mere assumptions contrary to the general experience, but must be inductively reached by the observation of facts in sufficient number and of sufficient import to warrant the conclusion that it can be formulated as a generalization without the least fear of its being found inoperative in actu-

If a fact presents itself which at first sight seems to contradict the law but is found upon further inquiry to be the result of a perturbation caused by a disturbing force (as are, for instance, the oscillations of price caused by supply and demand, speculation etc.), then, for obvious reasons, this very fact affords additional evidence of the correctness of the law, which makes itself felt with constantly in creasing energy thruout the disturbance. The law, as formulated, may therefore continue to be assumed as true in the demonstration of derivative propositions, or in the solution of roblems, without repeatedly considering the specific fact in question.

Of this kind is the fact that in each given period of time characterized by certain economic conditions, wageswhich are the "price" of labor powermay variously rise and fall, the average "necessarily" coinciding with the value" of labor power. (I say, "necessarily," because under capitalism this value is determined, not by the value of the product of the average worker, nor even by the value of that portion of it which he might modestly leem the necessaries of the humblest life in this age of vastly increased production, but by the value of the necessaries, which he is able to get in exchange for his "commodity," labor power, and according to . which he must regulate his mode of life, his standard of requirements, during the said period). Keeping this well established fact in view, Marx could scientifically assume that on the average labor power was bought and sold at its value. If he used once this expression, "in the long run", it was because forty years ago, when he wrote, the periods during which there was no sensible change in the value of labor power were still considerably longer than they are now. But if this "fact" had actually no

existence except in the creative imagination of Marx, who, according to DeLeon, invented it and assumed it "temporarily" for the purpose of scientific demonstration, if, as DeLeon sweepingly asserts, Marx was so well aware of its non-existence that in this historic part of his work "he was pointedly clear upon the denial that, with the commodity labor power, price and value coincide in the long run' and "was even more pointedly outspoken upon the fact that they do not so coincide"; what are we to think of the scientific "purity" of his theories. founded on the false assumption that they do coincide? Manifestly, if this were the case, we should say that the Marxian law of value and all its derivative propositions were no more than the Anarchistico-DeLeonistic philosophies of misery and theories of human progress through human degradation worth the paper wasted in printing

And this brings us to DeLeon's next contention:

2. That, according to Marx, not only the value of labor power is con-stantly falling, but its price is constantly below its value; the fall of both being such that, in DeLeon's own words, "the workman's standard of

iving is constantly lowered." If this were true, the workman's standard of living would be lower now than it was in the earliest and most chaotic period of modern capitalism, when the revolution in the mode of production was divorcing the laborer from the land and the artisan from the tool, and generally creating such social conditions that not only the value of labor power had reached its utmost possible minimum, but its price was even below that minimum value.

Of course Marx never took such an absurd position. Historian as well as economist, close student of statistics, and thoroly versed in all the branches of knowledge which directly or indirectly serve the purpose of social sciwould have branded as an in famous libel this DeLeonistic travesty

of his utterances. Having previously defined the utmost possible minimum of the value of labor power as the least amount of necessaries upon which the working population could subsist and reproduce itself, he starts historically from the time just above referred to, when the general capitalistic practice was to buy labor power at a price even less than this minimum value.

Of this murderous practise, which, if it had been permitted to continue un-checked, would in the end have extinguished capitalism itself by destroying the wage-working population, heartbeen left us, not only by Robert Owen, Frederic Engels, and Kral Marx, but by non-Socialist writers, notably the Duke of Argyll in his "Reign of Law". But, as Marx observes ("Capital", page 264): "As soon as the working class, stunned at first

by the noise and turmoil of the new system of production, recovered in re its senses, its resistance began, first in England, the native land

Even so reluctantly, ever so ineffeo tually at first and inadequately for a subsequent period of long duration, the British Parliament had to "interfere", Of its earliest enactments the most fundamental, the most far-reaching

was unquestionably the repeal in 1824

of the Coalition Act of 1800. This ex-

traordinary concession, even with

the strings attached to it, was a re-

versal of the policy which for centur-

ies had kept the working people in legal bondage to its masters. Trade unions then sprang up at once in all the industries that had already been revolutionized by the introduction of machinery, and the long smothered conflict between individual wage laves and their respective oppressors openly assumed a form expressive of its true character, the form of an or ganized class struggle, incessant, irrepressible, rapidly growing in numbers and steadily widening in area.

Altho deprived of political rights and as yet but partly organized, the work ing class became sufficiently formids. ble to gradually exact better treatment from its exploiters and to successively obtain from Parliament legislative acts and amendments looking to the permanent suppression of the most crying vils of the factory system, chief among which was the employment of children and women night and day for any number of hours that it pleased the omnipotent masters to impose.

I cannot undertake here to give so much even as a brief summary of all the legislation thru which the very simple but all-important object in view. had to pass before it could be reached. Nor is it necessary that I should do so, since a complete account of it, and of the struggles that marked its progress at every step, can be found by the student of economic history in the works of the authors above named. But I may state that concerning the act of 1847, as amended in 1850 and 1853. Marx quotes approvingly the following significant comments of the Factory Inspectors in their report of 1859: "By making the workingmen masters of their own time, the Factory Acts have given them a moral energy which is directing them to the eventual possession of political power.

In limiting to sixty hours per week the labor time of women, young persons and children, who constituted a majority of the operatives employed in textile industries, this Act made it impossible to employ men a longer time in those great industries. In other important trades revolutionized also by machinery but exclusively carried on by men, there were strong unions, able to take care of their own "labor market". Such, for instance, was the amalgamated body of engineers, machinists, millwrights, smiths, and pat-tern makers, which had grown out of 'friendly union of mechanics' formed in Manchester immediately after the repeal of the Coalition &et; in 1851 it had 12,000 members and a net balance of 22,000 pounds sterling (\$110,-000) at the close of that year.

As a natural consequence of the re duction of the hours of labor in the largest industries of Great Britain, not wages advanced in all the branches more or less directly affected by the Act, but a physical and moral egeneration of the operatives rapidly took place. From that time, also, the murderous practise of exacting excessive hours and paying for labor power a less price than its minimum value was confined to those industries which were still wholly or partly in the handicraft or domestic stage of production and to which the Act of 1847 did not

These industries, of course, were still numerous; and as some of them actually competed with the factories, the great mill owners who had for half a century opposed all labor legislation and resisted its enforcement, suddenly turned philanthropists and became strenuous advocates of its application and children. At last, they all fell under the law in the very year (1867) when the first German edition of "Capital" appeared. The Workshop when the first German Regulation Act of that year, rendere inoperative for a time by the lack of adequate provisions for its enforce-ment but finally improved in many respects by subsequent legislation, ex-tended the Factory Acts to all shops and rooms where a child, a young person, or a woman, might be employed at a trade of any kind.

The betterment of the working class, which was brought about in England by the means that Marx and Engels have described, was paralleled elsewhere in different ways, according to the political and economic conditions of each country. It was everywhere the necessary prelude to the Socialist

From all of which it is already quite plain that in his second contention, as in the first, the S. L. P. Professor of Sophistry stands on his head and sees Marx inverted.

"FOR SALE."

"A haby for sale; price, \$125," is the sign put out by Mrs. Mueller, Salt Lake City, that shocked so many of our capital-ist editors and led to Mrs. Mueller's arrest. Why should the sale of an infant shock them? Under capitalism, every working-man in the country is "for sale"; a large ditorial brains and veracity are "for sole": it is only by the sale of brawn, virtue, and rains that the majority live .- Montana

A MODERN MIRACLE.

Since the Chicago packers have demon-strated their ability to turn an ordinary working plug into pure leaf lard, the Naz-arene's exploit of turning water into wino is no longer considered a first-class mira-cle.—Western Clarios.

THE CITY OF MAMMON. By MAXIM GORKY.

From the August number of "Appleton's Magazine". Copyright, 1936, by D. Appleton and Company.

A gray mist hung over land and sea and a fine rain shivered down upon the sombre buildings of the city and the turbid waters of the bay. The emi-grants gathered to one side of the steamer. They looked about silently and seriously, with eager eyes in which

gleamed hope and fear, terror and joy.
"Who is this?" asked a Polish girl in a tone of amazement, pointing to the Statue of Liberty. Some one from the crowd answered briefly; "The American Goddess".

I looked at this goddess with the feeling of an idolator. Before my memory flashed the brilliant names of Thomas Jefferson and of Grant.

"The land of liberty!" I repeated to myself, not noticing on that glorious day the green rust on the dark bronze

I knew even then that "The War for the Abolition of Slavery" is now called in America "The War for the Preservation of the Union". But I did not know that in this change of words was hidden a deep meaning, that the onate idealism of the young democracy had also become covered with rust, like the bronze statute, eating away the soul with the corrosive of commercialism. The senseless craving for money, and the shameful craving power that money gives, is a disease from which people suffer every-where. But I did not realize that this dread disease had assumed such proportions in America.

The Treadmill of Toll.

The tempestuous turmoil of life on the water at the foot of the Statue of Liberty, and in the city on the shore, staggers the mind and fills one with a sense of impotence. Everywhere, like antediluvian monsters, huge, heavy steamers plough the waters of the ocean, little boats and cutters searry about like hungry birds of prey. The fron seems endowed with nerves, life

And it seems as if all the iron, all the stones, the wood and water, and even the people themselves are full of protest against this life in the fog, this wold of sun, song, and joy, this life in the captivity of hard toll. Everywhere is toll, everything is caught up in its whirlwind, everybody obeys the will of some mysterious power hostile to man and to nature. A machine, a cold, unseen, unreasoning machine, in which man is but an insignificant screw!

I love energy. I adore it. But not her men expend this creative force of theirs for their own destruction There is too much labor and effort and no life in all this chaos, in all thi bustle for the sake of a piece of bread. Everywhere we see around us the work of the mind which has made of human life a sort of hell, a sensoless treadmill of labor, but nowhere do we feel the beauty of free creation, the disinterested work of the spirit which beautifies life with imperishable flowers of life-giving cheer.

Independence a Phantom

Far out on the shore, silent and dark "skyscrapers" are outlined against the fog. Rectangular, with no desire to be beautiful, these dull, heavy piles rise up into the sky, stern, che morose. In the windows of these prisons there are no flowers, and no children are anywhere seen. These structures elevate the price of land to heights as lofty as their tops, but debase the taste to depths as low as their dations. It is always so. In great

houses dwell small people.

From afar the city looks like a huge jaw with black, uneven teeth. It belches forth clouds of smoke into the sky and sniffs like a glutton suffering from overcorpulency. When you enter it you feel that you have fallen into a stomach of brick and fron which swallows up millions of people, and churns,

grinds, and digests them.

The people walk along the pave-They push hurriedly forward, all hastily driven by the same force that enslaves them. But their faces are calm, their hearts do not feel the ortune of being slaves; indeed, by tragic self-conceit, they yet feel hemselves its masters. In their eyes deams a consciousness of indepen dence, but they do not know it is but the sorry independence of the axe in the hands of the woodsman, of the hammer in the hands of the blackith. This liberty is the tool in the hands of the Yellow Devil-Gold. Inm, freedom of the heart and soul, is not seen in their energetic countenances. This energy without liberty is like the glitter of a new knife which has not yet had time to be dulled; it is like the gloss of a new

Unhappy New York

It is the first time that I have seen such a huge city monster; nowhere have the people appeared to me so unfortunate, so thoroly enslaved to life as in New York. And furthermore no where have I seen them so tragicomi-cally self-satisfied as in this huge phantasmagoria of stone, iron, and wasted imagination of Mercury Pluto. And looking upon this life, I began to think that in the hand of the statue of Bartholdi there blazes not the torch of liberty, but the dollar.

The large number of monuments in the city parks testifies to the pride which its inhabitants take in their great men. These statues covered with a vell of dirt involuntarily force one to put a low estimate upon the gratitude felt by the Americans toward all those who lived and died for the good of their country. The mammoth fortunes

creators of liberty-Lincoln and Wash- | Since that time I regard all discourses

ington.
"This is a new library they are building," said some one to me, pointing to an unfinished structure sur-rounded by a park. And he added importantly: "It will cost \$2,000,000. The shelves will messure 150 miles."

Another gentleman told me, as he pointed out a painting to me: "It is worth \$500."

That Theatrical Trust.

I meet here very few people who have a clear conception of the intrinsic worth of art, its religious significance. the power of its influence upon life. and its indispensableness to mankind.

It seems to me that what is superlatively lacking in America is a desire for beauty, a thirst for those pleasures which it alone can give to the mind and to the heart. Our earth is the heart of the universe, our art the heart of the earth. The stronger it beats the more beautiful is life. In America the heart beats feebly.

I was both surprised and pained to find that in America the theaters were in the hands of a trust, and that the men of the trust, being the possessors, had also become the dictators in matters of the drams. This evidently explains the fact that a country which has excellent novelists has not produced a single eminent dramatist.

To turn art into a means of profit is under all circumstances a serious mis-demeanor, but in this particular case it is a positive crime, because it offers violence to the author's person, and adulterates art.

The theater is called the people's school: it teaches us to feel and to think.

But perhaps the Americans think that they are cultured enough? If so, they are easily in error.

A Lack of Culture.

The first evidence of the absence of culture in the American is the interest he takes in all stories and spectacles of cruelty. To a cultured man, a humanist, blood is loathsome. Murder by execution and other abominations of a like character arouse his disgust. In America such things call forth only curiosity. The newspapers are filled with detailed descriptions of murders and all kinds of horrors. The tone of the description is cold, the hard tone of an attentive observer. It is evident that the aim is to tickle the weary nerves of the reader with sharp, pun gent details of crime, and no attempt is ever made to explain the social basis

To no one seems to occur the simple thought that a nation is a family. And if some of its members are criminals, it only signifies that the system of ng up the people in that family is badly managed.

I will not dwell on the question of the attitude of the white man toward the negro. But it is very characteristic American psychology that Booker T. Washington preaches the following sermon to his race:

"You ought to be as rich and as clean outwardly as the whites; only then will they recognize you as their equals." This, in fact, is the substance of his teachings to his people.

But in America they only think of how to make money. Poor country, whose people are occupied only with the thought of how to get rich!

I am never in the least dazzled by amount of money a man posses but his lack of honor, of love for his country, and of concern for its welfare always fills me with sadness. A man milking his country like a cow, or battening on it like a parasite, is a sorry sort of inspiration. How pitiful that America, which they say has full political liberty, is utterly wanting in liberty of spirit! When you see with what profound interest and idolatry the millionsires are regarded here you involuntarily begin to suspect the democracy of the country. Democracy-and so many kings; democracy and a "higher society". All this is strange and incomprehensible.

All the numerous trusts and syndicates, developing with a rapidity and energy possible only in America, will ultimately call forth to life its enemy. revolutionary Socialism, which in turn will develop as rapidly and as energetically. But while the process of swallowing up individuals by capital, and of the organization of the masses is going on, capitalism will spoil many stomachs and heads, many hearts and

Speaking of the national spirit, I must also speak of the morality of the nation. That side of life has always been a poser to me. I cannot under-stand it; and when people speak seri-ously about it I cannot help but smile. At best, a moralist to me is a man at whom I wink from the corner of my eye, and drawing him aside whisper in his ear: "Ah, you rascal! It isn't that I am a sceptic, but I know the world I know it to my sorrow."

As to Morality.

The most desperate moralist I have come across was my grandfather. He knew all the roads to heaven, and constantly preached about them to everyone who fell into his hands. He alone knew the truth. He knew to a dot everything that God wanted, and he used to teach even the dogs and cats how to conduct themselves in order to attain eternal Lappiness. But, with all that, he was greedy and malicious
—he beat his domestics on every spare and suitable occasion with whatsoever and howsoever he desired.

I tried to influence my grandfather, wishing to make him milder. Once I threw the old man out of the window, their country. The mammoth fortunes of Morgan and Rockefeller wipe off ing glass. The window and the looking glass broke, but grandpa did not get any better. He died a moralist.

on morality as a useless waste of time. And, moreover, being from my youth up a professional sinner, like all honest

writers, what can I say about morality! I wish it to be understood that in thus speaking of moralists I do not mean those who think, but only those who judge. Emerson was a moralist but I'cannot imagine a man who, having read Emerson, will not have his mind cleared of the dust and dirt of worldly prejudices.

Man is by nature curious. I have nore than once lifted the lid of the moral vessel and every time there is sued from it such a rank, stifling smell of lies and hypocrisy, cowardice and wickedness, as was quite beyond the power of my nostrils to endure.

I am willing to think that the Americans are the best moralists in the world, and that even my grandpa was a child in comparison. I admit that nowhere else in the world are there to found such stern priests of ethics and morality, and, therefore, I leave them alone. But a word about the practical side. America prides itself on its morals, and occasionally constitutes itself as judge, evidently presuming that it has worked out in its social relations a system of conduct worthy of imitation. I believe this is mistake.

The Americans run the risk of making themselves ridiculous if they begin to pride themselves on their society. There is nothing whatever original about it; the depravity of the "higher classes of society" is a common thing in Europe. If the Americans permit the development of a "higher society" in their country, there is nothing remarkable in the fact that depravity also grows apace. And that no week passes without some loud scandal in this "high society" is no cause for pride in the originality of American morals. You can find all these things n Europe also.

I must vet mention the fact that in America they steal money very fre quently and lots of it. This, of course. s but natural. Where there is a great deal of money there are a great many thieves. To imagine a thief without money is as difficult as to imagine an honest man with money. But that ngain is a phenomenon common to all countries.

A magnificent Broadway, but a horrible east side. What an irreconcilable contradiction, what a tragedy! The street of wealth must perforce give rise to harsh and stern laws devised by the financial aristocracy, by the slaves of the yellow devil, for a war upon poverty and the Whitechapel of New The poverty and the vice of the East Side must perforce breed anarchy. I do not speak of a theory. I speak of the development of envy, malice, and vengeance, of that, in a word, which legrades man to the level of an antisocial being. These two irreconcilable currents, the psychology of the rich and the feeling of the poor, threaten s clash which will lead to a whole series of tragedies and catastrophies.

America is possessed of a great store of energy, and therefore everything in it, the good and the bad, develops with greater rapidity than anywhere else.

The children in the streets of New York produce a profoundly sad impres sion. Playing ball amid the crash and hunder of iron, amid the chaos of the tumultuous city, they seem like flow ers thrown by some rude and cruel hand into the dust and dirt of the pavements. The whole day long they inhale the vapors of the monstrous city, the metropolis of the Yellow Devil. Pity for their little lungs, pity for their eyes choked up with dust!

The People's Awakening.

I have seen poverty a-plenty and know well her green, bloodless, haggard countenance. But the horror of East Side poverty is sadder than everything that I have known. Children pick out from garbage boxes on and devour it, together with the mold and the dirt, there in the street in the stinging dust and the choking air. They fight for it like little dogs. night and later they are still rolling in the dust and the dirt of the street these living rebukes to wealth, these melancholy blossoms of poverty. What sort of a fluid runs in their veins? What must be the chemical structure of their brains? Their lungs are like rags fed upon dirt, their little stomachs like the garbage boxes from which they obtain their food. What sort of men can grow up out of these children of hunger and penury? What citizens?

America, you who astound the world rith your millionaires, look first to the children on the East Side and consider the menace they hold out to you! The boast of riches when there is an East Side is a stupid boast.

However, "there is no evil without a good", as they say in Russia, country of optimists.

This life of gold accumulation, this idolatry of money, this horrible worship of the Golden Devil already begins to stir up protest in the country. The odious life, entangled in a net work of fron and oppressing the soul with its dismal emptiness, arouses the disgust of healthy people, and they are beginning to seek for a means of rescue from spiritual death.

And so we see millionaires and clergymen declaring themselves Socialists, and publishing newspapers and periodicals for the propaganda of Socialism. The creation of "settlements" by the rich intellectuals, their abandonment of the luxury of their parental home: for the wilds of the East Side-all this is evidence of an awakening spirit; it heralds the gradual rise in America of the human life. Little by little people begin to understand that the slavery

of gold and the slavery of poverty are

both equally destructive.

The important thing is that the people have begun to think.

After all that I have said, I am involuntarily drawn to make a parallel between Europe and America. On that side of the ocean there is much beauty, much liberty of the spirit, and a bold, vehement activity of the mind. There art always shines like the sky at night with the living sparkle of the imperishable stars. On this side there is no beauty. The rude vigor of political and social youth is fettered by the rusty chains of the old Puritan morbound to the decayed fragments of dead prejudices.

Europe shows evidence of moral decrepitude, and, as a consequence of this, skepticism. She has suffered much. Her spiritual suffering has produced an aristocratic apathy, it has made her long for peace and quiet.

America has not yet suffered the pangs of the dissatisfied spirit, she has not yet felt the aches of the mind. Discontent has but just begun here. And it seems to me that when America will turn her energy to the quest of liberty of the spirit, the world will witness the speciacle of a great coufingration, a confingration which cleanse this country from the dirt of gold, and from the dust of prejudice. and it will shine like a magnificent cut diamond, reflecting in its great heart all the thought of the world, all the beauty of life.

A SOCIAL PARABLE.

There was once a beautiful garden wherein grew all manner of pleasing plants. They were well tended, for the strong plants helped the weak, and the wild, ambitious plants were kept in check by constant pruning and restraint.

Now the gardener was a philosopher. and read strange books. And in one of these he happened on a truly marvellous doctrine called the "Survival of the Fittest", in which it was said that plants should not be meddled with; that it was perfectly natural and lawful for them to fight for the sun; and that the weak must always go to the wall-or the rubbish heap. the gardener was a philosopher, and he believed this gospel.

Then said he to himself: "No longer will I tend the flowers; they shall have free competition". And so he left the garden to the wild winds and the scorching sun, and went away.

Years later he came back, expecting to find that the best had succeeded. and that the finest plants were blossoming as he had left them. Oh! he was a philosopher.

His garden was a wilderness. His ours white lilles were dead, choked by the powerful, grasping bindweed. Of his gorgeous roses nought remained but a few insignificant blossoms, battling for their existence against a tangle of bryony and the misnamed traveller's joy. Everywhere the strong and ambitious thrived. Heartsease was stifled by hemlock; jove-lies-bleeding struggled in vain under the bittersweet and yew. Thorns took all the nourishment which should have gone to lovein-a-mist. Everywhere the little flowers strove for the sun, only to be oppressed and thwarted by their larger fellows. Puny, distorted plants lifted

up the creepers which crushed them. "What a mistake I've made!" said the gardener. "And how my poor plants have suffered. That is enough of the pernicious 'Survival of the Fittest'. I see that it is not the best plants that survive, but merely the strongest and most crafy. In future the best shall enjoy the sun's bright rays, to which they have the best right .ter Higgins, in London Labor Leader.

PROGRESS OF THE I. L. P.

Latest Annual Report Shows Growth In Party Membership and In Political

This year's annual report of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain shows that there are 428 branches in the directory list, as against 274 in last year's report, an increase of 154. Since the list was compiled 30 to 40 new branches have been added.

The list of members elected to pub-

lic bodies is as follows:

Members of Parliament, 7; Elective auditors, 11; Guardians, 111; County Councillors, 10; Parish Councillors (England), 34; Rural District Councillors, 8; Usban District Councillors. 103; Town Councillors, 192; School Boards (Scotland), 18. Total, 494. There are said to be some omissions in this list, however, and the total number of I. L. P. representatives must be reckoned as well over 500.

The highest I. L. P. representation on a town council is at Woolwich, which has ten members of the I. L. P. Then follows Bradford S. Manchester 7 (though it only figures as 4) Leices ter 7, Nelson 6, West Ham 6, Hudders field 5. Brighouse 5. St. Helens 5. Workington 5. Blackburn 4. Colne 4. Halifax 4, Glasgow 3, Middleton 3, St Pancras 3, Salford 3, and Swansea 3 Leicester leads the way in the I. L. P. guardian list with ten members.

The list of speakers contains 565 names. The campaign fund of the last general election amounted to \$7.330.

FASTIDIOUS IGOROTTES.

Our Philippine guests-Igorottes-I've read. Are indignantly threatening to riot,

Or return to their islands, unless they Upon dog-ment, their favorite diet. Whereat I am moved to rejoice and be

To find in this food-poisoned land, There yet remains one kind of meat to

That a savage's stomach can stand.

LETTERS TO A STUDENT.--1.

By Harry Rogoff.

Dear Friend .- On the last day of our college life, when we were all filled with solemn emotions, you reminded me of my promise to continue with you the discussion of Socialism after we had parted. It is just on occasions like this, when the heart is suffused with a love for mankind, when our successful achievement inspires us with the ambition to labor for the interest of humanity, when we inwardly resolve ever to follow the path of justice and truth, it is then that the noblest ideal places itself before our eyes as the goal for us to seek and the cause for us to adopt. Your words, therefore, sounded to me like the confession of a soul that sees the errors in its previous beliefs, but is doubtful of the new ideas that seem rational on the outside. I shall gladly do all in my power to reassure you and to remove some of the doubts and fears I know you to entertain.

You once told me that college edu-

cation had done you one great service; it made you a firm adherent of the theory of evolution. This theory. when applied to biology, recognizes as the two chief forces in the development and progress of life, environment and the struggle for existence. In other words, it is the particular circumstances under which an animal is pinced that determine not only its internal and external physical structure, but also its mental characteristics, such as the passions, the habits, and the instincts. The ancestors of the lamb and the wolf might have been the same, but the habitat, the climate, the neighbors of the one made It a cruel carnivore, while those of the other made it a meek herbivore. dog and the cat came most probably from a common stock, but circum stances made of the one a false. treacherous creature, while of the other they made a faithful, devoted ser vant. Conditions it was that implanted in many fishes the instinct of swallowing one another alive, and in the bees the diametrically opposite instinct of living in harmony for mutual aid and mutual protection. The constant necessity of fighting the enemy and conquering the resisting prey gave the tiger his terrible claws, while an altogether different set of circumstances endowed the nightingale with its sweet melodies and the peacock with its beautiful plumage. Change the fields of ice in the Arctic region into forests of green, allow the sunbeams to reach it in more abundance and the polar bear will paint his coat yellow or brown instead of white. All is the result of environment and conditions, both the good and the evil, the harmonious and the chaotic. a fundamental principle in the evolution of life. Socialism bases its theory upon this

sound principle. It recognizes no innate, indestructible bad instincts in man. True, at present it discovers in us more evil than does the anti-Socialist. What to the religious conservative appears good morality is to us an abomination, a crime of the first magnitude. We see a corrupt, most shame less perversion of morals in what those people consider the very basis of ethics, the very soul of religion. Priwrate ownership of the means of pro-duction is to as an outrage, an outright robbery, the greatest evil of all time. We see in the methods of government and in the social institutions upon which modern society rests the gravest injustice and meanest hypocrisy. Many cherished ideals and dear emotions are to us symptoms of human stupidity and barbarity. deed have quite a long list of iniquitous and vicious beliefs and institutions with which we charge present man. Yet are we infinitely more chartrable in our view of the virtual human nature than those "friends" of man who nat him on his back and sing praises to his progress and civilization. We do not flatter man by exaggerating his achievements or by minimizing his failures. But we don't, on the other hand, deny him the possibility of attaining to the highest state of perfection. Unlike his "friends", we do not limit his powers. We believe that althe he is at present quite defective, he possesses the power to advance far. far beyond the boundaries those optimists assign to him. And this, we believe, is a much friendlier attitude toward human nature than the one our opponents take.

The full significance of this great truth will become more evident when connected with another of equal strength and importance. To discover this second truth we will have to cast a rapid glance upon the road which led man from barbarism to civilization. This will reveal to us several important things. In the first place it will show us more clearly what the fundamental social instincts of human nature really are. It will also disclose to us the forces that have been paramount in leading man in his tiresome weary unward march of progress. But chief of all, it will give us the laws of human progress, from which we will be able to foretell the future de velopment of society, and how we may best work for that development.

It will be impossible for us in the limited time at our disposal to travel over the entire distance which man has already covered in his march of civilization. Let us rather mount on some of the lofty peaks that rise ht intervals on this road, and from there get a bird's eye view of the entire space. The first great institution we find looming up before us is patriarchal society. There we see no organized state, no universal, catholic religion, them. Ethics and religion as well as

no codified laws. Everything is decentralized. Men live in small groups of one family with the father at its head, he being the priest, the king, the judge, the master, all in one. The means of support in this society is pasturage. Each family has its flock of cattle from which it derives a livelibood.

We now leap over to the next high prominence on this road, and we find ourselves standing at a village cottage. We look around and see quite a changed state of affairs. The religion is no longer different in different familles. It is now the same for the entire village. There is a more or less organized state, with chiefs, assemblies, codified laws, markets of trade. etc. The father of the family no longer rules; it is the elders or chiefs of the community that wield the power. We also observe that the chief industry of the people has also changed. Instead of pasturage it is now agriculture. There is another remarkable thing which is very interesting and worth remembering: the new rulers of the community are just those who are most prominent in this new leading industry of the cultivation of the ground.

We next stop at a high stone wall, sourrounding a small filthy space which is filled with narrow dirt; streets flanked by small frail buildings. It is the primitive city. And now we discover many new changes. The religion is universal; the entire country is more or less centralized under one head and an assembly made up of the leading landowners. cities we find a subordinate class of handicraftsmen; occasionally struggling against the rulers, but always forced back into submission. In the country there live the lords in high strong castles, surrounded by men who are attached to the ground for life. Society is now mostly occupied in wars, crusades, opposition and strife of all kinds.

We now traverse a large area cov ered with human skulls, and the ruins of human energy and skill. The earth is saturated with blood, and strewn with corpses and remains of castles. mitres and crowns. Finally we espy the gigantic chimney of the modern factory. Mounting upon it we look down into a transformed society. The various nations are well centralized; but the rulers are no longer the landowners, but those lowly, vulgar manufacturers. There are no more serfs no more castles. Religion is way in the background; the church is smashed in a thousand fragments. The city is now in the lead and not the country.

It seems that there is no regularity. no continuity upon this peculiar road, as I sketched it. And yet it is a perfeetly straight path with no turns, no windings, no zigzags whatsoever. In this utter confusion and change one thing stands out clear: Methods of securing a living have become safer and easier with every forward step taken in civilization. An acre of ground when cultivated will support many times more people than when it is used for pasturage. Life in a village with some governmental organization is more comfortable and safer than life in a nomadic state amid constant shifting and strife. Many more human wants can be satisfied by manufactured articles than by natural products. Machinery and invention spare human labor and save much waste Every new social arrangement that we met in our review has, therefore, this one advantage over its predecessor-it affords a better means of secur-ing a livelihood. Progress, then, from barbarism to civilization is a continual improvement in the economic life of the people. Now, take up any other social insti-

ution and examine stages, and you will find that it changes according to the requirements of the new industrial arrangements. Political power lies always in the bands of the class which is economically most important. Religion becomes insignificant as soon as it cannot be utilized for some economic purpose. War or peace prevails according to whether the industrial interest of one country comes in conflict with that of another. Religious dogmas and doctrines are modified and even repudiated by the very guardians of the church if they interfere with the industrial progress of the country. Laws of ethics are changed to suit the demands of the highest economic classes. And so we may go on examining every department of human activity and thought and find them a reflection of the economic conditions of time and place.

Let us take for further verification the very society we live in. Looking upon it impartially, we cannot deny the glaring facts that the rich people of this country direct the politics of the nation, and that our industrial interest forms the criterion by which we measure the validity of all policies and legislative acts. The best proof of this is the Congress that has just finished its work in Washington. One must indeed be a stupid ox not to notice the handwriting of the railroad combinations in the Rate Bill, and not to recognize the voice of the Beef Trust in the Pure Food Bill. The leading clergymen, the most prominent university men, the greatest teachers of ethics either defend or at least tolerate the unspeakable evils perpetrated by the captains of industry. labor, adulteration of food, forced idleness, pauperism, are tacitly justified by every man who does not been up a continual clamor of protest, against

legislature and police are the bandmaids of trade and industry. In other words the economic force is the strongest in society.

Apply this truth to the entire past of human history and you will find the readlest explanation of the appearance and disappearance, of the rise, the flourish, and the downfall of the various institutions in the various historic epochs. A feudal system, in which the land, which is the chief means of support, is in the hands of individual fords, will give rise to conditions such as prevalled between the ninth and fourteenth centuries. It will tend to break up the country into small principalities, for agriculture needs no consistent national policy. The only way of increasing one's wealth under this system is by robbing the neighbor. War and robbery must therefore be the great rule in such a state of industrial development; and this was actually the case. Notice that the ethics of that time saw no great evil in the highway robbery and constant warfare that the lords conducted. True, there were isolated men who realized the evil, but these were exceptions, and their admonitions were unheeded. The popular ethical sense was not at all affected by the perpetual plunder and strife among the lords. Even the church tolerated it. True enough, it made several attempts to mitigate the flerceness of the struggles, but the fundamental principle it never attacked. It can not be said too many times that religion and ethics tacitly endorse what the stronger power-the economic-proclaims. Economic conditions dictate religious dogmas and ethical doctrines.

It would mean re-writing the entire history of civilzation, were I to apply this principle to all historic epoch Let this much suffice. I trust that with this divine torch in hand, you will travel the long and dim road of human history, and will never find it failing. It will banish all shadows, all mists, all clouds. It will make of history a science, a study that lies within the ken of human understanding and experience, and not a metaphysical speculation that has recourse to some hidden, transcendental, mystic agencles that lie beyond our senses and our mental faculties.

We have now arrived at the second fundamental principle of Socialism. It s known as the materialistic conception of history, or rather as the economic conception of history. Briefly, stated, it means that the most potent power in moulding human actions and mind is the prevalent economic conditions. The general structure of the economic machinery determines the type of human character, the general religious and ethical beliefs, and all the various institutions under which man lives.

Putting our two foregoing principles together we get a scientific foundation upon which we may proceed to erect the Socialist philosophy. Human nature is not fixed; it is changeable. Man may be made better, may be made as good, as pure as an angel; or may be made worse, as bad, as corrupt as a All depends on the external conditions under which he lives. But which particular conditions are they that go to determine this moral state of man? Is it religion, ethics, politics, art, literature? Must we change these in order to effect a reform in human character? No! These in themselves are subordinate to a higher influence. We have no power over them. We cannot alter them; for they are the inevitable results, the natural outcrops of a first cause; of the omnipotent, all-dominating power-the power of economics. An effective change must be made there first, before we can hope to bring about any change in the other social institutions, and thru them better human nature. Industrial reform alone, therefore, will effect an internal improvement in men. what is that reform to consist in? This in my second letter.

CIGAR MAKERS' FIGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Capitalism shows the same nature wherever it takes root, and the class struggle in all capitalist countries develops similar features. London "Justice" prints the following letter from the General Secretary of the South African General Workers Union:

The attempt of Hermann and Canard

[eigar manufacturers] to have me sen-tenced to three months hard labor, fol-lowing on their dastardly breach of agreement, has given us the complete sympathy of the public, and the strenuous support of the other unions, with the result that se have been completely successful in establishing our locked-out workers, as the employees of the S. A. G. W. U., in a flourishing industry. We have experienced and capable men in our ranks, and an agreement with the best blender in South Africa, and we hope to compete success fully against the duty paying imported articles un; augninst the local machine-made products of the American Tobacco Trust which has factories of its own in South Africal . . . The establishment of our members as their own masters, under a management board controlled by the S. A. G. W. U., will be an incalculable strength to South African trade unionists in all future struggles, and we, therefore appeal to all unionists to support this attempt to free ourselves from the domination of unscrupulous and heartless employ-ers whose expressed aim has been to supplant our members with child labor, female labor, and contract labor on swearing terms. The Cigarette Makers voted £150 of their fund, and subscribed individually another f150. The Tramway Workers' Group voted the whole of their femd as a can and subscribed 475 individually. Cabinet Makers and the Painters' Group the whole of their funds as loans. The Tailors have voted £30, and premised more. The Hebrew Dividing Society have voted £15 and promised more. The Seif-Defense Committee have voted the whole of their funds. The older societies are considering the vote of rome hundreds of pounds each Our motto is 'The unity of labor is the hope of the world."

By Peter E. Burrowes.

There will be, one day, a recognized goal of Socialist success, and it will be the freest and largest access possible for the total of each personal life to the rest of humanityshaken hand, but the intercourse of a frank, fearless, open life.

Utility was to have been the success of Bentham and Mill; and if it had not | anarchy. been a utility for sale, it would be a word still good enough for the success of Socialism. But profit damned it. -Bentham and Mill believed in men

thru things; I believe in things thru men. They believed in men for things; I believe in things for men. Utility as the watchword of predatory commerce meant the most money for the smallest number. It therefore could not receive such a universal definition as would make it a watchword for all mankind. But we, who believe in all mankind and have anchored all our faith to the sanity of democracy, say: Give all people free intercourse; and collective labor and thought will soon provide us with all success, such as international money, speech, music, religion, government, industry, and peace.

A simple true conception of society, as a whole, is better than much complex learning. My thought of it is nor-mally that of world labor feeding and clothing itself, while a band of bums, like those who sometimes frequent bathing places, keep labor forever unclothed and hungry, by forever stealing what it produces. Of course the capitalist activity is viler than this simile; but this is simple.

Society, thus becoming well dressed and fat, complacently looks down on the denuded laborers and thinks and speaks of them as things plus the notion-necessary plusses, perhaps, but still appurtenances, always capable of being replaced. And so long as replacing is easy, this lie is easy to be

The parasite and profit-mongering classes being regarded as merely temporary and abnormal creatures, labor is no longer the plus and surplus-valuemaking element of society, but is revealed to be society itself—the whole of society and nothing else but society. And when it exerts itself in behalf of its own economics, its own organization and intercourse, it is realizing humanity.

The laborer is the source of all wealth and his class attributes are social intelligence, organization, inter-course. These things cannot be separated from him. Without these things he is but an active savage producing victuals for himself, or storing up glitedge bonds in the trust company for the bums that run away with things.

To measure life by something dead, to get a tape upon the pace of a laborer and then on the average of all its industrial paces we discovered money. First it was only a definite numeral relation to some labor; and then, as it grew, all labor was forced into a definfte relation to it-the average price of a living, so many minutes for a mouth-

In some things the dead always win. A net fastened to the piers of a bridge will catch more than many fishers. Happy is the bum class that can turn all currents into one stream, and can force all fish up against one money Some very little ones may get thru, some big ones just smile and go back; but the average gets caught by the gills at a dollar or so a day.

What is that comparative something by which capitalism establishes the value of the working day? It is its power to hold the slaves together, its power to take from them their labor. send them home tired and unre entitled at night, and yet constrain them to come again to-morrow. It is

Whence can one man get such power over another? He is one of an organization of masters known as the power of the state. Labor, therefore, which is simply the scatterlings at hired work on matter, has been cast outside the true social organism, the power of the state, and is used only as a tool, a pick, a shovel, lying outside the city ramparts in the dew until to-morrow's work begins. Poor old tool, used in building up the state ramparts which fortify the capitalist class against yourself, the rust of centuries' night dews is on you, and yet you are the only live, the only real thing on earth.

Arise to what? Just turn the ramparts around, and then the city will be outside, and you will be within.

How shall we turn the ramparts around us? By organization. You are not only the one live, real thing in modern society; but you are the whole thing from the moment you become class-conscious. You are the nation and all else is outside of you dead, un-

FACE THE FACTS SOBERLY.

Let us be plain about it. Whether A. P. of L. or I. W. W., whether trade autonomy or industrial unionism, unionism can go to a certain point and no farther. Organized on the economic field, the wage-workers may improve their conditions by strikes and poycotts. Trade unionism has accomptish more in the future; but as an eco-homic organization it can not go beyond a cortain line of demarkation.

You may try to make us believe that rour patent medicine of the general strike working class is suffering to-day. But while you may be singing the I. W. W. sangs, the capitalists will not remain in-

It is not always to be the laboring man's question as one of a class that Socialism stands for, but the affirmation that there can be no class antagthe success of onlsm in the true social organization. intercourse. Not the intercourse of a and that capitalism and all forms of private property when at war with one another or with the laborers or with the state is a social disease leading to

> Monetary society is an international union for exchanging the products of industrial slaves among the aristocracles of the world. Stripped of its crowns and feathers it can be studied to advantage in the conditions of the international postal union. Postal stamps, bills of credit and exchange, and regular dollars constitute the cur-rent signs and symbols of a successful organization and intercourse between the master classes. When the achievement of monetary parasite society. now an alien achievement, becomes the achievement of society at work, then civilization will be established thruout the earth; and universal soclety as an organism, which is the theory and hope of Socialism, will become a breathing fact.

Whatever else gold, the money of to-day, does not represent, it does represent, every grain of it, the sweat of the world's tollers. And it also represents a deliberate, definite, intelligent effort, on the part of those who directed that toil to extend the area of intercourse between men. Whether for their own interest or not, matters nothing; it was for intercourse, and therefore a proper laboring goal, that gold money was commanded out of the

After the gold of the world ceased be sought for as mere personal orhuman intercourse, it become a clean and wholesome thing, proper enough for labor to expend itself upon; and today it stands for, and holds within it literally, quantitatively, in grains or chunks, by far the greater part of the world's labor that has been organized for intercourse. It is unconsumed labor dedicated to the purposes of intercourse and exchange. It is a commodity, a symbol, the golden link of nations, the holy sacrament of society. Yes, every ounce of it represents labor cruelly wronged; but in it is the mes scage of rescue. It is that much of human effort consecrated and set apart for social purposes, the for a little while dominated by capitalism.

Gold has achieved, and been itself the achievement of, the largest and freest organization and intercourse of human families. Its place among men is that it, as a portable, measureable, transferrable object, concretes their greatest success, their social labor and intercourse.

That man has unfortunately chosen to work out his destiny in metal is to be deplored; that he has chosen to work it out in something visible and measureable is a mighty advantage; that he will not continue always to congeal himself into a dead metal is to be the achievement of a better so clety, a firmer faith, and a surer hope in man as a citizen.

Social stability will then have a foundation. Human ability in correlated labor will find more obvious utterance in some other embodiment The power of society and its ability to organize, encourage, and reward will be more clearly manifested to all men than by the dublous tongue of gold.

If it continues to be necessary to express the average value of one man's socially industrial life by days or weeks, we will not be forced to find the measure of it in some common substantial difficulty overcome. Difficulty overcome being no longer the personal it has no form or shape. It is but a equation, gold as the equilibrium difficulty of international overcoming, will not be our money. Our money will represent the social organization of the world when it is at work.

The spirit of separate accountings will be gone. The impossibility of separate working and valuing for the in dividual life will be recognized. Social success, which to-day has for its be ginning a measure, shall deem such a measure the very crown and glory of human wisdom. A truly social money will be the last and best achievement of mankind, the first of its longest and best experience. In the meantime, gold, which stands for the best average embodiment of labor and which is the equation of international intercourse, is the best money for Socialists. When all mankind's labor as a whole number can be reduced to equivalents for each man in fractions, science will have finally triumphed: and the problem of ego and the state

An I. W. W. stomach will feel the pange of hunger as readily as an A. F. of L. stomach, and we know cases where even A. F. of L. unionists with all their con-

be solved forever.

The final great battles between Capital ism and Labor, the war of emancipation, will be fought on the political field. And the working class, organized as a political, as a Socialist party, will have to do the Let the Anarchists waste their time and

servatism remained on strike for eighteen

energy in talking "revolutionary union-ism"; that has always been their favorita work. As Socialists we have more impor-tant work to do. Sober up! Study the in ternational labor movement! Learn by the experience of our Socialist comvades in return They are as well organized as you are on the conomic field, and they may give you a "himser cure" at any time.

| A countries of our Socialist convenes in other countries of our socialist convenes in the bearing of the present shape. It's a full present the present shape. It's give you a "himser cure" at any time a good of the bearing our state. The socialist Party's—G. A. Hoehn, in St. I writes Countries I writes Courage John son of Harkett, Pa.

FOR A SOCIALIST DAILY PAPER.

are familiar with the details of the Moyer-Haywood case and also know the history of the labor troubles in Idaho and Colorado, of which this case was the aftermath. Outside of Socialist circles, however, we find an astonishing condition of ignorance regarding these events-not great in the history of capitalist society, perhaps, but great in their meaning to the working people.

In seeking to learn why Socialists

are well informed of those events and

others, even the great mass of workers to whom they are of vital importance, know so little of them, we find the explanation in the fact that only thru Socialist publications was it possible to obtain a knowledge of those proceedings, and as these publications appeared only once a month or once a week their circulation was limited and their influence small. Hence it is that the Mover-Haywood affair, tho standing without a parallel in the history of this country as a dastardly at-tack on the very foundations of political and personal liberty, is scarcely known outside the territory where the

In this one incident, therefore, altho many others might be cited, appears a powerful argument for a working-men's daily newspaper. Had such a paper been in existence at that time, spreading the news of the outrage over the land, daily protesting against the infamous acts of the capitalist agents involved, and dally calling upon the workers everywhere to demand justice for their imperilled brothers, in all probability they would now be free and restored to their families instead of languishing in a far-off tail. .

actual attack was made.

We have mentioned just this one case, but there are hundreds of other crimes of almost as great importance, being committed against the workers every day, of which the world at large hears nothing, because it is against the interest of the capitalist-serving press to give them publicity. With a daily paper established to voice the wrongs of labor, it would be possible to reach millions of readers who, being now dependent upon a hostile press for information, are blinded and misled.

The way to cure an evil is to make

WANTED-TALENT FOR ORGANIZATION.

Thos. L. Breckon, in Chicago Socialist.

The Socialist movement is going ahead with leaps and bounds. Ecoindustry are doing their work and doing it well. The intelligent, organized, political expression of this great movement is in its swad-dling clothes. There are untold thousands of loyal comrades thruout the country, who stand ready to fill any and all tasks assigned them. But one highly essential factor is missinga talent for organization, an organization leader with highly developed executive and initiative ability, and, above all, a proletaire. When he is found in each of our political divisions the problem is solved. Until he is found and placed at the head of the various militant Socialist divisions, the work must lag.

My experience down the State (Illinois) emphasizes the above fact most keenly. There are any number of countles in whose precincts the Democrats are outvoted by the Socialists, and in which there is practically no organization. This but gives emphasis to the fact that when we become properly organized the political world is at the feet of the proletaire.

Wanted-Talent for organization. We need it, must have it, and will agitate, speak, write and work till we get it. It is simply amazing the amount of well-digested knowledge there is of Socialism in this State. One runs into it everywhere and all the time. But arranged, made effective.

A Brilliant Authority.

Let me paraphrase a bit of holy writ to drive home my points. Paul in 1 Cor., 13th chapter, speaks glowingly of charity, but had he lived in our day he would have written it as follows:

The I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not a talent for organization, I am become as sounding brase or a tinkling cymbal. And the I have the gift of prophecy,

and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and the I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not organization, I am nothing.

Organization suffereth long and is kind,

Organization suffereth long and is kind, organization envieth not; organization vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth. • • • Organization never faileth. • • • And now abldeth faith, hope, and organization, these three, but the greatest of those is organization.

Hurrah! Old Paul may turn over again when this issue of the paper comes out, but we need practical political organization, and we have as good a right to use Paul to that end as the preachers. They have made him carry some awful burdens, and in his name have heaped a few on the backs of the dear people. We are going to get rid of these burdens, and organization is the means to the end. Every delegate district with a chairman and every precinct with a captain means every legislative seat occupied by a Socialist

A militant proletarian politicaj organization, That's it,

The members of the Socialist Party | it known. The evils of the capitalist system are covered up by its bene-ficiaries; hence their continuance. Given a daily paper whose mission is the exposure of capitalist oppression

and crime, together with the teaching of Socialist ideas, and our dream of wage-slave emancipation would have promise of realization. There was never a more oportune time for the launching of such a pub-

lication than now, nor a time when the prospect of its financial success was brighter. The capitalist Cossack is now in the saddle, booted and spurred to trample down the industrial slaves who would oppose his tyranny. Drunk with the possession of wealth and power and blind to every instinct of justice or humanity, he is riding rough-shod over every obstacle in his path, sparing neither age nor sex. In his mad fury, however, he is making enemies instead of destroying them. and all unconsciously working for his own destruction.

This new energy of capitalism has created a condition, which makes a workingmen's daily paper absolutely necessary. We must have such a weapon of defense and of offense to save us from annihilation: Capitalist oppression, violence, and crime must be exposed. The workers must be apprised of their langer and educated, not only to defend themselves against this monster of capitalism, but to take the aggressive against it. When the workers once rid themselves of the delusions that their employers are their friends, the battle is half won.

To those, therefore, who are enlisted under the banner of Socialism and are actively engaged in the great class struggle, we appeal for aid in establishing the "Daily Call". The Association has now in hand about half the required amount, so that a little earnest effort by all the comrades will quickly raise the balance. A share in the Association costs only \$5 and entitles the purchaser to a voice and vote in the control of the paper. Write to Julius Gerber, 461 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Financial Secretary of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, for application blanks and other desired information. THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Worker .- One of the most depressing things which usually visit the new convert to Socialism is trying answer the thousand and one questio of how the world will be governed under the new regime. Thoughts crowd in on his mind, the answer to which would require the experience of years and the intelligence of an expert. In conversation with friends the young Socialist, proud of his new-found theory, tries to make clear, questions, which he but faintly understands himself, and not being conversant with what he is discussing, inturally is unable to act as instructor to others. My advice, to begin-ners is to avoid the deep problems of gov-ernment which he is but faintly acquainted with and stick to those questions which need not the education nor expert knowl-

edge of an economist to answer.

The great questions of the iniquity of the capitalist system, the burdens of the poor, the inequality of the people, the in-ability of the wage worker (no matter how industrious) under our present system, to get on an equality with those who exploit his thor, and the fallure of the present system to solve the great question of dis-tribation of the product of men's labor, with the absolute assurance that these questions can only be solved by the themselves, and that, thru the agency of the Socialist Party, will be found of sufficient interest and quite within the ca-pabilities of the average convert.

If he will stick to these questions, mean while, of course, educating himself to be able to take hold of the greater problems which will have to be answered become clear as light, he will avoid the nitfalls that his enemies and friends of capitalism will set for his unwary feet.

H. E. ROSENTHAL.

A CRITICISM.

To the Editor of The Worker:-In The Worker of July 14, I came across an article by Ben. Hanford on the I. W. W. It seems to me that Comrade Hanford has no argument against the I. W. W. when he stoops to personalities and cheap satire, No doubt, it would be a good thing for the I. W. W. to secure him to interpret the preamble to the constitution and to say how and when the members of the organ-ization should strike. Criticism of the I. W. W. is in order and is desirable, but the above mentioned sribble shows that of the opposition have nearly lost their heads in trying to stem the tide.

Comrade Hanford says that Debs, Simons and others have denounced the A. P. of I., and those connected with it in unqualified and harsh language, but I may say that I have yet to hear of Debs, Simons, or other S. P. members of the I. W. W., using the cheap personalities and scurvy instructions, such as appeared in Comrade Hanford's article, against S. P. members who are to

the A. F. of L. unions
I was surprised to see the article in The
Worker as I had thought The Worker was
above printing such letters. In fact, letters of that kind would, in my opinion, be
more suited for the columns of the "Weekly People" or the "Social Democrati Herald", H. ARTHUR MORGAN, 1400 Dorr St., Toledo, Q.

IT IS OUR OPINION, TOO.

The the Editor of The Werker;—It is my opinion that from this time until election, every person who makes a Bocialist speech anywhere within the United States ought to call attention to teh fact that a vote for the Republican or Pemocratic ticket is a vote for the assassination of Moyer, Haywood, and Petithons, and that a vote for the Socialist ticket is a vote for their freedom.—Frairraally,
JOHN M. WOHE,
Des Molnes, Ia., July 23,

-At a meeting of the General Fed-eration of Women's Club, held in St. Paul, Minn. a resolution was passed to stand by the working gifts in their semand for an eight-bour day wherever made.

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PARTY NEWS.

Mational.

Mother Jones is improving in health but it will be several weeks before she can leave the house of State Secretary Dan Hogan, Huntington, Ark.

Charters have been granted by the National Office to locals at Salisbury Md., and Charlestown, S. C., each with seven members.

Addresses of Hungarian Socialists are desired by the National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

The following names are added to the list of available Labor Day speakers: John A. C. Menton, 1323 S. naw street. Flint. Mich.: Nicholas Klein, 70 Perin Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; Frank McCluskey, Evanston, Ill.; G. A. Lafayette, 1014 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. May Wood Simons, 264 E. Kinzie street, Chicago,

Local Lake Washington, state of Washington, by unanimous vote, expelled F. O'Rourke for accepting a nomination for councilman on a ticket other than the Socialist Party.

National Organizer Lena Morrow Lewis, while speaking at a street meeting in Butte, was thrown from the stand by a runaway team: She was snatched from the pavement in time to prevent her from being trampled. Althe rather badly bruised and her dress torn to pieces, she has recovered sufficiently to go on speaking nightly.

ONE DAY WAGE FUND.

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

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The National Committee has adopted the following motions. By Hillquit, with reference to the congressional campaign, by a vote of 32 to 6, with 16, not voting. By Hillquit, to accept the rate fixed by the International Socialist Bureau as the annual dues, by a vote of 38 to 1, with 15 not voting. By Simons, providing for a special platform committee of three for the paign of 1908, by a vote of 35 to 4, with 15 not voting. By Menton, providing for a special-semi-monthly bulletin, dealing, with the kidnapping of Mover. Haywood, and Pettibone until the time of trial, by a vote of 25 to 13, not voting. 15.

The National Committee is making neminations for the platform committee provided for in Simons' motion. Nominations close Aug. 15 and the names of nominees not heard from on fore Aug. 27 will not appear on

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION. National Committeeman Berlyn of

That the National Executive Committee place four speakers at the disposal of the State Committee of Colorado for the onths of September and October, the Na-

tional Office to bear expense.

The enndidacy of Comrade Haywood makes it the duty of the Socialist Party to asisst the state organization of Colorado to the fullest extent. I do not mean that four speakers should tour Colorado for two months, but that the National Executive Committee should have four speakers, say

for one month, and four others the next month. I would suggest speakers of the type of Ben Hanford and Max Hayes, be

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE. N. E. C. Member Work has sub

mitted the following: That Charles H. Kerr and A. M. Simons

be appointed as a special committee to assist the National Secretary in carrying out Sec. 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Hillquit motion.
That J. Mahlon Barnes, A. M. Simous, and
Joseph Medill Patterson be appointed as a

committee to carry out Sec. 5 of the

not make mandatory, the appointment of a special campaign manager. My motions contemplate that we shall not appoint such a manager. The securing of the informa-tion regarding congressional districts, etc. was already well under way before the Hillquit motion was made, and the Nation-al Secretary has been managing the campaign in an energetic and satisfactory man-ner. Having a better knowledge and grasp of the situation than anyone else, he is the right person for campaign manager and should continue as such. To inject a special manager would be an element of con-fusion. The thing to do is for the National Secretary to employ sufficient assistance so that he can continue the management him-

reff.

The comrades named in the above motions can render special service in the matters indicated, to excellent advantage.

I wish to call special attention to Sec. 5, of the Rillquit motion, about getting information in the daily papers concerning the progress of our campaign. If that section can be carried out, it will be of immense value to the cause.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS

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

May Beals: Aug. 1, 2, Rockwood, Tenn.;

May Beals: Aug. 1, 2, Rockwood, Tenn.;
Aug. 3, 5, Knoxville.
Isanc Cowen: Aug. 5, 6, Grand Forks,
N. D. Aug. 7, 8, Grafton: Aug. 9, 10, Pembina: Aug. 11, Grafton.
Sol Fieldman: Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee.
J. L. Fitts: Aug. 5, 6, Cookeville, Tenn.:
Aug. 7, Crawford: Aug. 8, Wilder: Aug. 9,
Rockwood: Aug. 10, 11, Coal Creek.
Geo. H. Goebel: Wisconsin, under direction of State Committee.
Lena Morrow Lewis: Montana, under
direction of State Committee.
Arthur Morrow Lewis: Will be detained
at Parsona, Kana, for a few daya, to set
adde the obnoxious police interference
with Socialist meetings.
Guy E. Miller: New York, under direc-

R. C.; Aug. 6, Laurens; Aug. 7, Spartan-burg; Aug. 8, Union; Aug. D, 10, Clinton; Aug. 11, Columbia.

11, Columbia. gust Palm (Ewedish): Aug. 6, Hal-Battle Lake: Aug. 10, Brainerd. M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under direction

of State Committee. Massachusetts.

The Dorchester Club held its weekly meeting July 26, corner of Gibson and Adams streets. Owing to unavoidable circumstances the intended mass meeting of the club has been indefinitely postponed. A lively discussion took place on the reorganization of several of the branches of the Boston Club. It was the general opinion that the contral committee of the Boston Club should devote its attention in the main to the proper organization of its locals maintaining them when first organized until such period as they could look out for themselves, and appointing efficient officers when the clubs failed to do so.

The annual conference of the Socialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts is called to meet Sunday, Aug. 12, 10:30 a. m. at Paine Memorial Hall, Appleton street, Boston. Each branch or club is entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof. Mem bership is computed from the average members in good standing sixty days prior to conference.

Pennsylvania.

Reading Socialists have nominated Phillip F. R. East and Elwood W. Leffler for the legislature.

Lehigh County convention was held July 28, and nominated Morris E. Gibson, union glass blower, of Allentown, for Congress, in accordance with recommendation made by a joint congressional committee from Berks and Lehigh counties. County nominations were made as follows: State Senator. Arthur J. Dennis, bookkeeper, Allentown; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, John O'Mahrer, cement worker, Whitehall Township; Clerk of Orphans Court, L. E. Poster, bottle blower, Allentown; Director of the Poor, John W. Pezoldt, carpenter, Salisbury Township; Jury Commissioner, Edward M. Deavereaux. railroader, Whitehall Township, For Assemblymen: First District, John F. Harris patternmaker, Allentown: Secand District. John Devereaux, laborer; Hokendauqua; Third District, William Zietner, loom-machinist, West Bethlehem.

Sol Fieldman's dates are: Aug. 7, Bradford; Aug. 8, Sayre; Aug. 9, New Albany; Aug. 10, Shamokin; Aug. 11, Gilberton; Aug. 12, Mahanoy City; 13, Allentown; Aug. 14, 15, Bethlehem; Aug. 16, Easton; Aug. 17. Hokendauqua; Aug. 18, Wilkes Barre; . 20. Honesdale; Aug. 21 to 31, Philadelphia.

Local Erie is conducting an aggree sive street corner campaign with Comrades Rosen and Fieldman as the principal speakers. Regular meetings of the local proceded by a lecture or dis-cussion are held on every Thursday, 8

p. m., at 1012 State street, third floor. Dates of Alexander Rosen are: Aug. 4. New Kensington: Aug. 5-6, Scottdale; Aug. 7. Derry Station; Aug. 8. Altoona.

Almost eighty dates are already en gaged for the tour of James II. Maurer, candidate for Governor.

PHILADELPHIA

Four applications for membership were received at the last meeting of the City Central Committee.

The date of Eugene V. Debs' lecture in this city is September 23. Hall will be announced next week.

Twelve meetings have been held since last report. Collections were \$6.54 (nine meetings); literature sales, \$9.40; total attendance, 1,550. This is exclusive of the meetings held in the Jewish language by the Jewish branch.

The city will be canvassed Sunday. Aug. 5, for the one-day-wage fund. There has been some delay in this work because certain preliminary arrangements had to be made in order to

have the canvass successfully done. nomination papers will be sworn in Saturday, Sept. 8. The Organizer is in receipt of an ad-

vertisement from a cereal company of Girard. Kans., announcing that they have control of a process to furnish pure cotton seed oil that will bring about the Co-operative Commonwealth with one dose. We Socialists of Philadelphia want it understood that we are not in the Socialist movement to or ganize companies with a certain paid up capital, guaranteeing dividends. We working as hard as our energies will allow to overthrow the wage sys-

. We are now in the midst of the greatest campaign ever carried on by Socialists in Philadelphia and unle present signs are wrong, we will make considerable progress this year both in votes and organization.

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

Sunday, Aug. 5-North Plaza, City Hall, Chas. Sehl. Thos. J. Lewis. Monday, Aug. 6-Broad and South. Thos. J. Lewis.

road and Columbia. E. C. Leighton, W. R. Cossile. Third and Gaskill. Jewish speakers

Twenty-third and Columbia. J. J. Mc-Kelvey, J. G. Dobeevage. Noon Meetings—Thirty-ninth and Powelton. E. J. Higgins.
Fifteenth and Spring Garden. Thomas J.

Lewis.
Point Breeze, Jos. Cohen. Tuesday Aug. 7.—Germantown and Le-high. D. Dollsheck, W. R. Cassile.

Broad and Fairmount. R. Nicholson, Thos. J. Lewis.
Twenty-eighth and Wharton. G. Bowersox. Charles Sehl.

Fortieth and Lancaster. Thos. Farrel, Simon Knebel. Wednesday, Aug. 8—Girard and Warnock. Sam Sadler, Thos. J. Lewis. Twenty-third and Columbia. D. Doll-

Guy E. Miller: New York, under direction of State Committee.

J. B. Osborne: Aug. 1, Geinesville, Ga., Aug. 2, Hartwell; Aug. 8, 4, Greenville, Jop. Cohen.

Ram Radier, Thos. J. Levin.

Twenty-third and Columbia. D. Doll-state, W. R. Cassile.

Kansington and Indiana. R. Nicholson, Jop. Cohen.

Pifth and Washington. Jewish speakers. Kensington and Lehigh. J. J. McKeiver, dorris Korshet.

Koon Meetings Seventeenth and Hamil-

on E J Higgins Fifth and Washington. Thos. J. Lewis. Thursday, Aug. 9 Germantown and Chet-ten. Th. Birtwistle, W. R. Cassile. Twenty-third and South. G. Bowersox,

Thos. J. Lewis.
East Plaza City Hall. J. J. McKelvey, Simon Knebel. Twenty-third and Columbia. Thomas

Farrel, Morris Korshet. Friday, Aug. 10-Front and Dauphin. has Sehl, Thos. J. Lewis.

Kensington and Clearfield. B. Nicholson Martin McCue.

Kensington and Cumberland. I. Doll beck, Morris Korshet

Broad and Columbia. J. J. McKelvey V. R. Cassile. Noon Meetings-Headquarters of striking

rinters. Thos. J. Lewis. Richmond and Norris. E. J. Higgins. Saturday, Aug. 11—Germantown and Le

igh. E. C. Leighton, Chas. Seht. Kensington and Lehigh. W. Fletcher, H. "isher, W. R. Cassile. Germantown and Bristol. D. Dollsheck

Forty-second and Lancaster, Rouber Satin, Thos. J. Lewis.

Main and Cotton. Max Stadlen, Martin

McCue. Frankford and Girard. Sam Sadler, E. J. Higgins. Broad and Federal, J. J. McKelver, Jos

Richmond and Williams. J. Holnek, W. Merson, Geo. Cohen Frankford and Unity. F. Sutchie, In. eviteky.

Third and Fitzwater. Jewish speakers. ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A Moyer-Haywood protest meeting will be held at Washington Recreation Park, Bedford avenue, Pittsburg, Sunday, Aug. 55, 7 o'clock p. m.

Dates for James H. Maurer, candidate for Governor, are: Pittsburg (Second Ward), Sept. 19; Hazlewood, Sept. 20; Pittsburg (South Side), Sept. 21; Braddock, Sept. 22; Allegheny, Sept. 23; McKeesport, Sept. 24.

Local Carnegie has ordered a suppl of pamphlets to sell at open-air me ings. Literature that is sold is rend and locals ought to push the sales at open-air meetings.

The Marx Educational Class meets at headquarters, 526 Federal street. Allegheny, every Sunday at 7:30 p. m All party members are invited.

Boost up that excursion to New Cas tle on Labor Day, Sept. 3, over the P. & L. E. R. R. Round trip from McKeesport, Braddock, Homestead, Pittsburg, and McKees Rocks, 83 cents.; from Monoca, 60 cents; Beaver Falls, 50 cents, GET TICKETS FROM THIS OFFICE. Cash must accom pany all orders.

Noon meetings will be held every day at factories and workships.

Twenty open-air meetings were held in the county during last week.

Ed. Moore of Philadelphia, candidate for Auditor General, will be in this county during August and September. His tour will not conflict with Comrade Maurer's.

Members of Local Braddock are re quested to meet at headquarters, Corry avenue, Braddock, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 7, 8 o'clock.

Sympathizers of the Socialist Party in McKees Rocks desiring to join the party are requested to communicate with Thos. F. Kennedy, 276 Fredrick

The County Committee is baving 15,000 campaign hand books printed They will be ready for distribution

about Aug. 6. Efforts are being made to organize the Finnish Branch of Socialists in Pittsburg, and to get the unaffliated Polish Socialist Branch of Pittsburg to

join the party. The county organizer would like to procure the services of an Italian Socialist organizer and speaker for a week or more. Give references and write to 526 Federal street. Al-

legheny. From Jan. 1 to July 1, 2.029 dues stamps were sold, an average of 454 a During June 500 dues stamps month.

The English Branch of Allegheny, holds open-air meetings at Federal and South Diamond streets every evening: \$6.90 worth of literature was sold last week.

Open-air meetings in Allegheny County are as follows:

Monday, Ang 6-Pittsburg, Twelfth and Carson Sts. Cooney and Wilson.
Allegheny. Beaver and Washington.

Tuesday, Aug. 7-Allegheny, Federal and to Dismond Sts. Schwartz and Dubro Wednesday, Aug. 8-Pittsburg, Second

and Flowers. Meng and Conners.

Braddeck, Sixth and Braddock, Hothies Thursday, Aug. 9-Carnegle, Second St. and Fourth Av. Wilson and Schwartz. Friday, Aug. 10 - Allegheny, Renver and

Washington. Cooney and Meng. Saturday, Aug. 11—McKeesport, Victa, and Wainut. Folmes and Wright. Duquesne, Grunt Av. Rees and Wilson. Sharpsburg, Ninth and Main. Wanhope

and Schwartz. Pittsburg, Court House steps. Adams Allegheny, East and Ohio Sts. Kennedy

day, Ang. 12-Allegheny, 526 Federal St., 2 p. m. Thos. F. Kennedy. Ohlo. George Breiel can fill dates from

Aug. 26 to Sept. 8. Address the state office. The State Committee vote has decided that Nicholas Klein is elected State

Secretary. A local paper will be published by Local Warren under the name of "Buckeye State Socialist".

The campaign committee of Local Cincinnati has got down to work in earnest and issued a call for funds be sides taking other necessary steps for an active campaign. Its officers are: Chairman, A. S. Matter; Secrétary, John P. Wiegel; Treasurer, R. Biedermann.

James Oneal's dates are: Aug. 4. Wadsworth; Aug. 5, Barberton; Aug. | scription lists; that the Organizer order |

6, Cuyahoga Falls; Aug. 7, Kent; Aug. 5,000 small buttons; that he be author-8, Ravenna; Aug. 9-10, Warren; Aug. /1 Girard

The state office will get out uniform literature for the entire state, and give comrades an opportunity to insert their ocal tickets.

Connecticut.

We are in receipt of a communica-tion from Organizer Reilly of Local Bridgeport to the effect that a substi tute platform is to be offered for the one adopted by the recent state con

The Newark Labor Lyceum Association, whose object is to create a per manent home for the working class of that city, will hold a public meeting in the near future.

Here and There.

A state convention of the Socialists of Delaware will be held at Labor Lyceum Hall, Wilmington, Aug. 15,

Owing to the operation of a new election law the Socialists of New Hampshire are experiencing consider able difficulty in securing signatures to their nomination papers. The capitalist press is falsely warning the citizens that they will lose political standing in their own party if they sign nomination papers for candidates of any other party.

Tickets have been nominated in twenty-two counties of Wisconsin, and more will follow, in spite of the complexities of the primary election law which seems to be especially contrived for the discouragement of minority parties and the harassment of the Bo cialists.

New York State.

Schenectady comrades have nominated Charles Noonan for Senator in the 28th District.

Comrade Rosen's tour was very successful and the reports received from the locals show that his work was very satisfactory. He addressed large crowds in Troy, Johnstown, where he answered several questions from . follower of Hearst, Gloversville, Utica. Rome, Oneida, Syracuse, Auburn, Seneca Falls and Geneva. Comrade Curtis of Rome writes as follows: most satisfactory feature of Rosen's meeting was that by far the largest part of the crowd were tollers but a number of capitalists and others stopped at the meeting and remained. A lot of literature was disposed of. including two copies of 'The Jungle.' Comrade Chase is having unusually arge meetings in all the places he has addressed so far.

-Guy E. Miller's dates are as fol-Aug. 4. Jamestown; Aug. 6, Randolph: Aug. 7. Salamanca: Aug. 8, Olean; Aug. 9, Limestone; Aug. 10, Wellsville; Aug. 11, Hornells-ville; Aug. 18, Addison; Aug. 14, Corning: Aug. 15, 16, and 17, mira; Ang. 18, Waverly; Aug. 19, 20, 21, and 22, Binghamton; Aug. 23, Osrego; Aug. 24, Ithaca; Aug. 25, Geneva; Aug. 27, Seneca Falls; Aug. 28, Auburn; Aug. 29, Syracuse; Aug. 30,

Fulton, and Aug. \$1, Oswego. Chas. S. Vander Porten will speak as follows: Aug. 4. Newburgh; Aug. 6, Poughkeepsie; Aug. 7, Catekill; Aug. 8, Hudson; Albany; Aug. 10, Watervilet; Aug. 11, Troy; Aug. 13, South Glens Falls; Aug. 14, Pt. Edward; Aug. 16, Schened tady: Aug. 16, Amsterdam: Aug. 17. Johnstown; Aug. 13, Gloversville; Aug. 20, Little Falls; Aug. 21, Herkimer; Aug. 22, Illon; Aug. 23, Frankfort; Aug. 24, Utica; Aug. 25, Rome; Aug. 27. Watertown; Aug. 28, Oswego; Aug. 29, Fulton; Aug. 30, Syracuse;

and Aug. 81, Lyons. A regular meeting of the State Committee will take place on Tuesday. Aug. 7, at 66 E. Fourth street. Plans for furthering the agitation up state will be considered.

How York City.

The picnie of the West Side Agitation Club, scheduled for Aug. 12, has been called off.

The 17th-19th A. D. (old 21st) meets cialist Club, 250 W. One Hundred and Twelfth street. The General Committee met Satur-

day, July 2 8, at 248 E. Eighty-fourth street, Comrade Bartholomew chairman. Anna Maley and Augustus Anderson were seated as delegates from their respective districts to fill vacancles. Action on credentials of dele gates to new General Committee was deferred until all districts have sent representatives. Twenty-nine applica tions for membership were acted upon. Speakers were instructed to bring up the Moyer-Haywood matter as often as possible at public meetings. A definite and uniform plan of bringing present day social evils of the capitalist system before audiences was discuesed, and a motion was passed that a meeting of public speakers be called once a month during the campaign for the purpose of discussing subjects of the day and the application of Socialism thereto. After discussion the following motion was passed: That hereafter none but party members shall speak for or represent the Socialist Party on the platforms of the party, or make speeches from its platforms during campaigns; nor shall any but party members be permitted to speak at lectures given under the auspices of the party without the sanction of the General Committee first being obtained. A suggestion that a stereopticon be purchased for agitation purposes was referred to the Executive Committee. A meeting of the new General Committee will be held Saturday, Aug. 11, and districts were requested to have delegates present. A motion was passed condemning the practise of Socialist papers in publishing advertisements of fake nostrums and scab concerns. Rec ommendations of the Executive Committee in regard to appeal and ub-

fixed to procure suitable clerical assistance during the campaign and that he order books from the national headquarters for keeping a uniform system of accounts in all districts were concurred in. The following recom mendations in regard to districts and the boundaries of Agitation Districts were concurred in: The 80th A. D. north of Harlem River, to be one district; the 32d A. D. to be one district. three branches, No. 1, Bronx; No. 2, Williamsbridge; No. 3, Van Nest; 33d and 34th A. D. to be separate districts. Action on the 85th A. D. was laid over until next meeting. The old 13th, which at the last meeting was made Branch 2 of the 9th, is to be the 27th. The Yorkville Agitation District to be composed of 18th, 20th, 22d, and 29th; the Harlem of the 17th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 26th, 28th, southern part of 30th and the 31st. Charges were preferred against Isaac Bennett, who was reported to have affiliated himself with the Independence Lengue referred to the Grievance Committee.

The 24th and 29th A. D. will meet the first and third Saturdays of the month at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Comrades living in these districts, re cently reorganized in accordance with the reapportionment, should be present at the next meeting and familiarize themselves with the new conditions.

The 24th and 29th A. D. elected the following officers: Recording Secretary, John J. Coyle: Financial Secretary, Dr. L. Lichtschein; Treasurer, Jos. Cohen: Literature Agent, Jos. Sorin; delegates to General Committee, Comrades Coyle, Dittmann, Deiner, Lichtschein, and Schmidt

The festival of the Socialist Glee Club held at the Shore Road Casino. One Hundred and First street and Fourth avenue recently was a great success. It was acknowledged that singing of the club, directed F. d. Wilson, was the event by of the evening. The Liedertafel sang several selections and they were well rendered. The old plantation song, "Old Black Jo", was sung by the club. The greatest applause was created when Comrade Cook sang the solo, accompanied by the club humming, the chorus. The Socialist song. "Onward. Comrades', was " enthusiastically received and when the chorus was sung the applause was tremea-There was dancing also, dous. music being by Schaefer's Band. From all came congratulations that Social ists could in so short a time build such

a magnificent chorus. BROOKLYN.

At the last regular meeting of Local Kings County 12 new members were admitted to the party.

Several meetings for Comrade Palm, the Swedish speaker, will be arranged. The primaries for the coming conwill be held during the week rentions

of Aug. 19. The following officers were elected Assistant Organizer, Henry Heuer; Fi nancial Secretary, William A. Schmidt; Recording Secretary, Abraham Shiplacoff; Treasurer, T. A. Hopkins; Auditing Committee, Comrades Butscher, Velte, March, and Hill; Credential Committee, Comrades Weil, Giefer, and Hener.

Assembly districts wishing to hold street meetings will please notify Organtzer Schaffer.

The 18th and 21st A. D. met July 27 and elected the following campaign committee: Comrades Siebert, Scholler, Goldberg, Harting, Niemann, Meisels, Rosier, Ashel, Lipschitz, Lief, and Hanneman. Comrades Sieber, Hanneman, Harting, and Melsels of the 13th A. D. and Lipschitz, I. Levinberg, and Rosier of the 21st A. D. were chosen as a platform committee. Open-air meetings will be held in each assembly district during August. The primaries of the 13th A. D. will be held at 502 Lorine street. The next meeting is at

187 Montrose avenue, Aug. 10. The Brooklyn Federation of Labor holds its annual picnic and summers night's festival on Sunday, Aug. 5, 2 Collosseum, Cypress avenue, Ever-green, L. I. Tickets for couple, 25

The new 7th A. D. held its first meeting Friday, July 7, and elected the following officers: Recording and Correspending Secretary, H. Baues, 436 Prospect avenue: Financial Secretary. John Hemmyl; Treasurer, Comrad Larson: Delegates to County Committee, Comrades Saraun, Hemmyl, and Baues: Literary Agent, Comrade Larson. Meetings will be held at 520 Third avenue, corner of Fourth street.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

The Eighth Congressions: District includes the entire last A. D. and parts of the 2d, 3d, 5th, 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 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, 18th, 25th, and 27th.

Twelfth—parts of the 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 2th, and 29th.

Thirteenth—parts of the 5th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 16th, 2th, 2th, and 29th.

Fourteenth—the entire 20th A. D. and parts of the 18th, 22d, and 29th.

Fifteenth—the entire 18th A. D. and parts of the 11th, 17th, 27th, and 29th.

Systeenth—the entire 14th A. D. and parts of the 18th, 17th, 27th, and 29th.

Systeenth—the entire 19th, 21st, 2nd, and parts af the 22d and 30th.

Seventeenth—the entire 19th, 21st, 2nd, and 31st and part of the 17th.

Eighteenth—32d, 33d, 34th, and entire 35th and part of the 9th. IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

SENATE DISTRICTS IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

The Eleventh Senate District is composed of the 1st. 2d, and 4th A. D. Twelfth—the 6th, Sth. and 10th A. D. Thirteenth—the 6th, Sth. and 10th A. D. Fourteenth—the 12th, 1sth, and 16th A. D. Fifteenth—the 9th, 11th, and 18th A. D. Syxteenth—the 18th, 20th, and 2dt A. D. deventeenth—the 25th, 27th, and 20th A. J. Displacenth—the 15th, 17th, and 19th

place on Friday, Aug. 17, 1906, at S p. m., OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY. Open-air meetings will be held by

FRIDAY, AUG. 3.

Sth A. D.—N. E. corner Eldridge and Grand Sts. J. Pox. William Karlin.

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

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

221 A. D.—S. W. corner Eighty-fifth St. and First Av. B. Packer.

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

SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

16th A. D.-N. W. corner Forty-eighth St. and First Av. John Mullen, I. Philips, Alat A. D.-S. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-lith St. and Seventh Av. Fred.

and Porty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Sam Edelstein, W. Atkinson. 35th A. D.-W. E. corner One Hundred and Sixty-first St. and St. Ann's Av. Tim Murphy, Alb. Abruhams.

MONDAY, ACG. 6,

TUESDAY, AUG. 7.

Sd A. Second Av. John Manual Paulitsch.
Oth A. D.—N. E. corner Fifth St. and Avenue C. Abe Panzer, T. J. Lewis.
Tth A. D.—N. W. corner Twenty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. Wm. Mendelson, D. A. White.

11th A. D.-N. W. corner Forty-sixth St. and Fighth Av. Tim Murphy, Peter E.

Burrowes. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8.

lips.

18th A. D.—N. E. corner Seventy-third.

5t. and First Av. Sam Edelstein, Wm.

Mendelson, 21st A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Fifth Av. P. H. Donahue. Alb. Abrahams.
25th A. D.—N. W. corner Thirty-eighth St. and Broadway. Tim Murphy, Dan A. White.

THURSDAY, AUG. 9.

25th A. D. (Union Square)—N. W. corner Seventeenth St. and Broadway. N. S. Reichenthal, D. A. White.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10.

Clinton St. Abe Panger, Wm. Karlin.
19th A. D.—N. E. corner Tenth St. and
Second Av. S. Goldbarth, D. A. White,
Peter E. Burrowes.
20th A. D.—N. W. corner Eightfeth St.
and First Av. H. Hayldon I. Phillips.
221 A. D.—N. E. corner Eightfeth St.
and Third Av. P. H. Donahue, Sam Edel-

9th A. D.-N. E. corner Thirty-eighth St and Tenth Av. Tim Murphy, J. G. Kanely

SATURDAY, AUG. 11.

Kings County.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1.

Osborn St. and Pitkin Av. Barnet Wolff, William Mackenzie.

THURSDAY, AUG. 2. Grand St. and Manhattan Av. George M. Marr. Joseph A. Well.

FRIDAY, AUG. 8.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8.

Graham Av. and Frost St. Joseph A. Well, Mark Pelser.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10.

Cook and Humboldt Sts. L. Goldberg, Nathan Asbel.

ASSEMBLY.

Conventions of the Socialist Party of the

county of New York, city and state of

New York, for the purpose of nominating candidates for members of the Assembly.

will take place on Thursday, Aug. 16, at p. m., at the following places: 1st A. D., 249 W. Broadway, drug store, 24 A. D., 237 E. Broadway, clubrooma, 3d A. D., 66 E. ath St., Organizer's

office.
4th A. D., 92 Sheriff St., residence of I.

Newman. 5th A. D., 204 W. 15th St. electrical

14th A. D., 315 E. 34th St., cigar store.

isth A. D., 201 E. 68th St., residence of

Bris A. D., 224 W. Hain St., residence of John MacGrath. 20th A. D., 1528 Second Av., hall. 21st A. D., 2456 Eighth Av., residence of litch. Wienecke. 224 A. D., 248 F. Sath St., clubreoms. 244 A. D., 231 Edgecombe Av., uphelster-ing shop.

A. D., 224 W. 114th St., residence of

VORK COUNTY

CONVENTIONS IN

Moore St. and Manhattan Av. L. Gold-berg, Nathan Asbel.

re arranged as follows:

th A. D.—N. W. corner Fifteenth St. Eighth Av. A. B. Demilt. T. J. Lewis. th A. D.—N. W. corner Thirty-eighth and Second Av. H. Harris. H. R.

A. D.—N. W. corner Broome and on St. Abe Panger, Wm. Karlin. h A. D.—N. E. corner Tenth St. and d. Av. S. Goldbarth, D. A. White,

and Eighth Av. Mark Pelser, L. Phil-

2d A. D. (East Side)-N. W. corner Sixth and Second Av. John Mullen, Fred.

D. (West Side)-N. E. corner and Christopher Sts. Tim Murphy,

at the following places Local New York, Socialist Party, as

Eighth Congressional District, at 60 B Tenth, 255 P. 4th St., elabrooms, Eleventh, 585 Eighth Av., clubrooms, Twelfth, 241 E. 120 St., clubrooms, Thirteenth, 112 E. 19th St., office of

Fourteenth, 248 E. Eighty-fourth St., hall, Fifteenth, 311 Amsterdam Av., express

Sixteenth, 2011 Third Av., ball, Seventeenth, at 250 W. 125th St. Lighteenth, at 3300 Third Av., ball, A convention of the Socialist Party of the Ninth Congressional District for the pur-pose of nominating a candidate for Con-gress is hereby called to meet on Thursday,

Aug. 16, at 8 p. m., at 237 E. Broadway STATE SENATE.

The Senate District Conventions of the Socialist Party, county, city and state of New York, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State Senate will take place on Saturday, Aug. 18, at 8 p. m., at the following places: Eleventh Senate District, at 237 E.

oadway, clubrooms. Twelfth, 255 E. 4th St., clubrooms. Thirteenth, 255 W. 27th St., plumbing W. Mendelson.
Itth A. D.—N. W. corner Thirty-eighth
St. and Eighth Av. P. H. Donahue, J. Fox.
23d A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred
and Porty-sixth St. and Amsterdam Av. A.
B. Demlit, I. Phillips.
30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twentyfifth St. between Third and Lexington Avs.
H. Harris, Sam Edelstein.

100.
Fourteenth, 241 E. 424 St., hall.
Filteenth, 585 Sth Av., clubrooms.
Sixteenth, 243 E. 84th St., hall.
Seventeenth, 112 E. 19th St.
Eighteenth, 852 Columbus Av., printing

H.c., Niueteenth, 250 W. 125th St., clubrooms, Twentieth 2011 3d Av., hall, Twenty-first, 2609 3d Av., hall, Twenty-second, 3809 3d Av., hall, By authority of the New York County Committee of the Socialist Party.

U. SOLOMON, Organizer. ROSA LUXEMBURG FREED.

"Vorwarts" announces that Rosa Luxemburg has been set at liberty after an imprisonment of more than four months in a prison at Warsaw.

During all that time the emissaries of the autocrat have been trying to find some reason why our comrade should be tried by military law, but their efforts have deservedly failed. Of course, Comrade Luxemburg is

not restored to the full possession of freedom. She had to find security in a considerable sum to come up for judgment when she was called, and it is expected that she will yet be brought before one of the civil tribunals in the capital of Poland.

CHICAGO FEDERATION ACTS

In response to the appeal from the Silver Bow Trade and Labor Assembly of Butte, Mont., the Chicago Federation of Labor has decided to hold a mass meeting Sunday, Aug. 5, to join in the general demand upon the authorities in Idaho either to grant an immediate trial to Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone or release the men from jail on bail.

is, read a Socialist paper. The Worker is

BORO OF RICHMOND RRIMARY.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11.

324 A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Forty-seventh St. and Brook Av. John Mullen, H. Havidon.

16th A. D.—N. W. corner Forty-sixth St. and First Av. Tim Murphy. Sam Edelstein, Sixt A. D.—S. W. corner One Hundred and Twenty-fith St. and Seventh Av. J. G. Dobsevage, D. A. White.

35th A. D.—N. W. corner One Hundred and Sixty-fith St. and Third Av. I. Phillips, W. Atkinson.

Williamshridae—Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth St. and White Plains Road. T. J. Lewis, Wm. Mendelson. A primary will take place on Saturday, Aug. 4, 1998, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 22 Roft street, for the nomination of a candidate for member of Assembly, and a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought properly before the convention. RUDOLPH ROCHOW, Organizer. Open-air meetings in Kings County

Comrades, take notice. Comrade Laing has accommodations for any comrade, room, board, home comforts; moderate; convenient location; 624 E.

!!ATTENTION!!

Following is a list of pamphlets JUST THE KIND YOU WANT, and especially adapted to district street meetings. Consult the list and con-

Saratoga Av. and Pulton St. Geo. M.
Marr. N. S. Reichenthal.
Fourteenth St. and Seventh Av. J. C.
Lines, William Koenig.
Fifty-third St. and Third Av. William
Mackensie, Rarnet Wolff.
Pearl and Willoughly Sts. George L. Glefer, Joseph A. Weil.
Broadway and Greene Av. Edward Dawson, Mark Peiser. vince yourself: MERRIE ENGLAND. A plnin exposi-tion of Socialism, what it is and what it is not. Price, ide.; one dozen, 85c.; 1)0 copies, 36

copies, \$6.

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS. A call for
the unconverted. A lecture delivered for
the Fabian Society. By Sidney Webb.
Lil-B. Price, 5c.; one dozen, 45c.; 100
copies, \$3. copies, \$3.

MAN-AND MACHINE. An elequent arraignment of the present social system, By R. 3. Ingersoll. With What Has the Church Done for Labor? A stinging arraignment. By E. W. Rogers. Also, Private Business a Public Trust. By Prof. Albion W. Small. Chiego University, Price, 5::: one losen, 45c.: 14B copies §3.

HOW TO TEACH SOCIALISM. Per. 30.

HOW TO TEACH SOCIALISM. Perconaittes and technicalities should be avoided. A paper read to the Manchester and District Fabian Society. Fy R. J. Deffel. Price, 5c.; one dozen, 45c.; 100 copies, \$3. THE SOCIALIST CATECHISM. By J.
L. Joynes. Division of toll, capitalist system, surplus-value, methods of extortion,
machines and their use, distribution of
wealth, theories of profit, inadequate objections, gluts and their results, revolution,
20,000 sold. Price, 5c.; one dozen, 45c.;

100 copies, \$3. THE INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. First apter from Principles of Scientific Social-in. By Rev. Chas. H. Vail. Price, 50.1 in dozen 45c.; 100 copies, 83. 7 THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO. By. Sat! Marx and Frederick Engels. 10c.; THE RELIGIOUS.

5th A. D., 204 W. 15th St. electrical shop.
6th A. D., 255 E. 4th St. clubrooms.
7th Ac 14, 256 W. 27th St. plumbing shop.
8th A. D., 142 Delancer St. clubrooms.
9th A. D., 170 E. 4th St. residence of 10th A. D., 170 E. 4th St. residence of Fritz Riegel.
11th A. D., 437 W. 50th St. shoe store.
12th A. D., 210 Avenue A. residence of Hugo Albert.
18th A. D., 22 West End Av., residence of Chas. Holmst.
14th A. D., 315 E. 34th St., clgar store. 25 copies for \$1.25, 100, \$5.

THE RELIGION OF CAPITAL By, Paul Lafargue, 10e, 1) copies for 60e, 100, \$5.

CLERICAL CAPITAL By Rev. Father-McGrady. Then 10 copies for 60e, 100, \$5.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS. By Rarl Kausky, 5e, 25 copies for 75e, 100, \$2.

THE PROLETARIAT, By Karl Kausky, 5e, 25 copies for 10e, 100, \$2. fice. 16th A. D., 241 F. 426 St.; clubrooms. 15th A. D., 852 Columbus Av., printing

A DEBATE ON THE TACTICS OF THE T. & L. A. TOWARD TRADE UNIONS. c.; 25 copies for 75c.; 100, \$2. 5c.; 2a copies for foc. 100, \$2.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOCIALISTS
TOWARD THE TRADE UNIONS. By N.
I. Stone. 5c.; 25 copies for 60c.; 100, \$2.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM FROM
UTOPIA TO STONCE. 3by E. Engels.
5c.; 25 copies for 50c.; 100, \$2. 5c.; 25 copies for 75c.; 100, 82 LAROR POLITICS, AND SOCIALIST POLITICS, By Algermon Lee, Sc.; 50 cop-les for SSc.; 100, \$1.50.

Ing shop.

24th A. D., 149 E. S9th St., residence of les for SSc.; 100, \$1.50.

WHY WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS, By H. Gaylord Wilshire, 25th A. D., 112 E. 10th St., office of Rand

Socialists, By H. Gaylord Wilshire, 2c.; 50 copies for 75c.; 100, \$1.55. 26th A. D., 22 P. 108th St., residence of D., 22 P. 168th St., residence of Socialist VIEW OF WATERPIRY D., 26) W. 41st St., residence of Ure. Social Real Race Shields. The Incentive. Hugo Fick,
Sin A. D., 2011 Third Av., hall,
Sin A. D., 120 K. Eighty sixth St., residence of A. Jabilnowsky,
Noh. A. D., 424 F. Lifth St., residence of SHALL THE UNIONS GO INTO POLI-TICS: By John Spargo, Sc.: 10 copies, 25c: 100 copies, \$1.25.

HEARSTISM. An unalysis of government ownership. By J. II. Osborne. 10c.1 4 courses for 25c.; 100, \$3.50. M. Lairg.

18t A. D., 250 W. 128th St. cinbrooms.

12t A. D., 250 Third Av. hall.

12t A. D., 350 Third Av., cinbrooms.

13th A. D., 70 E. 153d St. residence of Chas. E. Jones.

15th A. D., 70 E. 170th St., residence of Miss E. Hansen. FAUKINGTOWN, Rv. A. M. Simons, 5c., 25 copies, 75c., 16 deoples, \$2. WHAT DO YOU TAIN'S OF THE BEEP TRIST? Lender, 19 copies, 5c., 100, 25c., 1000, 82. PACKINGTOWN, By A. M. Simons, 5c., 25 copies, 75c. 16 decides, \$2

The 19th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.

A D. Twenty-the 18th, 18th, and 18th A D. Twenty-first—the 24th, 28th and 28th A D. Twenty-second—the 28th, 28th, and 35th A D. Twenty-second—the 28th, 28th, and 35th A D. Twenty-second—the 28th, 28th, and 35th A D. 18th, 18th,

Rnssell Sage "Lived" Ninety Years, and "Got" Ninety Million Dollars.

He Was a Model of Sobriety, Industry and Thrift-All Werkingmen Should Follow His Example-Do Not Delay -Begin Now.

After an existence (it could not be called a "life"), of ninety years, after having "made" ninety million dollars, Russell Sage is dead. Dead and buried in a steel coffin and in a steel vault, equipped with electric burgiar alarms and other devices to safeguard his withered body from the attempts of those who might have designs upon it. Of course, no one wants his body for its own sake. But there are those who would like to steal it and use it as a means to extort from his widow a ransom for its return.

Sage on his own account has passed the point of arousing acute human interest. Not so the ninety million dollare he has left behind. They are very interesting to the widow and to all those who for any reason "have hopes".

Nothing to Charity.

The old man left to charity-nothing. It is said that the widow will give to charity. Twenty-six nieces and nephews are to get \$25,000 each. This is to be denied them if they make any effort to "break the will".

There are those who harshly criticize the old man because he made no bequests to schools, colleges, hospitals, or other regular objects of orthodox charity. The criticism is undeserved. Provided he work no injury to another, the question is not what a man DOES with his money.

How Did He Get It?

The real question is, HOW DID HE

How did Russell Sage get his ninety millions? That is the question to be asked after death, and it is the question that should have been asked, and answered, while he was alive.

When a boy Sage worked in a grocery store for his board and \$12 a month. It is clearly to be seen that he never got ninety millions in that way. Later he had his wages raised, and received the sum of \$4 a week and board. But even his long "life" of ninety years was not long enough to get ninety millions in that way, even a man as "industrious" "thrifty" as Russell Sage.

Where Did He Get It?

Where and how did he get it? He became a horse trader, but sharp as was, Sage never got ninety millions trading horses. He went to Congress. but that was many years ago, before the days of the immense corporations of the present and while he had a wonderful eye for the main chance, Sage never could have got ninety millions in Congress-tho in our present day there be those (Senator Bailey, for instance) who may crowd the ninety million-dollar mark if they can remain in Congress till they are as old as Sage

Where and how did he get it?

He "Got" It by Robbery.

Mr. Workingman, Mr. Sage "got" his ninety millions by robbing you. A man may become the possessor of wealth in one of three ways-it may be given him, he may steal it, or he may and produce it. Away back in those days of \$12 a month Sage labored and produced wealth. That was these many years agone. He only began to get wealth of consequence when he left the grocery store and took to the robbers' highway of high finance.

He "invested" his means. He shaved the owner of railways-and robbed the men whose labor produced and operated them. When he shaved notes and sold money "on the Street" he robbed a robber who had already robbed a wealth producer-a worker.

When he became the OWNER of street cars and railways, he became the MASTER of the men who were FORCED to work on those roads. We say FORCED to work on those roads.

Forced to Work and He Robbed.

FORCED to work for Russell Sage as long as he lived-and he lived a long time. And now that he is dead, there is to be no change. They will still be FORCED to work on the same old roads. It is of no consequence whether the widow becomes the owner, or the twenty-six nephews and nieces become the owners. No difference will it make if his railways are given to charity and the best possible of benevolent societies becomes the owner. Still those men whose labor constructed and operates them will be FORCED work there, and while they work there they will be robbed.

Why don't those workers quit?

If they quit they'll starve-that's

Why do they submit to work under

conditions where they are robbed?

Because there are thousands of other men who are starying because they have no chance to work and be robbed -that's why.

When an old chattel slave owner died his will sometimes freed his slaves. No will of the owner of wage slaves can do that. When he dies his property goes to snother-and that other by owning that property becomes stick to the soil, the wage-slave sticks to the job. Who owns the means of subscribe.

THE HOUR AND ITS DUTY.

By Ben Hanford.

Congressmen are to be elected. In many states elections are to be held for Governor and other state officers, also members of one or both houses of the Legislature. In many places there are to be chosen judges of the lower and supreme courts. In some cities a Mayor and aldermen are to be chosen, and numerous counties elect a sheriff and other officials.

It is the first duty of the members of the Socialist Party thruout the country to make every effort to nominate candidates for every office for which the people are allowed to vote. In places where the party has no official standing this is no light task and it is not an easy matter to get the requisite number of signatures to the nomination papers. But remember that to ask a man to sign Socialist nomination papers is in itself Socialist propaganda. Many a man who is today a member of the Socialist Party was first interested in Socialism when

asked to sign a nominating petition. Where the party has official standing there should be candidates for every office to be voted for-the highest, the lowest, and all of those between.

Candidates duly nominated, every man to his post of duty. Let each give of the best that is in him. So he gives the best that he has to the Great Cause, there is no high nor low in the Socialist movement. The man who carries the heavy platform to the street corner (and gets it there on time) is as great, as useful, and as much to be honored as the man who speaks from that platform, and he should be on time. Let the one do HIS BEST to have a good platform and set it up properly; let the other do HIS BEST to have a good speech and deliver it effectively.

Socialist Leaflets

At every meeting there should be leaflet literature for free distribution. Not a large assortment of different leaflets distributed together. But ONE good leastet at a time. Better that a man should READ one leaflet and remember it than receive a number of leaflets and rend none of them. The distribution of literature should not be confined to party meetings. Party members, EACH AND EVERY ONE, should get some leaflets and distribute them wherever possible-in the shop, on the street cars, to acquaintances, in the neighborhood in which they live: in short, wherever there are workingmen, and that is everywhere nearly. The man who distributes a leaset is doing a service equally honorable and equally useful as the man who writes it.

Socialist Papers.

The distribution of literature should ot be confined to the giving away of leaflets. A leaflet can only arouse a man's interest on one or two points. Its purpose should be to AWAKE the reader. After his interest is aroused. after he has been awakened, then we must INSTRUCT him. For this purpose nothing is of greater primary importance than a Socialist paper. To set full knowledge and equipment a in than capitalism will ever be. man must read books as well as papers. But nothing is better calculated

production owns the workers who use

What can be done? One thing and only one thing. Take the railways and other means for the production of wealthh and make them the collective property of all the people. That would be bad for the Russell Sages. To be sure. But it would be good for the thousands of wage slaves whose robbery enriched him, and out of whose poverty was coined his ninety million

FOR JOHN C. CHASE

Socialist Condidate for Governor of New York Has Been Addressing Splendid Meetings.

In his speaking tour of the state Comrade John C. Chase, the Socialist nominee for Governor of New York has had large and enthusiastic audiences with but few exceptions thruout his trip.

Last week he addressed great meetings of the workers in Geneva, Auburn, Oneida, Rome, and Watertown. In all his meetings the people have shown the closest interest, and in many places numerous questions are

asked the speaker. Many new subscribers to The Worker have been secured, and there seems to be a great interest in the subject of Socialism in the minds of all classes of people.

SELLING GOOD LITERATURE

Comrade M. Tänzer is one of the best hustlers for The Worker and "Volkszeitung" in New York. He attends street meetings and sells large quantities of each paper, besides many books and pamphlets. Comrade Tan zer's experience is that The Worker can be easily sold at street meetings instead of given away. Where meetings are held regularly a steady sale to constant customers can be quickly built up.

The Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club has decided to take 25 copies of The Worker each week and to buy subscription postal cards. Other clubs could well follow this example.

"Volkszeitung" circulation should be extended among German workingmen, who are usually great readers, and can be easily induced to

It is campaign time. In all states | to get a man into the running current (which is to become a torrent) of the Socialist movement than the reading of a Socialist paper. There are countless thousands of men who are to-day outside the organized Socialist movement for no other reason than that they have not had a Socialist paper of the right kind. This can be and should be remedied. It will be remedled if every comrade will do his full duty, and see that the intelligent non-Socialist working nen of his personal acquaintance are supplied. At street meetings it is usually easy to SELL Socialist papers. But among personal acquaintances and shopmates it is generally best to first give them the paper for a few weeks, then ask them to subscribe, and then you will soon have a new party member to assist you in your work. One other thing. If you belong to a labor union, see to that at every meeting every member who will accept it is given a copy of a Socialist paper. You can't afford it? Well, then, get other comrades to heip you. Whether a man writes for, edits or distributes Socialist papers, the honor is the same. Each is necessary to the other, and all are necessary to the movement.

Give of Your Means.

And you must give-give to the regular organized work of the Socialist Party, give to the incidental personal work of yourself and other Socialists, give to the Socialist press. I do not mean that you are to give what does not belong to you. You are not to give to the party your family's bread. You cannot serve the Socialist movement best by becoming a pauper. But few there are who cannot give something. A trip the less to Coney Island means twenty cents. A glass of beer less a day is thirty-five cents a week. A glass of beer and a cigar less per day means that you can thereby release seventy cents a week. you and your family might be better off for it.

Above All, Give Your Service.

Regardless of all else, whether you can give much money. little money. or no money at all, GIVE YOUR SER-VICE. Every member of the Socialist Party can do some of the great work of propaganda. Encourage others. Go to the party meetings of your local or branch. When asked to serve on a committee, do so, unless you know yourself to be unfitted for that particular work. In that event, serve on some other committee. Go to the meetings in your locality. Encourage the speakers. Encourage the workers, and BE A WORKER. Explain Socialism to the men striking with you. Explain it to the scab who takes your job if you get a chance. If you get arrested for doing picket duty, explain Socialism to the turnkey of the jail. If you sicken, talk Socialism to your doctor, and if you die, rise up in your coffin and talk Socialism to your grave-digger. If after death you go to hell, talk Socialism to the devil, and if you convert him be'll make that a better place for an honest man to live

BE A WORKER. REGIN NOW.

\$40,125,033.

That is the Amount of the Net **Earnings of the United States** Steel corporation for the Three Months of April, May, and June of This Year.

If you wish to know just how far the trust busters have succeeded in their work, you should make note of the net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the second quarter of 1906. Those net earnings were, to quote the report published in the New York "Commercial", \$40,125,033. This is the largest amount "earned" by the Steel Trust in any quarter of its history. From this showing it is not apparent to the naked eve that this trust has been seriously injured by the atacks upon the octoons enkineered by

the so-called radicals and reformers. Whence came that forty million dollars of not earnings? whither will it

The major part of it came from the swent and blood of the thousands of men who are compelled to work for the Steel Trust in order to live. A portion of it (through the trust's monopoly power) was exploited from the people of the country who have to use steel, and that includes all of us.

That forty millions will go to people who did none of the work of producing steel. They will spend it in the fur ther exploitation of wage slaves and in such ways as suits their pleasure or caprice.

But all of it was produced by the working class and none of it will be enjoyed by that class.

If any workingman who reads this is hard up, let him remember that those forty million dollars are only a part of the exploitaion of the workers in one industry for one quarter of the year, and let him remember that it is simply impossible for the workers to be well off so long as they turn over to others forty-million-dollar chunks of

the wealth produced by their labor.
When those whose labor produces wealth get the wealth they produce they will have wealth a plenty. When those whose labor produces wealth over the means of production then they will get the wealth which is the product of their labor. Not before.

The Thaw-White case is to be realistically dramatised but it can hardly be hoped that the realism will be carried to the point of actually shooting a capitalist at every performance.

Providing a \$25,000 steel coffin for himself was certainly extravagant in Russell Sage. Did he really think anyone would ever wish to resurrect him

Mr. Hearst's patriotism is unques tioned. He is even willing to sacrifice his political independence to get the Democratic nomination for governor.

Busy as President Roosevelt is with his campaign against the trusts be can't beln sparing a little time to reelecting a few trust Congressmen this

The biggest opening left by the San Francisco earthquake was the one for graft in the relief fund department.

If there are no classes in the United States why is labor legislation called 'class legislation"?

Capitalist respect for womanhood never extends so far as not to fall to buy its labor at the lowest possible

Some anti-Socialists might explain why every political proposition of real merit is usually called " too Socialis-

Every time a capitalist dies it helps demonstrate what little need the world had for him.

Even in death Russell Sage and steal are not divided.

The Maharajah Gackwar of Baroda declared before leaving for home that he saw no beautiful women in this country, which shows what he missed by hobnobbing with the aristocracy.

Perhaps one reason the capitalist press considers the present marriage institution so essential is that there would be no divorce scandals to report without it.

The bonds Russia wants to get rid of are not the kind the Tsar is trying to dispose of.

An improved method of milking cows by electricity is being put into use but the capitalists consider the present method of milking the working class above improvement.

There may have been more graft in Washington's days than there is now as Gov. Higgins says, but the grafters of those days have the greater merit of being dead ones.

That Central American war was tame affair, compared to a Cossack raid of a Pennsylvania mining camp The woman missionary who is tell-

ing about seeing South Sea cannibals kill and eat human beings doesn't know how flat her story falls after reading about jungle beef. Mr. Cornegie must be rather embar

rassed by the persistency of the workers in furnishing more money than ho can give away.

Railroad companies are now charging many recent wrecks to "sun kinks" since the sun is not in a position to prove an alibi.

Speaker Cannon says the way to succeed is to keep busy-and keep the capitalists busy piling up the fruits of your labor, of course.

That workingman is helping himself best who helps his class first.

-It looks as if Mr. Hearst is about ready to scab it on the Independence League.

Marshall Field was three times as rich as Russell Sage, but they are both equally poor at this writing.

The man out of work has at least the consolation of knowing that it is better to have lost a boss than ever to have been bossed at all.

The delegates to the New York Central Federated Union who opposed the Socialist Party last Sunday are to be congratulated upon receiving the conbaiting "Times".

Mr. Corey has kindly provided for one home less for Socialism to break

The father of twenty-six children has landed in a Brooklyn jail where he can do no further harm for six months.

BISHOP DENOUNCES GORKY.

In the press dispatches Bishop Mc-Faul is credited with the following temperate language in referring to Gorky in an address before the Ameri-can Federation of Catholic Societies at

"Look at Maxim Gorky, the Russian Socialist, coming to America to ask us to turn upon Russia. See him living with a woman who cannot be recognized as his wife. That villain and scoundrel and polluter of womanhood would preach to us the gospel of human liberty."

The dispatches also state that he declared that "Socialism would stretch out her fenl hands upon the property of our people."

IN A FEW WORDS, DID THE BOSSES THROW THE BOMB?

The Plumbers' Unions' Quarrels Over, They Were About to, and Since Have, Amalgamated-This It Was to the Interest of the Bosses to Pre-

With an unanimity that is as sig nificant as it is striking the New York dally papers have dropped all mention of a bomb throwing scare-head story to which they gave much space last week. The bomb was said to be thrown from a Third avenue elevated train into a group of members of Local Union No. 480 of the United Asso ciation of Plumbers on the sidewalk below, injuring several. The papers immediately charged that the bomb was thrown thru the instigation of Local Union No. 2 of the Associated League of Plumbers, which was then striking for increased wages and being opposed by L. U. No. 480, a rival union. This charge was denied by L. U. No. 2's officials and the circumstances bore out the denial.

For this reason: On the very even ing the bomb was thrown the officials of the two rival unions were about to hold a conference to amalgamate the two unions and thus stop the fighting between them. Since that evening the imalgamation has been affected and the plumbers' strike is settled. It is clear, therefore, that the members of neither union would have had any reason to be guilty of committing an outrage which would prevent what each was trying to accomplish.

But one other thing does become dear: If any persons were interested in keeping the unions apart it was the employers, and there appears to be justification in the countercharge made by the officials of L. U. No. 2 that the bomb throwing was actually the work of the employers' association for the purpose of prolonging the union feud which was about to be ended. In this connection, it is worth while pointing out that the alleged assault upon employers' watchmen on the Plaza Hotel roof three weeks ago, and of which the iron workers arrested have been cleared of blame by the coroner's jury, occurred at the exact time the union officials were conferring for a settlement of the existing strike, a settlement since reached to the workers ad-

That these two events should have transpired under practically the same dreumstances, that the daily press should so unanimously denounce the, unions for committing outrages there would be no reason for the unions to commit, that the interests of the employers' associations require division and not unity among union men, and finally, that notwithstanding the hostillty toward them which usually exfsts among police and other officials the union men have cleared themselves of the murderous charges made against them-all these things warrant the belief that the employers' associations may be the real firstigators of murder and law-breaking.

And the actions and utterances of anti-union fanatics like Post, Parry and Eldlitz are not such as would in spire doubt of their incapability of resorting to any means to justify their bitter, conscienceless war upon the or ganizations of labor.

"NEARLY 70 YEARS BEHIND GERMANY"

The Rallway Employees' Liability Law of New York.

The last New York Legislature passed an amendment to the railroad law in relation to liability for injury to employees. But how progressive do you suppose it was? How will it compare with the railroad employees liability laws of other countries?

On page 245 of the New York State Department of Labor Builetin, No. 29, ssued under the direction of Mr. P. Tecumseh Sherman, Commissioner o Labor, we flud the following:

"While New York has with this act reached the point attained by England in 1880 [TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO] it is still nearly SEVENTY YEARS BEHIND GERMANY, inasmuch as it was in 1838 that Prussia enacted a law requiring railway companies to pay compensation for ALL accidents whatsoever excepting such as were due to the victim's own carelessness or to Providence.

That ought to make you feel rather proud, Mr. Free American Workingman. You have reached a point that the British workingman passed twenty-six years ago, but you have not yet the benefit of liability laws such as guarded the German workingman when the first railways were being

And the Supreme Court has not yet passed on the constitutionality of this law. When it does so, it will very likely be found either that it is unconstitutional or that it isn't there.

If you believe in Socialism, Join the Socialist Party. Apply to the chairman of any Socialist meeting after adjournment.

WANTED. Men who would like to add a little to

their earnings by working a few nours in the evening. Address:

> BUSINESS MANAGER, NEW YORK. ment. Particularly should the courts

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

BROOKLYN FEDERATION OF LABOR TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 5,

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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.

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HAYWOOD'S LETTER

Continued from page 1.

of tobacco juice, tell of the nation's prosperity, per capita the richest country in the world, but neglect to say that 4 per cent of the people own 70 per cent of the wealth and practically control the balance. While the workers toll and swent, the shirkers are this year spending four millions of dollars in Europe. This is only a part of the wealth, the prosperity, that the producers are buncoed out of by playing at the capitalists' political shell

game. The working class are neither bigots nor fools, but they have been lulled to sleep with the lethe weed of patriotism, while scoundrels who chirp "My Country, 'Tis of Thee' are plotting a further downfall, asserting commercial supremacy "demands a lower standard of living among the American working class". Are you prepared for it? Already the wife has been dragged from the home, the children from the school room, harnessed like beasts of burden to the industrial wheels of capitalism which grind all wage slaves down to the level of a "Scarlet Em-

To Be Free, Control Your Job.

Capitalism has decreed that my companions and I shall never leave these prison cells alive. I do not mention this to divert your attention to us, but to warn you not to put the seal upon your own death warrant. If you feel that you are free, reach out, assert yourself, and see how quickly you will feel the restraining arm of the master of your job. To be absolutely free the worker must control his job and the proceeds of his labor. Use your ballot as a weapon to dispel coerción, the grovelling, groping imp of force, and enthrone reason with the beacon light of emancipation's real freedom, industrial liberty. Organized industrially, united politically, the working class can and must free the human race from bondage. I wish to assure you of the deepest appreciation of my imprisoned comrades and myself for the splendid support and confidence re-

posed in us. It is my purpose, whether in jall, in the Governor's chair or in the field of labor, to use my best efforts to establish an industrial government wherein the working class will own, operate, control, and supervise the means of production and distribution for the benefit of the working class alone. In this program there is nothing to arbi-

Remedial Measures.

While it is the duty of the Socialist Party candidates to at all times advocate its platform and ultimate intentions, still there is certain remedial legislation requisite to the immediate welfare of the state. The first essential is the health of our people, as there are tons of canned filth on the markets of our state, labeled meats of divers kinds; which, by investigation of the national government, are shown to be certain bi-products of wellknown packing plants, entirely unfit for food; therefore necessary should be enacted providing for inspectors and authorizing the confiscation, collection, and destruction of all canned meats from packing plants known to be unclean; further, hibit the sale of such goods until proper sanitary precautions have been installed in the establishments for the manufacture of canned goods. Some such measure is necessary, as other-wise cheapened prices will force the whole bulk of rottenness down throats of the working class.

Personal Rights Outraged by Court Decrees.

ometer of its morals, and certain of the courts, from police magistrate to the Supreme Court of the state, have assumed prerogatives not vested in the judiciary. In the lesser courts the vagrancy laws are operated like a sausage mill, much to the discomfort of the proletariat, while the higher court renders decisions that make a fran-chise fit a corporation like a tailor made suit. Positive laws should be enacted restricting the courts from over lapping the other branches of govern-

The courts of the state are the bar-

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be relieved of the burden of deciding or weighing the vox populi, which must remain determinative and imperative, even to the extent of abolishing the presumptive court. Certain court decisions have resulted

in violent outrages to personal rights, by decreeing extraordinary power to be vested in the state executive. This should immediately be remedied by law to positively re-establish the great writ of babeas corpus. I would at this juncture comment on the question of martial law, but as the

Governor is the commander-in-chief, it

may not be advisable to disband the

militia, because being the defenders of

the state's honor, it could be used to good advantage as bull pen guards in the event of being confronted with an obstreperous Supreme Court. Claims have been filed against the state by citizens who suffered personal and property injury during quasi martial law by being deported, robbed, and violently used. Among other

wrongs the most severe was the enforced loss of franchise. Appropriation should be made to cover the claims filed and others that may be properly presented. Provision should be made to protect prevent further encroachment upon the state's property; the leases

of coal lands in Routt County, and the coal bearing lands in the southern part of the state should be investigated. and where such lands are fraudulently held action should be taken to recover them for the benefit of all the people. Proper effort should be made to direct and promote the Campbell system

of dry farming, even to the extent of

perotisting state aid for that purpos

in the event its practicability is demon-The farmer should receive encour agement and protection from the state in proportion to his importance to soclety. A fixity in the value of his products without regard to market quotations will effect permanent relief to the farmer and dismay to the stock

The Right to Bear Arms.

I have mentioned provisions for the health, moral and personal rights of the people, and state property. The working class are so slightly encumbered with private property, it is needess to suggest protective legislation at this time other than to reassure every citizen of the right to bear arms as a means of self-proection and the maintaining of the law.

At once upon convening, Colorado's Legislature should direct to Congress and to all sister states a memorial recommending the abolishment of every form of the pernicious slave system of apprenticeship, urging the establishment of industrial training schools where every boy and girl would have the opportunity to develop the productive faculties of trade and art, thus preparing them to become useful members of a Co-operative Commonwealth.

With these and other absolutely essential and opportune measures, guarantee to enforce and uphold the law as it exists until changed by proper legislation, combined with the general revolutionary platform of the Socialist Party, our success is the people's victory.

WM. D. HAYWOOD, Socialist Party Candidate for Governor of Colorado.